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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

133971

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901

ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1901.

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REVENUE RESOLUTION.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2715-A, dated Pachmarhi, the 12th May 1902.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue administration of their Divisions and Districts, for the year ending 30th September 1901.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations for Land Revenue Settlement, for the same period.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the same period.

RESOLUTION.

In accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India the form and scope of reports on the Revenue administration, and of those submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the departments which he administers, have been altered. The present reports, therefore, differ in substance from those that have hitherto been prepared. The detailed crop statements and the examination of these statistics are now omitted. They have already been published in a separate Report by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

2. The previous year had been marked by an entire failure of crops and by famine; and at the opening of the year 1900-01 famine relief was still being distributed pending the ripening of the kharif crops. It was, however, on a small scale; and the principal feature of the year is the recovery from the evils of the previous cycle of bad seasons. This subject is discussed in all the Divisional reports, and it is satisfactory to note that signs of recovery are general. After a total failure of all crops and the consequent scarcity of seed it was hardly to be hoped that the cultivated area would be fully sown, or that crops, often sown with inferior seed, would give a full yield; but, in spite of these adverse circumstances and unfavourable climatic conditions, the outturn of the Province as a whole was greater than it has been for some years past; and further famine relief was only necessary in a very restricted area of the Province where conditions were especially unfavourable.

3. The statistics in Statement G furnish some clue to the extent to which land has actually passed out of occupation; but in considering these figures it must be remembered that under the Tenant Law of the Province, in the absence of a specific notice of abandonment, the tenant right continues for two years or more, even if the tenant has no intention of returning to his holding, and that in such cases the holding is entered in the land records as occupied. The area recorded as occupied by tenants is thus in excess of the actual, and it is impossible to eliminate this source of error. There is, however, strong reason to believe that in most districts it is not great, for with few exceptions the area under occupation has increased so that fresh land, generally of a poorer description, has been broken up. At the same time the extension of the area held by proprietors as khud-khast shows but little increase—a fact which indicates that there has been no general tendency on the part of malguzars to eject their tenants or take abandoned holdings into cultivation.

The exception to these general signs of recovery are the districts of Hoshangabad and Betul, and the zamindari areas of Chhattisgarh. In Hoshangabad the occupied area is stationary, and the turning point in its decline has yet to come; while in Betul the conditions an still more unsatisfactory, the occupied area having fallen by 15,000 acres. In the Zamindaris of Chhattisgarh cultivation is mostly scattered and shifting, and is, therefore, the more affected by adverse circumstances. For the same reason its recovery is to be more rapid with a return of good harvests, and the decline is of le

4. As a whole the relations of malguzars and tenants are reported to have been good. All the Commissioners mention that there have been exceptions; but the protective sections of the Tenancy Act have done much to curtail the power of the oppressive malguzar, and enable the Deputy Commissioner to undo the mischief that he commits. The worst cases were reported from the Hoshangabad and Betul districts, in each of which the Chief Commissioner was compelled to remove the name of an oppressive malguzar from the Durbar list as a mark of his displeasure, until such time as he should show amendment. It is said that the examples thus made have had an excellent effect. And when it is remembered that malguzars have greatly suffered during the famine and that tenants are apt easily to acquire loose notions about paying their dues, the attitude of the malguzars as a class is very creditable.

5. The statistics of collections of rent are reported as a rule to be more accurate under the revised system for their record; and the Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will give this system their especial attention and furnish the return even if it be inaccurate. It is only by constant effort that correct statistics will be secured, and no good is gained by passing over this important subject with the remark that accurate figures are not available. On the whole collections are reported to have been fairly good, especially in the Jubbulpore Division and in the districts of Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Wardha. On the other hand there is no doubt that, in certain districts, one of the results of the famine administration has been to weaken the sense of tenants' responsibility in respect of rents. This is especially noticeable among the less respectable classes of tenants, as for example the Chamars of Chhatisgarh. The Commissioner of that Division correctly remarks: "The necessity of firm administration was never more apparent; and when once the amount to be levied as revenue or rent is settled, there should be no slackness about collecting." It is probable that for some time malguzars may, in certain tracts, require special support in this respect.

6. Statements K (1), K (2), L (1) and L (2), which show the financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, are prepared for the revenue (and not for the financial) year in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were only of importance in the Nagpur Division, and especially in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts, where it was necessary to provide employment owing to the high prices and scarcity of food. There are two causes which adequately explain the comparatively small amount of loans generally taken, *viz.*, that, after a period of distress, there must necessarily for some time be less inclination to incur much expenditure on improvements; and that during the distress the initiative was taken by Charge and Circle Officers, and the people do not at once resume their care for themselves.

In a year succeeding a famine the collection of rents and land revenue punctually and in full was of more importance than the collection of loans, as the outturn of the cropped area of the Province in many cases was insufficient to justify the collection of both; and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that in most cases the collections made on account of principal for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act have been sufficient. He is not, however, satisfied that the demand on account of interest has received sufficient attention; for only about 50 per cent. of the net demand has been collected. It is important that, even when time is granted for the repayment of the principal, the demand on account of interest should be collected in full; and it is only in exceptional cases that the collections on this account should be postponed.

The statement of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, L (1), is misleading, as it contains details of advances actually made during the previous revenue year but only brought to account after its close. The actual advances account of the year 1900-01 are Rs. 18,11,332, the greater portion of which given out in the districts of Bilaspur, Chanda and Balaghat, where recovery the effects of the famine had been less.

not clear from the reports how far the system of making advances responsibility has been generally adopted. The Commissioners of

Jubbulpore and Nagpur alone notice the result of the system; and, as they point out, it is unpopular in cases where the loan is not really required, and thus acts automatically as a check against a too ready recourse to Government for aid. The Chief Commissioner considers that this is one of its great advantages, and desires that recourse be had to the system in all districts, and that its working be specially noticed in the annual revenue reports.

At the beginning of the year the total amounts outstanding on account of agricultural loans amounted to over 31½ lakhs, and much of this is believed to be irrecoverable except by long instalments, as it was advanced during the cycle of failures for the sowing of crops that yielded but a small outturn. Enquiries were instituted during the year into the demand with a view to bringing the accounts into order and striking off all items which were irrecoverable; but they were not completed by the close of the year and the final results are not yet known. When once the demand to be collected has been fixed, every effort must to made to secure its punctual collection. In the Damoh District the enquiries resulted in the remission of Rs. 2,60,000.

Out of a net recoverable demand of 24 lakhs on account of principal, nearly 3 lakhs were remitted as irrecoverable and 3¾ lakhs were collected, while under interest Rs. 1,26,000 was collected out of a demand of Rs. 1,53,000, Rs. 64,000 being written off as irrecoverable. Having regard to the conditions of the year, the Chief Commissioner considers that the results are generally satisfactory.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

7. Good progress has been made in the revision of the Patwari halkabandis of those districts in which Settlement operations have been completed. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the remarks of the Director of Land Records in paragraph 11 of his Report on the working of the Land Record Staff that the revision of the arrangements should not be confined to Settlement, but that on vacancies occurring the opportunity should be taken by the Deputy Commissioner to make a further reduction in the number of circles if it is desirable and possible. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Commissioner of Settlements will take up this point, and prepare instructions on the lines proposed for each district, showing the standard to be attained.

The Chief Commissioner also invites the attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to the remarks of the Director of Land Records regarding the training of Patwaris and the enforcement of the rules regarding residence in their circle. The Director should also push forward the improvement of the Chhattisgarh Patwari Staff which is now under consideration. The remarks made by the Commissioner of that Division demand his attention.

8. Stress has frequently been laid on the importance of Tahsildars and the District Staff checking the land records in the field, and the Chief Commissioner regrets to find that the Director of Land Records reports that as a whole Tahsildars have grossly neglected this duty, and for this neglect he cannot hold Deputy Commissioners free from responsibility. The Chief Commissioner realises that the disorganisation of ordinary work during the famine was inevitable; but all classes of officers must make every effort vigorously to restore system and efficiency. Under standing orders the diary of the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar came every month before the Deputy Commissioner, and he should therefore know the extent to which Tahsildars are checking the work of the Patwaris in the field, and in cases of neglect should at once issue orders. The Chief Commissioner is averse to prescribing any additional statements to be attached to the Tahsildar's diary, and considers that the present arrangements give Deputy Commissioners ample opportunities of securing that this important duty is properly performed.

Mr. Fraser also regrets to find that Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have also exercised but little check over the preparation of the land records in the field. Now that special Assistants are entrusted solely with execut

and the staff of Executive Assistants has been strengthened, he hopes that Deputy Commissioners will see that greater attention is paid by them to this work when on tour.

9. In addition to their ordinary duties, the Land Record Staff were largely employed in the taking of the Census, and in the collection of information regarding the necessity of suspensions and remissions of rents and revenue, and were thus much hampered in their regular work. In spite of this, punctuality was as a rule maintained in the preparation of the various returns; and the work of the staff is on the whole reported to have been good.

PART III.—Land Revenue Collections.

10. Owing to the serious deterioration caused by the famines, it was found necessary to undertake a revision of the assessments in the districts of Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar, with the result that the demand for the Province as a whole was reduced by a sum of Rs. 3,41,799, while the expiry of the terms for which temporary abatements had been granted added Rs. 80,000. At the close of the year the demand stood at Rs. 83,95,361.

11. At the beginning of the year, the arrears of land revenue on the roll for the Province as a whole stood at Rs. 76,35,181, out of which Rs. 39,72,743 was remitted. Of the balance, Rs. 9,32,954 was set down for collection, the remainder being kept under suspension. In addition to the regular abatements of land revenue granted by a formal revision of settlement in the districts of Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar, it was found necessary to remit a portion of the current demand in several other districts, either owing to local deterioration or to partial failure of crops, and the net demand for collection on current account was Rs. 74,39,119. The total demand of the year was Rs. 83,72,078, out of which Rs. 78,71,409 was recovered. This result was not, however, secured without a large recourse to coercive processes; but the Chief Commissioner sees no reason to think that any undue pressure was used. Having declared the demand which it was considered could be recovered, Deputy Commissioners were instructed to see that it was paid, and the reports show that the people at first were in many cases inclined to withhold payment in the hopes of obtaining further concessions.

12. The land revenue not on the roll consists almost entirely of revenue due from ryotwari villages, which are for the most part found in the poorer tracts of the Province. The cultivation in these areas is less secure, and the holders, who in many cases have only settled in the villages in recent years, are less able to resist scarcity than the tenants of the older malguzari tracts. It was, therefore, necessary to be specially lenient with them in demanding revenue; and it was only found possible to collect Rs. 1,98,726 out of the current demand of Rs. 2,61,269.

PART IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

13. The progress of settlement operations is reviewed at length in the report submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements, and it is unnecessary to repeat the details. Owing to the serious deterioration in the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur, it was decided to abandon entirely, for the present, the re-settlement of the former district, and only to make a short-term settlement in the summarily-settled areas of the latter.

The re-settlement of the Chanda District was resumed, and the re-assessment of the ryotwari areas of Nimar and Hoshangabad was begun. Progress was also made in the survey and settlement of areas selected for ryotwari settlement in other districts.

PART V.—Revenue Court Work.

. Statement V gives details of the transfer of proprietary rights by sale, ge or lease during the past year. With the return of the land market re normal condition, the area transferred by private sales shows an increa

of nearly 100,000 acres, while the area sold in execution of decrees or foreclosed has fallen considerably. The area transferred by mortgages or leases shows but little change. All reports agree that the transfers to agriculturists were in excess of those to non-agriculturists, and that a better value was obtained for the land. But as the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nagpur Divisions point out, the actual price paid depends so much on the previous transactions between the parties, that accurate conclusions can hardly be drawn from the statistics.

15. Good progress has been made in the disposal of partition cases during the year, and the pending file has been much reduced. In Nagpur there are 2 cases reported as long pending and in Bilaspur 8. The Chief Commissioner desires that Commissioners will see that there is no undue delay in dealing with these cases.

16. Statement VII gives the details of the more important classes of cases that came before the Revenue Courts during the year under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts; but, as remarked last year, it is incomplete in that it does not show how the cases were decided, and the revision of its form is still under consideration. The statistics show that the knowledge of the new provisions of the Tenancy Act is spreading rapidly, and that there has been a fair recourse to its protective provisions during the past year.

The provisions of Section 45 of the Tenancy Act requiring sanction to the transfer of cultivating rights in sir land are, perhaps, the most widely known of the newer provisions of the Act, as no deed reciting such a transfer can be registered unless such sanction appears upon its face; and cases under this section are returned from every district, excepting Sambalpur, where the law is different. The provisions of Section 36 of the Tenancy Act for the avoidance and confirmation of surrenders have only been used in six districts, and the provisions of Sections 47 and 71 of the Act to set aside transfers by tenants in only ten.

Applications by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment are returned from every district and are especially numerous in Jubbulpore; but as the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks, a large proportion of the applications are groundless and put in with the hope of recovering a holding which has been surrendered or from which the tenant has long been dispossessed. The number of applications for ejectment of a tenant for arrears also shows a large increase; but certain districts show no cases at all; and as the Commissioner of Nagpur remarks, there is reason to think that the registration of these cases has been faulty.

PART VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Business.

17. The number of sales of land ordered by Civil Courts in execution of decrees largely increased during the year with the recovery of the land market, and there were no less than 3,203 cases before the Collectors; but these include cases of previous years in which leases have been ordered, and it is thus impossible to say how many cases actually were for disposal. Final orders were passed in 1,034 cases during the year; and sale was only held in 132, and payment arranged for by a temporary alienation in 97.

18. With the simplification of the rules for calculating compensation for land compulsorily acquired and the employment of a part of the district staff on executive work only, Commissioners generally report that good progress has been made in almost every district with the disposal of the mass of cases th arose during the famines. In the Chhindwara District the work is still ve backward, and the Commissioner, who is now responsible that no undue d occurs, must see that these cases are strenuously dealt with.

19. Statement XI, showing the general revenue business transacte the year, shows that both institutions and disposals were fewer than in th year, but the number of long-pending cases has fallen and the work have been dealt with more promptly.

20. The Chief Commissioner concurs with the remarks made by the Commissioner of Nagpur regarding the remuneration of kotwars. These village officers greatly rose in Mr. Fraser's estimation during the famine by the manner in which they stood by their villages even when they were in great straits and before special allowances had been made to them. It is absolutely essential for both revenue and police administration that they should be adequately and regularly remunerated. And Mr. Fraser desires that this may be rigorously insisted on. He would also invite attention to the grave necessity for providing for the due discharge of the duties of the mukaddam. He is himself in favour of remuneration of mukaddam-gomashtas with rent-free land; and with reference to what the Commissioner of Nagpur says in regard to the unpopularity of that scheme in his Division, Mr. Fraser would remark that in the course of his last tour he saw more of inadequate remuneration, and the evil of absenteeism, in that Division than in any other.

21. The Chief Commissioner would invite special attention to the remarks made by the Commissioner of Nagpur (paragraph 22) and the Director of Land Records (Section V) regarding improvements in agricultural methods. These matters he regards as of great importance. He would also invite attention to the grant of sanads for agricultural improvement. It is manifest that this has been greatly neglected in the partial disorganisation of revenue work by distress. It must now receive the attention required under standing orders.

22. The Chief Commissioner has read with interest the reports of the four Commissioners of Divisions and of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, which are reviewed in this resolution, and acknowledges the good work done by them and the officers they mention. He regrets, however, again to have to comment on the unpunctuality in the submission of the reports. The report of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, was submitted before the fixed date, and that of Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, only 10 days late. The Commissioners of the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions did not submit their reports until the month of February, with the result that the Director of Land Records was unable to prepare his report until late in March. The delay in the case of the Nagpur Division report was due to the withdrawal (on special duty) of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, who failed to prepare his report until the end of January; but no explanation has been given of the delay by the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures, with the usual number of spare copies, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Settlement Officers; that copies be distributed according to the sanctioned distribution list; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 16-5-1902—250.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces for the year 1900-01.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1900-01.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1900-01.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1900-01.

E.—Report on the administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, during the year ending the 30th September 1901.

F.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1901.

G.—Agricultural statistics.

H.—Revenue statistics.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1900-01.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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No. 10429.

FROM

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS, ESQ., I. C. S.,

OFFG. COMMISSIONER,

Jubbulpore Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Jubbulpore, the 9th December 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Revenue reports of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division for the year ending the 30th September 1901.

Three of the reports had been written before receipt of the orders contained in your letter No. 5592, dated the 29th October, and are consequently longer than they need have been. In compliance with those orders, I pass over the subjects usually dealt with in paragraphs 1—8 of Part I of the report.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Area held by several classes of landlords and tenants.

2. An examination of Statement G shows that all over the Division, broadly speaking, malguzars have slightly added to their holdings at the expense of tenants with rights of occupancy. The increase in the occupancy area in Mandla is brought about by the inclusion of figures for ryotwari villages, where all tenants are classed as occupancy; in malguzari villages there has been here, as elsewhere, a fall in the occupancy area. The area held by ordinary tenants has increased by nearly 5 per cent. The liberal takavi and charity distributed at the kharif sowing season of 1900 contributed largely to this result. Notwithstanding the general extension of cultivation there was a fall of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the rental demand, the result of the revenue abatement proceedings in Jubbulpore and Damoh.

Rent collections.

3. The recently prescribed "Majmua Rasid-bahis" have greatly improved our records of rent collection. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor treats the figures as still unreliable, and has omitted them from the statement; but those from other districts may at any rate be accepted as a great improvement on the records of past years. They show that practically a full year's rent was collected in Jubbulpore, 90 per cent. or more in Damoh and Seoni, and 83 per cent. in Mandla, and they are more likely to be below than above the mark. This is by no means a bad result for a year immediately following a severe famine, in which moreover, while the crops on the whole were good, the important gram crop was almost a complete failure (this is not sufficiently recognised in the Note on Agricultural statistics), and suspensions were necessary in one District (Seoni) owing to the partial failure of the kharif.

Takavi.

4. The takavi statements have been re-cast in accordance with orders, consequently do not show the extent to which the reaped in the year under report were financed by Government. For the kharif and rabi sowings of 1900, loans amounting to some $3\frac{1}{2}$ la were given out, in addition to considerable sums from the Charitable Fund.

5. Loans are now everywhere issued on the system of joint responsibility described in my predecessor's report for last year. Some officers attribute to this the fact that, outside the Saugor District, scarcely any applications have been made for takavi for the rabi sowings just completed. But takavi was freely taken last year on these conditions, and no doubt always will be when there is real need for it. The kharif crops now being reaped are almost everywhere fair to good, and rabi prospects are favourable. The credit of the better class of tenants is probably high, and takavi is not needed. I do not think that a temporary weakening of the demand for takavi need be regretted on any ground; it is certainly a great boon to the revenue accountants, whose overgrown ledgers have now a chance of being cleared. It is impossible that the takavi business can be maintained permanently on the scale of recent years.

6. Collections during the year have been on the whole satisfactory. The enquiries into outstanding balances instituted by Mr. Fuller, with a view to remission of irrecoverable arrears, are not yet complete; but a considerable proportion of the outstandings are due in tracts where, if the present promise of a good rabi is fulfilled, the ultimate irrecoverable balance will be very small.

7. In one corner of the Division, the sorely tried Khurai Tahsil, takavi is still being given out on a liberal scale. Some Rs. 17,000 were issued in the Saugor District for the kharif sowings, and Rs. 50,000 for the rabi, by far the greater part in Khurai. Of the large sums given out in this tahsil in former years much will never be repaid. But in spite of another serious failure of the kharif this year (1901-02) signs of recovery are to be found; 90 per cent. of the current takavi demand has been repaid; one or two energetic malguzars are successfully combating the "Kans" plague by the construction of field embankments; and this is certainly not the time to relax the special efforts which we have been making for some years back to reclaim this once prosperous country.

8. It is in Khurai that a system of repayment in kind of takavi loans, instituted by Mr. Cleveland, has attained considerable success. I looked into this during a recent visit to Khurai, and found that the repayments had been punctually made and carefully accounted for. The system is very popular with the cultivators, who are saved from the loss, often heavy, due to the difference between sowing and harvest prices. But I fear that it is impossible to manage any such business, as a Government concern, except on quite a small scale. The value of the grain so issued in Khurai is about Rs. 10,000.

Relations between malguzars and tenants.

9. Of the relations between malguzars and tenants I can say very little of my own knowledge, having been but little among the people since I took charge of the Division in May. Most Deputy Commissioners take cheerful views. There are some notoriously bad landlords, and here and there cases came to light where suspensions ordered by Government had not reached the tenants. But a great proof of the generally satisfactory relations is the success of the experiment of trusting malguzars to distribute equitably among their tenants the lumpsum fixed as suspended rent. Another proof is the comparative rarity of complaints regarding infraction or denial of nistar rights.

Effect of amendment of the Tenancy Act on the condition of the agricultural classes.

10. The action taken under the newly-enacted provisions of the Tenancy Act is dealt with in Part V of the District reports; but as it was referred to in last year's resolution as having an important bearing on the condition of the cultivating classes, I notice it here. Statement VII shows that the only sections of which any considerable use has been made are those relating to transfers of *sir* land, and to the execution of ejectment decrees and re-instatements (sections 45, 85 and 92). In respect of *sir* land there were 179 applications against last year, of which 104 were in Jubbulpore, and 47 in Seoni. In 45 of the Jubbulpore cases sanction was refused. No remarks are offered in any report as to how the people view this change in the law; but from the cases which have come before me, I should say that it has already done something towards keeping the right in on the land. Applications for execution by ejectment and for re-instatement

numbered, respectively, 271 and 284 against 138 and 159 last year. The bulk of the cases under both heads were in the Jubbulpore District. About half of the ejectments ordered were actually carried out, while considerably less than half the applications for re-instatement were successful. Nevertheless, the Deputy Commissioner says that this section is a most useful safeguard against highhanded action on the part of malguzars. Some instances are noticed where subordinate Civil Courts had failed to grasp the change in the law; but the procedure has everywhere been corrected.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

11. Generally speaking, I think that the condition of the cultivating classes and the relations of landlord and tenant may be said to be satisfactory. It is said by some officers that the people show little real gratitude for all that has been done for them in recent years, and take it as a matter of course. I do not think that perpetual manifestations of gratitude are either to be expected or desired; it is enough that in the parts of the Jubbulpore and Saugor Districts where there has this year been another serious failure of crops, the people are reported to be meeting the calamity with calmness and fortitude, not clamouring for relief and remission, but relying on Government to do what is fair again as it has done before.

II.—Village Records.

Changes in, and efficiency of, Land Record Staff.

12. The staff of Revenue Inspectors and patwaris were relieved last year of the strain of famine work; but the Census gave them much extra work, and that at the busy season. It was work in which no slackness could be permitted, and a considerable number of fines were necessary. Apart from this the work and conduct of the staff was satisfactory in all districts except Mandla, where, as usual, punishments were very numerous, and in Damoh. In Mandla 14 patwaris out of 144 were dismissed, 5 suspended, and 46 fined. Mr. Fuller referred last year to the special difficulties in this district. Mr. Gaskin has taken much trouble over the improvement of the staff, and I hope, now that trained candidates are available, the maintenance of discipline will be easier in future.

13. It is unfortunate that it was necessary to cut down the allotment for rewards in the Damoh District. If discipline is to be maintained fines must be inflicted. But the patwari as a rule has nothing to look forward to in the way of promotion, and has strong temptations to dishonesty. In such circumstances a system of punishments without rewards is not likely to produce good work.

14. During the year the revised Saugor halkabandi was brought into operation. The number of Inspectors was raised from 12 to 13, while that of patwaris was reduced from 420 to 387. In Jubbulpore the number of patwaris was reduced, by amalgamation of small circles, from 407 to 403.

Notwithstanding the interruptions caused by Census work, the amount of check effected by Inspectors was generally sufficient. It amounted in Saugor to 14 per cent. of the entries. The check by superior officers was apparently not so full as it might have been. But the records kept of such check are often imperfect.

Filing of village papers, and condition of village maps.

15. The filing of the village papers was generally punctual, and in the Tahsils which I have inspected, I have found the checking of jamabandis by kanungos generally sufficient, though it is often necessary to depute Revenue Inspectors to help them. The village maps are generally reported to be in good condition; but it is reported from Saugor, and I suspect it is the case elsewhere also, that the patwaris are unable to make their own traces, and that many of them cannot calculate areas. This should be gradually remedied by means of the training classes to which increased attention is being paid.

...of patwaris.

16. The reports show that steady pressure has been brought to bear in the important matter of residence of patwaris in their circles.

17. There are now four ex-Revenue Inspectors acting as Naib-Tahsildars in this Division, one as District Manager under the Court of Wards, and one as Manager lent to a private estate, while three ex-Revenue Inspectors of the Jubbulpore District are holding well-paid appointments in Native States, to which their services have been lent.

Promotion of Revenue Inspectors.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

18. The past few years have seen an endless succession of schemes of remission and abatement of revenue applied in every District of the Division. A fresh scheme was devised and carried out during the past year in the Jubbulpore District for the relief of the "haweli" country. Abatements amounting to Rs. 55,470 were given in 351 villages of the Jubbulpore and 267 of the Sihora Tahsil. Abatements effected in the previous year came into force in Saugor, reducing the revenue demand by about half a lakh of rupees. Besides these permanent reductions, suspensions amounting to some Rs. 25,000, were given on account of a poor kharif crop in parts of Seoni, and to Rs. 5,000 on account of hail in Damoh.

Changes in the demand.

19. The collections on account of current demand amounted to 98 per cent. in Saugor, Seoni and Mandla, 97 per cent. in Damoh, and 95 per cent. in Jubbulpore. But substantial sums were also collected on account of arrears, and if these and the advance collections be added, the percentages vary between 105 per cent. in Damoh and 114 per cent. in Seoni. Ryotwari collections in Mandla and Seoni, the only districts where ryotwari cultivation is extensive, amounted to 97 and 82 per cent., respectively, of the demand. Considering the character of the year, and the extent to which revenue obligations have been weakened in recent years, I think that these results are, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory. They have not been attained without constant and sustained effort on the part of Tahsildars and Deputy Commissioners, nor, of course, without the exercise of a certain amount of pressure. Attachments of movable property rose from 283 to 665, and sales from 27 to 77. But this increase was not out of proportion to the increase in the actual net demand (from 9 to 21 lakhs), and the figures are still much below those of 1898-99. Moreover, the number of arrests, which had fallen from 455 to 237 in the previous year, fell again to 120, and cases of direct management (Kurk Tahsil), which were 156 in 1898-99 and 58 in 1899-1900, were in the year under report only 6. On the whole then it may be said that a full revenue was got in with remarkable little coercion.

Revenue collections.

20. The District in which processes were most numerous is Jubbulpore, and this is mainly due to the peculiar difficulties which are experienced in the Sihora Tahsil. Partly owing to a succession of inefficient Tahsildars; but mainly to the extent to which the pattidari system has been recognized and allowed to govern revenue payments, the collection of revenue in this tahsil is a matter of extreme difficulty. I had hoped that it would be possible to place an Assistant Commissioner in charge of this tahsil as Sub-Divisional Officer; but Jubbulpore is now left with only one European Assistant, whose services are required at head-quarters.

Coercive processes.

21. Revenue money-orders were of course much more freely used during the year under report than in the previous years, the bulk of the payments to be made being so much greater. I gather from the reports that they are steadily gaining popularity. They often add a good deal to the labours of the revenue accountants; but the recent orders by the Deputy Postmaster-General requiring postmasters to see that clear information is given by the remitters should obviate this.

Revenue Money-orders.

IV.—Revenue Court Work.

22. The number of private sales of mahals or shares, which had fallen last year from 356 to 318, rose again to 444. For a good deal of this the Court of Wards is responsible. One estate in Saugor was partly sold and partly leased, and in

ry transfer.

Jubbulpore and Seoni a part of an estate was sold to save the rest. A partial recovery in the land market rendered these sales practicable, and doubtless the same reason has led to the general increase in private sales. The orders suspending execution sales by Collectors remained in force up to June, and consequently there is but a slight increase in the number of these sales.

23. It is always difficult to extract from these statistics any reliable information as to the average market value of land, since the transactions usually cover a large amount of old debt. But in Damoh a careful analysis of the figures shows that the average price amounts to 9 or 10 times the land revenue. In the previous year the multiple was $7\frac{2}{3}$. A great majority of the transfers in Damoh and Seoni, and a majority in Mandla were in favour of *bonâ fide* cultivators; but this was not the case in Jubbulpore. In Saugor the point is not noticed; I think it probable that here as in Jubbulpore the money-lenders are gaining ground.

Partitions.

24. Applications for partition numbered 51, and 32 of them remained pending at the close of the year. Fourteen of these were in the Seoni District, where practically nothing was done during the year. I am not satisfied with the explanation given; it will be for the permanent Deputy Commissioner now returning to have these cases disposed of during the camping season. Even in this district, however, the oldest case is only one year old. The work in the Jubbulpore District has been particularly well done by Mr. Krishnaji Anant, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Litigation between landlord and tenant.

25. Suits for arrears of rent have increased by about 25 per cent. In Seoni alone, probably owing to the liberal suspensions, there was a falling-off; in Saugor and Damoh the increases were very marked. Very few of the decrees for ejectment were actually executed. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession remained at about the same figure.

Collector's execution cases.

26. Out of 475 sales of land ordered by the Civil Court and transferred to the Collector for execution, in 26 only was sale actually effected. Sale was averted by payment of the claim or other arrangement in 68 cases. Large numbers of these cases are pending, having been hung up for months on account of the "slump" in land values during the famines. They are being steadily worked off. These accumulations, and the new enquiries into cases of transfer of sir land, have greatly added to the work of Revenue officers.

Land acquisition.

27. With the exception of the case of the Satpura Railway, for which a special officer has been deputed, the land acquisition work is generally up to date. The reports do not all give the dates of the oldest pending cases (column 12 of Statement IX); but a good many cases were disposed of during the year, and the pending ones are of a petty nature. The new rules have saved an immense amount of labour in calculation.

General Revenue business.

28. The figures given in Statement XI seem to show that revenue business has decreased; but this is mainly owing to the new classification of takavi cases, all the loans granted on a joint security bond being shown as a single case. The number of pending cases shows a very slight increase; but this is accounted for by the illness at the end of the year of one of the Assistants in Jubbulpore. The number of long pending cases shows a satisfactory reduction; nearly all of those over 12 months are Collectors' cases.

Mukaddam-gomashtas.

29. During the year steps were taken in all districts to improve the p of mukaddam-gomashtas by securing for them p rent-free land. The proceedings are nearly complet Seoni and Damoh, and are well forward elsewhere.

Tours and inspectio

30. The time spent by Deputy Commissioners on tour varied fro days in Mandla to 133 in Damoh. Assistants tra-Assistant Commissioners were also out a great

in all districts. The Tahsil offices were all inspected, except, apparently, Banda in the Saugor District. Mr. Fuller marched round all the districts in the cold weather and inspected the Tahsil office at Dindori.

31. I took charge on the 4th May, and during the remainder of the year I visited all the head-quarters and inspected the offices, as well as the Tahsil offices at Seoni, Lakhnadon, Mandla, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Murwara.

Notice of officers.

32. The officers who were most conspicuous for good revenue work during the latter part of the year were Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore; Mr. Maw, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Damoh, who has taken much trouble over a thorough overhauling of the revenue and takavi accounts; Mr. Bell, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, and Mr. Krishnaji Anant, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Among Tahsildars Khan Sahib Ahfazur Rahim (Murwara); Kunj Behari Lal (Damoh); Debidayal (Hatta); and Pandit Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhle, Mandla, are mentioned by the Deputy Commissioners as having done good work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,

Offg. Commissioner.

ANNEXURE B.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1900-01.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year ended 30th September 1901.

PART I.—The Agricultural conditions of the year.

Changes in the area occupied by landlords and by tenants.

1. The changes in the area held by landlords and by the different classes of tenants are not very striking. *Sir* has decreased in every district. The decrease is undoubtedly due to alienations of proprietary rights whereby the dispossessed proprietors have become occupancy tenants of the *sir*. Land, other than *sir*, in the cultivation of malguzars has also decreased in the three districts of the Nerbudda Valley; but has increased in the two Plateau districts. The decrease in the former is accompanied by a more than corresponding increase in the area held by tenants, which may be regarded as satisfactory. The increase in Chhindwara is apparently due to the breaking of fresh land by malguzars, as the area of tenants' holdings remains practically unchanged. The increase in Betul is evidently due to the inclusion in the home-farm of some of the land surrendered by tenants; but only about one-tenth of the area surrendered has been so included. The amount of *sir* cultivated by sub-tenants has increased in every district except Chhindwara, the increase being more than 100 per cent. in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. This is probably due to a tendency on the part of malguzars to cultivate as much of their *khudkasht* land, as they can themselves, to prevent it from becoming tenants' land, and, if any part of the home-farm must be leased, to lease the *sir* in preference, as its status is unaffected by a lease. Still the proportion of *sir* let to sub-tenants varies considerably in the different districts. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur more than 50 per cent. is thus let, in Nimar about 20 per cent., and in Chhindwara and Betul about 12 per cent.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

2. The condition of the cultivating classes has improved. I think that, on the whole, the year may be said to have brought about a considerable recovery from the ruinous effects of the famine. But the recovery has been unequal in different parts of the Division as it was in the previous year. Again, Hoshangabad in the plain, has made much less progress than either its western neighbour Nimar, or its eastern neighbour Narsinghpur. Again, Betul on the plateau, has made much less progress than its eastern neighbour Chhindwara. In Hoshangabad, despite remissions and abatements of revenue and of rent, the cultivators are still in a somewhat depressed state, and the description of the people given by the Deputy Commissioner is melancholy reading. Both malguzars and tenants are burdened with debt, the average liabilities of the latter ranging from 10 to 16 times their rental. "The labouring classes are still liable to be thrown out of employment by the smallest seasonal variations, and credit is so restricted that cessation of employment in the rains, even for a short time, causes anxiety." On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur writes that in his district the cropped area increased, the harvests were good, and prices ruled high, so that the cultivators fared well, and the tenants were in most cases able to pay their rents without any difficulty. No less than 99 per cent. of the rental demand was collected from them—a considerably larger percentage than in any previous year since the present cycle of drought set in. A similar contrast is furnished by the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Betul and Chhindwara. I do not, however, by any means think that the rehabilitation of either Hoshangabad or Betul need be despaired of, although the present year, with its capricious rainfall, its swarms of grasshoppers, and its hordes of rats has again brought misfortunes in its train. But for some time to come close watchfulness on the part of the Deputy Commissioners will be needed.

3. The relations between landlords and tenants in Narsinghpur and Nimar are reported by the Deputy Commissioners to be satisfactory; and I have no doubt that in those districts, on the whole, they are. But the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad and Betul have a different tale to tell with respect to their districts. In the former several malguzars, especially in the Harda Tahsil, have been illegally ousting ordinary tenants, whose rents were reduced in the recent abatement proceedings. A clear indication that the relations between them were far from being what they should be. Steps have been taken to stop and nullify these illegal ejectments, and an example has been made of one of the worst offenders, which ought to have a beneficial effect. In the Betul District some of the malguzars, especially in the Multai Tahsil, have been found to be exceedingly harsh and arbitrary in their dealings with their tenants, and to have ignored and over-ridden the protective provisions of the Tenancy Act. Here, too, an example has been made, which is reported to have had an excellent effect already. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara has not touched on this subject.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

4. Only one Deputy Commissioner—the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur—has referred to the subject of malguzari forests, and in his district nothing of moment occurred in connection with them. I am able to say, however, from cases which have come before me in the course of the year, that the silence of the others must not be taken to mean that the subject was neglected in their districts.

Malguzari forests.

5. Apparently only in the Narsinghpur District was any agricultural experiment made during the year. In 19 villages trenches were dug near large trees with a view to save crops grown in their vicinity from the loss of moisture otherwise absorbed by the surface roots of the trees. The result will become known in the current year. It is a matter of regret that the result of the similar experiments made in Hoshangabad in the year 1899-1900 has not been reported by the Deputy Commissioner.

Agricultural experiments.

6. More than three lakhs of rupees were advanced in the Division during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, nearly a lakh of rupees being advanced in Hoshangabad, about Rs. 87,000 in Chhindwara, and nearly Rs. 60,000 in Betul. No comparison can usefully be made with the figures of the previous year as they related to the financial year, while the figures now given relate, in accordance with recent instructions, to the revenue year. In Narsinghpur about Rs. 33,500 were advanced, of which amount nearly Rs. 33,000 were advanced without interest. I have no doubt that considerable sums were advanced without interest in other districts also; but the amounts have not been reported. The demand of the year on account of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was about 4½ lakhs of rupees, inclusive of interest. Less than one-fourth of the amount was collected. But Deputy Commissioners appear to have abstained purposely from exerting any pressure in collection. Under the circumstances I think they were justified.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

7. Again, as in the previous year, a very small sum was advanced in the Division under the Land Improvement Loans Act. I think it probable, however, that, partly as a result of the labours of the Irrigation Commission now sitting, much more extensive action will be taken under the Act during the current year in the construction of wells and of field embankments.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

8. Several irrigation wells were dug in the Division during the year without the aid of loans from Government, as the number of sanads given for their construction testifies—one in Hoshangabad, 110 in Nimar, and 36 in Betul. The number of sanads given in Nimar confirms the impression, which I formed as the result of a recent tour through that district, that irrigation is decidedly on the increase there. One sanad was given in Hoshangabad for the planting of an avenue of trees. Eight sanads were given in Narsinghpur; but the Deputy Commissioner has not stated the kinds of improvements for which they were given. In Chhindwara alone no sanad was given.

Sanads.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

Land Record Staff.

9. In nearly every district the work of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records is reported to have been quite satisfactory. Chhindwara is an exception; and the Superintendent there is said to have been too dilatory. Revenue Inspectors have also done well, as a whole. They apparently did best in Narsinghpur and Nimar. In the former district only one of them was punished; in the latter none. In Hoshangabad 5 were punished, in Chhindwara 2, and in Betul 2. In Chhindwara the work of the Revenue Inspectors generally is reported to have been unsatisfactory. Probably more punishments might with advantage have been inflicted there. The comparatively large number of punishments in Hoshangabad, one of which was dismissal, and another transfer, was apparently due to the necessity for maintaining a high standard of efficiency during abatement proceedings when the work was done at high pressure. Among patwaris many more punishments were inflicted than in the previous year. In Narsinghpur they were nearly three times as numerous, and in Hoshangabad more than twice. The increase in the former district has not been explained; but it may be noted that no less than 59 punishments out of a total of 65 were fines. The increase in the latter district was due to the circumstances already set forth as accounting for the large number of punishments among Revenue Inspectors. But in fairness to patwaris of this district, it must be added that that no less than 33 of them received special rewards for specially good work. In Betul alone the punishments of patwaris decreased, having fallen from 71 to 27. The decrease is probably partly due to the effect of the large number of punishments meted out in 1899-1900, and it appears to be also due in great measure to the recent introduction of the revised halkabandi, the opportunity afforded by the revision having been seized to get rid of some of the more undesirable patwaris. It may be remarked that no less than 8 patwaris were dismissed in Betul in the year under report, in cases arising out of the famine.

Inspection of Village records.

10. The amount of testing of khasras done by Revenue Inspectors was greater than in the previous year in Nimar, about the same in Chhindwara, and considerably less in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul. However, it cannot, I think, be said to have been inadequate anywhere except in Betul, where less than 10 per cent. of the total number of entries were checked. But here the time of the Land Record Staff was much taken up by duties of an unusual kind. First famine conditions lasted longer than in most districts; then came the census; and finally there was settlement work. It is probable that the census accounts for the smaller amount of check done in other districts too. It should be noted, however, that the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports, that in his district a considerable amount of check was done by additional Revenue Inspectors, which has not been regularly recorded. The testing done by Tahsildars was, on the whole, adequate everywhere except in Chhindwara and Betul. In the latter district the Deputy Commissioner reports that the Tahsildar of Multai did some testing, though, according to Statement H, he did not. The Deputy Commissioner excuses the Tahsildar of Betul (Pandit Narain Rao Deo) from blame on account of his other heavy work. The default of the Tahsildar of Chhindwara (Khwaja Fakr-ud-din) seems inexcusable. Narsinghpur is the only district in which the amount of checking done by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants appears to have been satisfactory.

Residence of patwaris within their circles.

11. Considerable improvement was effected in enforcing the residence of patwaris within their circles, the number of those non-resident without permission having fallen from 174 to 139. The most marked improvement was effected in Nimar, where indeed there was the greatest room for improvement; and the Deputy Commissioner anticipates still further improvement in the current year. Only in Betul has there been regression in this matter. The former Deputy Commissioner did indeed say, commenting on the improvement observable in 1899-1900, that it was due to special conditions of the year, and might prove to be temporary. His

been justified. The present Deputy Commissioner remarks that several of the permanent patwaris obstinately refuse to reside in their circles, and he proposes to dismiss some of them in order to make an example for the probationary patwaris. Some action of this kind seems to be certainly called for.

Filing of Village papers.

12. All village papers were punctually sent in in Nimar, and all except jamabandis in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. In Hoshangabad and Betul only milan-khasras were sent in in time. Abatement proceedings in Hoshangabad sufficiently excuse the delay there. In Betul, I think, greater punctuality should have been observed, even after making allowance for the unusual duties imposed on the Land Record Staff, to which I have referred above. The delay in filing jamabandis in Narsinghpur is attributed to the fact that the patwaris were busily engaged in work connected with the remission of revenue and rent. I think that the explanation should be accepted as sufficient, as the said work was undoubtedly important and apparently it was very well done. The delay in Chhindwara is not, I think, excusable, especially as 15 jamabandis had not been filed even at the close of the year.

Patwaris' training.

13. Owing to famine no Survey class was opened in 1899-1900. But in the year under report the training of patwaris was resumed, and in every district a considerable number of patwaris and candidates for patwarishships were instructed in surveying.

Village maps.

14. The state of the village maps has engaged the attention of Deputy Commissioners in every district, and much was done during the year in the way of the renewal of old and worn out maps. Apparently they are now in good condition everywhere.

Village boundaries.

15. Village boundaries are said to be in a proper state of repair everywhere, except in Hoshangabad, where landlords and tenants appear to be extremely careless about their condition, which is now very bad. The present Deputy Commissioner promises to have them put in order. The unsatisfactory state of the boundary-marks attracted the notice of one of his predecessors some three years ago, who did much to have it set right. But when the famine came the work fell in abeyance.

PART III.—Revenue Collections.

Land revenue on the roll.
(i) Demand.

16. The demand on account of land revenue on the roll for the year under report, as shown in column 15 of Statement I for the year 1899-1900, does not agree with that shown in column 1 of Statement I for the year under report for the districts of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul. The figures previously given for the two latter districts were apparently wrong, and the correct figures show a decrease of Rs. 4 and Rs. 974, respectively. The decrease of Rs. 2,74,538 in Hoshangabad is due to the abatement of revenue sanctioned during the year to take effect from the beginning of the year.

In the course of the year the demand was increased by the expiry of temporary abatement sanctioned for one year (in Hoshangabad), by the operation of progressive assessments (in Nimar and Betul), by lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants (in Nimar and Chhindwara), and by the settlement of disforested areas (in Chhindwara). On the other hand, it was decreased by abatement (in Nimar) and by the acquisition of land for public purposes (in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Betul). The net result was an increase of Rs. 70,852 in the demand for the whole Division. The demand on account of arrears at the beginning of the year was Rs, 20,54,603.

Collection.
count of arrears.

17. Of this sum Rs. 4,66,896 were remitted, while Rs. 10,00,578 remained suspended. Thus the actual amount for collection was Rs. 5,87,129, while Rs. 2,80,222 were actually collected or less than half the demand. Collections in Nimar a[illegible]

Chhindwara were substantial; in Hoshangabad and Betul very small. In Narsinghpur it is reported that they would have been much larger if the remissions granted had been announced a month earlier.

(*b*) On account of current demand.

18. The net demand of the year after deducting abatements, remissions, suspensions, and amounts collected in advance, was Rs. 18,77,134. The amount actually collected was Rs. 17,92,612, or about 95 per cent. It is somewhat surprising to find that out of the Rs. 84,522 left unrealized at the end of the year, a sum of no less than Rs. 40,445 was due from Narsinghpur, which is justly noted for its punctual payment of revenue, and it is disappointing to find that more than half the sum due from Narsinghpur is due for villages under the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards in Narsinghpur is also responsible for the whole of the arrears—not a large sum, it is true—of the Sohagpur Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District.

Land revenue not on the roll.

19. The demand on account of arrears of land revenue not on the roll was Rs. 1,72,801 at the beginning of the year, no less than Rs. 1,36,832 being due in Nimar alone, chiefly in the Harsud Tahsil; and considerably less than one-sixth of this demand was collected. Of the Rs. 1,46,000 still due, Rs. 1,34,000 are due from Nimar and Betul. There is little doubt that it will be necessary to remit nearly the whole of this sum. The demand of the year itself was Rs. 1,15,540, of which Rs. 67,750, or about 58 per cent. were collected. In the Betul District, where only Rs. 122 were collected out of Rs. 5,136, leniency in collection was purposely shown owing to the severity of the famine of the previous year; but the Deputy Commissioner is inclined to think that the leniency was carried too far. Apparently, in Chhindwara too, where the collections amounted to 30 per cent. of the demand, more might have been collected, though it must be noted that here the collections on account of arrears were decidedly good.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

20. The whole of the demand on account of miscellaneous revenue, both current and arrear, was collected with the exception of one item of Rs. 45 in the Betul District.

Revenue Money-orders.

21. The subject of the remittance of revenue by postal money-order has not been touched on by the Deputy Commissioners of Chhindwara and Betul. But it is clear that in the other three districts this mode of paying in revenue is steadily growing in popularity. Between 1898-99 and the year under report the number of such money-orders rose from 52 to 297 in Hoshangabad, from 93 to 175 in Narsinghpur, and from 92 to 258 in Nimar; while the amounts remitted increased, respectively, from Rs. 2,424 to Rs. 5,165, from Rs. 5,062 to Rs. 24,638, and from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 5,881.

Coercive processes.

22. On the whole it was necessary to have recourse to the use of coercive processes in the collection of revenue to a much greater extent than in the previous year. Notices of demand indeed fell from 375 to 45, the number in Narsinghpur alone (where it was phenomenally large in the previous year) falling from 332 to 1. But arrests rose from 35 to 51, and warrants of attachment from 807 to 1,782. People had become so much accustomed in recent years to the suspension and remission of revenue, that they were somewhat reluctant to pay the full demand voluntarily, hoping that a part of it would again be suspended or remitted. Consequently more coercion had to be resorted to. But in the end only two defaulters were imprisoned, while only in 21 cases was attached property actually sold. This result proves that the backwardness in paying was due rather to unwillingness to pay than to inability.

PART IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

Lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants.

23. In the course of the year 23 lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants occurred, all in Nimar. At the close of the year there were altogether 1,848 land revenue assignments in the Division, involving an area of 363,513 acres, and representing a revenue of Rs. 86,339.

PART V.—Revenue Court Work.

Transfers of proprietary rights.

24. Private sales of proprietary rights increased in every district except Chhindwara, sales by order of Court decreased in every district, and transfers by mortgage or lease increased in Nimar and Betul, decreased in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, and neither increased nor decreased in Narsinghpur. It is somewhat difficult to account for these fluctuations. But the total number of transfers of all kinds rose from 719 to 883, and I am inclined to think that the rise indicates an improvement in the state of the land market, especially as the consideration money for the transfers formed a higher multiple of the revenue, payable on the land transferred, than in the previous year. In Hoshangabad the consideration money was 16 times the land revenue against 9 times, in Narsinghpur 10 times against 7 times, in Nimar 23 times against 23 times, in Chhindwara 21 times against 19 times, and in Betul 15 times against 15 times. The only district in which the proportion fell is Nimar, where, however, it was nevertheless higher than in any other district, as it has been for the past three years. It is satisfactory to note that again the transfers to agriculturists were considerably in excess, on the whole, of the transfers to non-agriculturists, so far as can be judged from the statistics given. Those relating to the Hoshangabad District have not been reported.

Partition cases.

25. At the beginning of the year 21 partition cases were pending in district offices. Forty-three were instituted during the year. Altogether 31 were disposed of, so that 33 remained pending at the close of the year. Chhindwara is responsible for nearly half this number (15), and it is also responsible for the longest pending case, which dates from December 1898. In the Divisional office one case was pending at the beginning of the year, and 12 cases were received during the year. Final sanction was accorded in 11. The two cases left pending at the end of the year have since been disposed of. In connection with partition cases, the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad mentions, with approval, the policy initiated by his predecessor of having partition effected, as far as possible, by patwaris instead of amins. He also points out that a tenant in consequence of a partition often has to have two rasid-bahis, and that it is rather hard that he should have to pay for two rasid-bahis simply because the malguzars are at variance. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly directs the extra cost to be recovered from the malguzars in such a case. This course seems quite justifiable.

Deposit of rent.

26. The number of applications by tenants for deposit af rent rose from 42 to 102, Hoshangabad being mainly responsible for the increase. I have no doubt that the Deputy Commissioner is right in attributing the increase to the illegal action of certain landlords, already referred to above, in attempting to oust tenants from their holdings in contravention of the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

Applications relating to transfer of *sir* land.

27. During the year there were for disposal 200 applications for permission to transfer *sir* land without reservation of cultivating rights (78 more than in the previous year), and 142 were disposed of. Narsinghpur again had the largest number (109). But of 76 disposed of there, no less than 50 were dismissed for default or otherwise rejected.

Ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees.

28. A considerable increase occurred in the number of applications for ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees (from 396 to 610). But to judge from the results of such applications in Narsinghpur and Nimar (they have not been given for other districts), very few of them end in ejectment. In the latter district there were only 9 ejectments in 40 cases, and in the former only 9 in 284. In fact the new provisions of the law in this matter appear to be effectual.

[illegible] under Section 92 of Tenancy Act.

29. Applications by tenants for re-instatement in their holdings under Section 92 of the Tenancy Act were much more numerous than in the previous year—141 against 23. Hoshangabad is mainly responsible for the increase. All the cases there occurred after th[illegible]

announcement of the abated revenue. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in most of the cases. which came before him, he found the malguzar quite ready to re-instate the tenant, and he considers the section a most valuable addition to the Tenancy Law.

PART VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

Land acquisition.

30. The year opened with 31 land acquisition cases pending in the Division for disposal, and closed with 17 pending. The number was reduced from 16 to 8 in Hoshangabad, from 1 to none in Narsinghpur, and from 10 to 1 in Betul. In Chhindwara the pending file was not reduced at all during the year. In Nimar there was no case pending at the beginning of the year. I consider that the disposal of the land acquisition work was quite satisfactory everywhere, except in Chhindwara, where no real progress was made, and where the oldest pending case dates from the 7th November 1898.

Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code.

31. The total number of sale cases for disposal, including 707 pending at the close of the previous year, was 1,221, and the number pending at the end of the year was 759. These figures would seem to imply that the rate of disposal was not as good as it should have been. But I am of opinion that it was in reality satisfactory. Such cases were in suspense for a portion of the year, and in no district was the period available for disposing of them, longer than nine months. Further, the figures are misleading. For instance, in Hoshangabad, where the file of pending cases was heaviest, the 296 cases included 39 in which leases had been granted, while in 113 others sale had been sanctioned and they were pending either for the holding or the confirmation of the sale. It is noteworthy that there was a considerable increase in the proportion borne by the purchase money paid for the properties sold, to the land revenue payable thereon. In Hoshangabad it rose from 5 times to 10 times, in Nimar from 3 times to 34 times, and in Chhindwara from 8 times to 15 times.

General revenue business of the year.

32. With regard to the general business of the year, the total number of cases for disposal fell from 38,958 to 30,569, takavi cases being in the main responsible for the decrease. The cases disposed of fell from 36,576 to 28,132. The pending file at the close of the year was smaller in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul; but larger in the other two districts. The pending cases in Chhindwara were more than twice as numerous as in the previous year, though the proportionate decline in the number of cases for disposal was much greater in that district than in any other.

Mukaddams.

33. Action was taken in every district in the course of the year in the direction of remunerating mukaddam-gomashtas with rent-free land. The Deputy Commissioner of Betul reports that action of this kind was greatly needed in his district, and that the land given is much appreciated. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad, reports that mukaddam-gomashtas in his district show no desire to possess land.

Notice of Officers.

34. It only remains now to record some notice of officers. All the Revenue officers of the Division, almost without exception, have worked well during the year. I would select for special mention the following:—

Deputy Commissioners—

Mr. J. Walker in Nimar.

Messrs. R. C. H. M. King and C. E. Low in Hoshangabad.

„ E. A. DeBrett and Mahdi Hasan in Narsinghpur.

„ B. P. Standen and C. G. Leftwich in Betul.

Extra-Assistant Commissioners—

Munshi Kutb-ud-din and Pandit Rambhau Megasham in Hoshangabad.
Pandit Raghunath Rao and Pandit M. D. Ratnaparkhe in Narsinghpur.

Tahsildars—

Babu Amarnath Bose and Munshi Muhammad Yakub in Nimar.
Pandit Prahlad Ambadas in Hoshangabad.
Pandit V. G. Gadgil in Narsinghpur.
Pandit Narain Rao Deo and Munshi Kalka Prasad in Betul.

Naib-Tahsildars—

Pandit Waman Rao Mandloi in Hoshangabad.
Munshi Abdus Samad in Narsinghpur.
Pandit Sitaram in Betul.

HOSHANGABAD:
The 16th February 1902.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—J. E. A., 7-3-1902—250.

ANNEXURE C.

No. 632.

FROM

R. H. CRADDOCK, ESQ., I. C. S.,

OFFG. COMMISSIONER,

Nagpur Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 11th February 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Division on the Revenue administration of their districts for the year ending the 30th September last, together with my review of the same.

PART I.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Result of the kharif crops.

2. When the year opened, famine-relief, though much curtailed, was still being distributed. The monsoon had been very late; when it started, it was somewhat too heavy and continuous, and it ceased abruptly with a cyclonic storm at the end of September. The early cessation of the rains favoured cotton and juar in those tracts, which are most suited for their production, and the west of the division reaped a full average juar crop and a cotton crop such as few can remember. These benefits were not, however, enjoyed in the Hinganghat and Umrer tahsils, in which the rainfall up to September had been too continuous for the heavy wheat soils on which these crops had been sown, and in these the yield was only moderate or poor. In the three rice districts, had prior conditions been normal, a good rice crop might have been expected; and it was some time before the assertions of the people to the contrary could be verified by local enquiries. The reason for the comparative smallness of the rice crop lay in the facts that the sowings were very late; that a large amount of the seed was either inferior or imported from Bengal—a slow ripening variety which the want of rain in October prevented from maturing; that broadcast rice was substituted largely for transplanted; that weeding was exceedingly defective owing to the want of means of the cultivators to pay for it; and, finally, that the area sown with rice was much below normal, while the area irrigated was still more abnormally low.

Result of the rabi crops.

3. The rabi crops were short in area for want of seed, and sown under unfavourable conditions, while there was no rain to [illegible] late their early growth. Late in the season, when the crops were ripening, came a period of wet and cloudy weather, accompanied

a plague of insects. The wheat in ear or on the threshing-floor was much injured, linseed had already partially failed from drought, til was very much spoilt in quality, while tur and the pulses were partly blighted and partly devoured by insects and caterpillars. The damage was greatest in the rice districts, where the rabi crops are mostly grown as a second crop.

Consequent local distress and relief by the mahua crop.

4. The situation was thus extremely gloomy when I succeeded Mr. Nedham in the charge of the division early in April 1901. Orders had issued for distribution of gratuitous cash doles on a small scale in Balaghat; a few Public Works Department works on ordinary contract terms were started in that district and in Chanda, while the Deputy Commissioner of the latter district was authorized to open kitchens on a small scale in part of the Brahmapuri tahsil. The situation was then entirely changed by the mahua crop. The mahua was very late in flowering, and the weather had been so unseasonable for it, that its total failure was confidently asserted. But when it did flower, it flowered with extraordinary abundance, and its lateness was one of the most fortunate circumstances. The poor were provided with a food-supply to last them over the rains. No relief at all was found necessary in Chanda, and the works were again closed, while in Balaghat the distribution of doles was confined to pauper incapables, and to them only in villages in which the landlords and tenants were themselves in very straitened circumstances.

Further concessions in favour of the cultivating classes.

5. This food-supply was not sufficient to compensate the people for the loss of crops, and it became necessary, in addition to the large remissions of previous arrears, to make further remissions or suspensions in the three rice districts, and in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha.

Conciliation proceedings were also started and carried to conclusion in the Balaghat tahsil. They were conducted with great tact and ability by Mr. Anant Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, on special duty. Out of a total debt of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs dealt with, about a third has been remitted entirely, and the rest made payable by easy instalments, carrying either a very low rate of interest or none at all. The result of these proceedings (which have now been extended to parts of the Bhandara district) have been separately reported in more detail. They excited some alarm at the outset, but some of the most obstinate opponents to the system were won over as assistants in the work, a result for which credit is largely due to the influence and good example of Rai Bahadur Seth Lakhmichand of Katangi.

Extent of recovery of the people after the famine.

6. Outside the specially-favoured cotton tracts, the people were only just able to hold their own, without making any marked advance towards recovery; but the concessions to which I have referred were sufficient to put them in the way of progress when their next sowing time should come round. It is very satisfactory to record that, although the kharif crops just reaped and the rabi crops now on the ground fall far short of perfection, the situation and condition of the people show an immense advance on their position at this time last year. In the cotton tracts they enjoyed a most prosperous season last year, and their present crops hold out hopes of continued prosperity. There has been a marked growth in the cotton trade, and the value of land in the cotton-growing tracts of Wardha and Nagpur has never been higher than it is at present. But I fear that it will be some time yet before our rice and rabi growing tracts fully recover from the effects of the famines and failures of past years.

[illegible]es in occupation of [illegible] tenures.

7. Statement G shows the details and distribution of the occupied area, and I find nothing in these figures to cause anxiety. All districts return a small increase in the total area occupied, and although, as the Deputy Commissioner of [illegible] remarks, the figures are discounted somewhat by the facts that holdings kept in the names of absconding tenants until surrender can be presumed

this would not explain the actual increase shown. The taking up of new land is inconsistent with a state of deterioration, such as would accompany any serious abandonment of holdings. The result of enquiries which I have made from time to time has been to show that actual abandonments of land have been surprisingly small. The influx of people from the rice districts towards the cotton tracts, which was particularly large in Chanda, was mainly confined to the labouring classes, and the increase in cropping for the division as a whole is over half a million acres. There has been the usual small annual decline in the area held in absolute occupancy-right, but in the case of occupancy holdings the diminution has been partly counterbalanced by the conversion of transferred *sir* into occupancy land, as well as by the purchase of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants. The home-farm area has increased somewhat by the addition of *khudkasht* land. None of the above changes have been of much importance.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

8. Litigation between landlords and tenants is discussed later on in this report, and throws some light on their mutual relations. Deputy Commissioners have generally reported that they are satisfactory. Mr. Hallifax excludes from this category some of the absentee landlords of Chanda. On the whole, I think, that proprietors have shown very general forbearance with their tenantry, and the cases in which suspended rents have been collected have been very few. There are a certain number of oppressive landlords in every district, but the scope for oppression has been restricted by the greater vigilance with which their doings have been watched during recent bad years, and by the increased knowledge of their rights, which settlement operations have conferred on the tenantry.

One class of cases deserves notice. It is the popular belief that orders for suspension of rent do not extend to tenants of *sir* land, and this idea has, I find, been shared in many instances by the Court of Wards' agents and even by Tahsildars.

Popular feeling regarding official measures.

9. Nothing occurred during the year to excite rural opinion with respect to official measures; but, as the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda says, they are still moved by admiration and gratitude for the extraordinary aid given them in the famine. These feelings have been accompanied by a lively sense of favours to come, and to some extent their self-reliance has been weakened. But I regard this as a purely temporary phase.

There was, however, undoubted irritation excited among malguzars by the order to collect cesses upon revenue which had been remitted. There is something to be said in favour of the collection, since the cesses are rather a tax measured by the land than a direct tax upon the land, while they are devoted to local services; but the distinction is not one which commends itself to the ordinary malguzar, and the payment of these cesses falls specially hard upon those with no home-farm. The procedure is one which, I understand, will be dropped in future.

Effect of restriction of transfer under new Tenancy Act.

10. It is early yet to judge the effect of the restriction on transfer imposed by the new Tenancy Act. Any effect on credit which they may have had has been obscured by the far greater results of the famine; but I have remarked that the good cultivating malguzars speak with approval of the restriction upon the alienation of *sir* land, while I have not heard any complaints on the part of tenants with respect to the withdrawal of the power to transfer occupancy and ordinary holdings. I am informed that the practice of mortgaging future crops for a series of years has been substituted for the mortgage of holdings, and this tendency will require to be carefully watched.

One inconvenience of prohibition of transfer of occupancy and ordinary holdings is worthy of notice and remedy, namely, the inability of a tenant to give a title when his land is wanted for the expansion of a town. A very small amendment would suffice to give this power, to be exercised with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. A great stride in the direction of a proper record of rent collections has been made in the introduction of the compilation of rasid-bahis; but the form has not yet been introduced long enough to be universally understood, and the accurate record of rent collections will continue to be difficult until the accounts have been cleared of the suspended arrears. The progress of rent collection is shown below :—

Rent collections.

District.	Rental demand on current account.	Collections.		
		On account of arrears.	On current account.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha	8,09,245	1,43,540	6,93,894	8,37,434
Nagpur	12,08,803	2,69,774	9,51,093	12,20,867
Bhandara	7,37,598	1,71,055	3,42,251	5,13,306
Balaghat	3,29,485	*Nil*	78,216	78,216

I have omitted Chanda from this table, since the figures for that district are not complete. The total collections exceeded the amount of the current demand in both Wardha and Nagpur. The short collections in the other districts are accounted for by the suspensions and remissions, and by the fact that the malguzars deliberately refrained from collecting rents at the proper time, in the hope that they would be given even larger concessions than were granted.

12. The Chanda and Nagpur reports are the only ones which touch upon the management of malguzari forests. Only three or four cases have been reported to me for notification of such forests for special protection, and I hardly think that the subject has received sufficient attention. It requires special notice in the case of the Zamindaris. The reports make no mention also of complaints regarding denial of nistar by malguzars to ryots, and such cases are not very common, as tenants are well acquainted with their rights, and are much more ready to join in a combined complaint against a landlord than to seek redress for individual grievances. There is safety in numbers.

Malguzari forests.

13. There were 109 sanads for improvements granted in Wardha and 113 in Balaghat, but in Nagpur there were only 16 and in Chanda only 5. The circumstances under which 14 applications were rejected in Chanda have not been explained, and the Bhandara report is silent on the subject. Balaghat appears to be the only district in which standing orders requiring the Land Record staff to initiate the proceedings for sanads have been complied with, though this matter has been repeatedly pointed out. In Balaghat the improvements for which sanads have now been granted are mostly those effected in 1896-97, a fact which shows the futility of waiting for applications. The advantage of sanads appears to be most appreciated in Wardha. I feel sure that many more improvements are made than sanads are granted for, and I am also sure that the exemption from assessment, of which the sanad is a symbol, though not an essential, plays a very small part in inducing persons to make improvements. It is a question rather of means and energy, and if the sanad is appreciated, it is principally for the sentimental value which attaches to the name. This is no reason, however, why the distribution of sanads should not be vigorously pressed; they at least indicate that the making of improvements is regarded with favour by Government.

Sanads for improvements.

Agricultural loans.

14. The statistics of Government loans are usually supplied for the financial year, in which case they would have included all the loans of the famine period, with the aid of which the crops of the year were raised. The figures for the revenue year include most of the advances made for rabi sowings at the close of the famine, and the advances for kharif sowings last year. After the extraordinary advances of the famine years, there was naturally a great drawing in of takavi business, but much was not done either in the way of collection. The cotton tracts in which pressure could easies be exercised were precisely the tracts in which previous advances were smallest. Moreover, the special kharif loans made in 1900 did not fall due. The rabi advances did fall due with the rabi kist, but the rabi crops were far too poor to allow pressure to be put upon the people to pay the instalments of these.

Action taken in 1901 in the matter of land improvement loans,.

15. Endeavours were made during the hot weather of 1901 to push land improvement loans with a view to providing employment for labourers in the tracts where they were hard up. The endeavours were successful in Balaghat and Bhandara, but very little was done in this direction in the other districts. These loans were advanced in small sums for tank repairs, so as to admit of the consequent employment being as widely diffused as possible; they aggregated in Balaghat Rs. 6,478 distributed between 112 persons, in Bhandara Rs. 5,490 to 27 persons, and served their purpose well. The people were naturally disinclined to add much to their heavy obligations; but more energetic action in respect of encouraging loans for land improvement is much to be desired.

Advances in 1901 under Agriculturists' Loans Act.

16. The advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the year were concentrated in the rice tracts and in the tahsils of Hinghanghat and Umrer, the chief object being to supply bullocks to take the place of those which had died in the famine. For seed they are not much required, as forbearance in the matter of collecting revenue and takavi had to a great extent protected the seed supply. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha refers to the attitude of the people in the matter of the application for such loans; he states that they have come to expect that Government will find out their needs for them and therefore are backward in applying. I think there is much truth in this. The necessity for distributing the large advances of the famine among the most deserving recipients required the work to be done in the villages on the initiative of the Charge and Circle Officers, and the people seem to expect that they can cast their cares on the State, and wait till somebody presses money upon them.

The reports say very little on the system of joint responsibility, but I learnt in the course of my tours that the obligation to take loans on joint responsibility was a great stumbling block to their acceptance, and that many loans were refused on these terms. The contrast between the attitude of the people to this system in the famine and in the year following it is a very significant feature. When the people were in urgent need they readily agreed to be jointly responsible for their own and their neighbour's loans, but last year the need was much less.

The largest amounts given out in 1901 were approximately Rs. 20,000 in Balaghat, Rs. 15,000 in Bhandara, and Rs. 6,000 in Nagpur. In Wardha and Chanda the allotments were not fully utilised for the reasons mentioned.

Heavy outstandings,

17. The outstandings on the various accounts are now very heavy, and the progress in collection was small. They include the special famine loans of 1896-97, the ordinary takavi of that year and older outstandings under both the Takavi Acts, the special water-supply loans of 1900, and the special advances for kharif and rabi sowings in the last famine. The statements of the K. and L. series contain full information; but I may state that under all these various accounts the demand for the year amounted to Rs. 6,78,440 under all heads, and collections were Rs. 1,51,638. Nagpur was the only district in which collections were really good, and in Balaghat they were practically nil.

Collection of arrears.

25. Under arrear accounts the year opened with very heavy outstandings. A large portion of these were remitted during the year, including all suspended arrears in Bhandara, Balaghat and the rice tracts of Chanda ; a considerable proportion of such arrears in parts of Nagpur and Wardha ; and some unsuspended items of older date, or which were found to be irrecoverable without undue severity. Of the balance of suspended revenue it was determined to collect a portion only in the Katol and Arvi tahsils of Nagpur and Wardha which had benefited by the cotton crop, but smaller sums were realized in the parts of the Division, including collections of unsuspended revenue, which had not been remitted, and a few other sums in cases where arrears were voluntarily paid up, or rents had been collected by malguzars before orders issued to them. Collection on arrear account aggregated Rs. 78,000 in Nagpur and Rs. 60,000 in Wardha. In the other districts they were not very important. The details are found in Statement A-I. Of these old balances Rs. 2,80,000 in Wardha and Rs. 2,85,000 in Nagpur are still on the books as recoverable, and at least half these sums should be cleared in the current year. The recovery of the arrear balances in Chanda depends very largely on the date from which the revised settlement is introduced.

Collection of arrear cesses.

26. The collection of cesses is shown in Statement A-II, and it is unnecessary to repeat the details here. The cesses followed the revenue, except that arrears were collected in several tahsils in accordance with orders issued early in the year. The cess collections on arrear account amounted to Rs. 10,335 in Bhandara, Rs. 23,000 in Nagpur, and over Rs. 7,000 in Balaghat. In Wardha collection of arrear cesses followed the collection of arrear revenue. In the case of suspensions or remissions made later on in the year, it was ordered that cesses should accompany revenue. Except in Bhandara the outstandings on arrear account are now not large. In that district they amount to Rs. 22,000, a result partly due to the fact that the acting Tahsildar of the Bhandara Tahsil filed the orders to collect these cesses without giving effect to them. This official whose work was bad in every respect has reverted to his substantive appointment. This mistake was discovered by me only at the close of the year on inspecting the tahsil office. The remission of these outstandings would cause much dissatisfaction among those who have paid them up, and I am not in favour of varying the orders in the case of the individuals in default, as they have once been passed. I am ascertaining the views of the Deputy Commissioner on this subject.

Ryotwari revenue.

27. Land revenue not on the roll (Statement II-B) consists principally of land revenue due from ryotwari and patch cultivation villages, and is unimportant, except in Balaghat and Chanda. After remissions are deducted collections show great improvement in both districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat has confused his account of this revenue by keeping on the books demands for forest takoli in the Zamindaris which had either been remitted or should have been expunged from the demand. The year's demand for ryotwari revenue was Rs. 18,287, of which Rs. 4,321 was remitted and Rs. 1,643 suspended. Of the net demand for current collection of Rs. 12,323, the amount collected was Rs. 11,655. The collections in Chanda on current account aggregated Rs. 15,650, on a demand of Rs. 20,486, and Rs. 3,843 were collected in addition on account of arrears. The sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 is still outstanding in this district, and the Deputy Commissioner will be asked to consider whether part of this might not be remitted. If these villages are given a fair start, the patels being adequately remunerated and punctually paid, they should with ordinary good fortune prosper very well. The remuneration of patels was recently revised in Balaghat, and this should be undertaken in connection with the current settlement in Chanda district.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

28. Miscellaneous land revenue is shown in Statement II-C, and is of small importance generally ; but in Nagpur the royalty paid on manganese extracted from the Ramtek tahsil, which amounted last year to nearly Rs. 5,000, is a considerable item, and is likely to increase in the future. Some arrear accounts in respect to fisheries and quarries have had to be wiped off, but collections on current account are satisfactory.

29. In 1899-1900, in the height of the famine, resort to coercive processes for the collection of revenue was very sparingly made. This year they had to be freely used. The people were careless about their obligations, and after liberal concessions had been made, it was necessary to enforce the collection of the rest with vigour. It is clear from the statement that pressure was required, and that the defaulters were able to pay up before coercion was pushed to extreme. Notices of demand were sparingly issued, but the Tahsildar of Hinganghat resorted, contrary to rule, to the old fashioned informal *hukamnama*, an error for which he was duly brought to task by the Deputy Commissioner. In 17 cases defaulters were arrested, but only one (in Nagpur) was actually imprisoned in the Civil jail. Warrants for attachment of moveables issued in as many as 1,762 cases in the five districts, but in less than a quarter of these, or 418 cases only, were attachments carried out. In only 37 cases out of these were sales effected, of which 11 were in Nagpur and 10 in Bhandara. In Bhandara mahals were taken under management in 12 cases, but this process was very rarely resorted to in the other districts. The show of coercion made in these instances should have an excellent effect on the punctuality with which revenue is collected in the current year. No complaints of undue coercion reached me, though I received a few applications for grace by large proprietors who have been in the habit of delaying their revenue. It is to these men generally that the tahsil officers are wont to be tender, and they are aggrieved when pressure is put on them. Court of Wards estates have not shown a good example in this respect.

Coercive processes.

30. Not much recourse was made to revenue money-orders in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, and the Bhandara report is silent on the subject. In Balaghat Rs. 22,000 and in Chanda Rs. 31,000 were remitted through the Post Office. These amounts were less than the normal owing to the fact that suspensions were considerable. When malguzars are less backward with their payments more resort to this system may be expected.

Revenue money-orders.

PART IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

31. There is nothing of importance to record under this head, as the re-settlement operations in the Chanda District are separately reported upon by the Commissioner of Settlements. The half-yearly statements since 1899 had been overlooked in my office partly owing to famine and partly owing to negligence in this office. They have now been sent up and have received sanction, and the amounts will be brought on to the kistbandi. The resumptions effected during the year were not important, as was shown in paragraph 24 above; but the cases in which lapses escape notice for years together are getting much fewer, and greater vigilance is exercised in verifying the existence of grantees and their title to hold. The total amount of revenue assigned in the Division, exclusive of the jamas on plots purchased under Waste Land Sales Rules, and of the difference between the kamil-jamas and takolis assessed on the zamindaris, amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 1,44,703, of which over Rs. 90,000 relates to Nagpur, and over Rs. 27,000 to Wardha; there are no muafis in Balaghat.

Resumptions of muafis.

PART V.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

32. Statement V deals with transfers of proprietary rights. There has been an increase of voluntary transfers in Balaghat and Chanda, the numbers are about the same in Bhandara and Wardha, and there is a falling-off in Nagpur. Of compulsory transfers there has been a decrease all-round; this latter feature has been partly due to the suspension of action in Collector's sale cases, partly to the reluctance of mortgagees to step into a property which is yet burdened with revenue arrears, partly to the disposition of the Court to grant debtors grace in view of the hard times and incomplete recovery after the famine. Voluntary transfers have been proportionately much more numerous in Wardha than in other districts, the traffic in land being generally greater in that district than elsewhere.

Transfers of proprietary rights in land.

Usufructuary mortgages are not popular at present in the rice districts. They number 13 in Wardha, 40 in Nagpur (of which 30 were plots), and 10 in Chanda. There were none in Bhandara and Balaghat.

Prices realized in their sales.

33. The prices realized in private sales in Nagpur were high, 15 times the land revenue in voluntary transfers and 22 times in compulsory transfers, as against 10 times in both cases in the previous year. In Wardha voluntary transfers were for 10 times the revenue as in the previous year, and in compulsory cases 5 times as against twice. I do not think that much stress can be laid on these figures. So much depends upon the previous relations of the parties, the amount of *sir* land in a mahal, and the existence of encumbrances, that comparisons based on a few transfers are apt to be very fallacious.

Effect of changes in ownership generally beneficial.

34. There is nothing to cause anxiety in the number of transfers, and the changes of ownership entailed have been for the most part satisfactory. In Chanda half the transfers took place between members of the cultivating classes, and the other half, mainly in the Brahmapuri Tahsil, were alienations from cultivators to money-lenders ; but these are the worst results recorded, for in Wardha the proportion of cultivating to non-cultivating purchasers was $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, in Nagpur 8 to 1, in Bhandara more than half the total, where in Balaghat, while no property passed from cultivator to Bania in two cases property passed from Bania to cultivator all the remaining transfers being between persons of cultivating castes. In the great majority of cases therefore land passed from unsuccessful to successful agriculturists, a change which there is no reason to deplore.

Partition cases.

35. The disposal of partition cases is still far from satisfactory. So long as partition work was given to officers, who had their hands full of civil cases, no other result was to be expected, but with the separation of Executive from Civil Judicial staff, there should soon be a great improvement in this respect, and the improvement has already begun. The two main *desiderata* in such cases are, first, that efficient and trustworthy Amins should be employed, and, secondly, that the partitioning officer should visit the locality. If the second object is secured, it will help to the attainment of the first as making the Amin more circumspect ; but there should be among retired members of the Land Record staff many competent men who, though no longer equal to the constant moving about required of a Revenue Inspector, are fully equal to the task of making a good partition.

The pending file has been reduced both in Balaghat and Bhandara ; in Wardha no ground has been lost ; in Chanda partition work is in abeyance during the progress of settlement operations. In Nagpur, however, the disposal of this work has not been satisfactory, and pending cases have increased from 29 to 40. The number of institutions has been heavy, no less than 34 ; and there have been many changes in the staff of partitioning officers. There are therefore excuses for the poor disposals. In the cases that came before me from this district the procedure had been dilatory, but the quality of the work was good. The disposition to parcel up, albeit imperfectly, small properties is tending to become a serious nuisance, when, as is now too general, ryoti holdings have to be divided up into several portions, and the tenant thereby is forced to divide up his rent among several landlords. This has been the tendency of the work done in Balaghat and Wardha. In some cases it has been unavoidable, but in Wardha it has been far too common, and in one or two villages quite unnecessary.

I am glad to be able to report that my own file of partition cases is up to date, and that of the 6 cases pending at the close of the year 4 have been disposed of since.

Important heads of revenue business.

36. Statement VII deals with the work done under the most important heads of revenue business. Beside mutation cases, which are always the most numerous under this head, all other kinds of work appear to be insignificant. The provisions of the Tenancy

Act are gradually becoming known, and the two heads under which applications are most numerous are—sanction to transfer *sir* land, Section 45 of the Act, and applications by tenants for reinstatement, Section 92; but it is curious how particular sections become popular in some districts and are almost unknown in others. The progress of the more important cases has been as follows:—

	Applications for sanction to transfer sir, Section 45.		Applications for reinstatement, Section 92.		Applications to purchase occupancy right.	
	For disposal.	Pending.	For disposal.	Pending.	For disposal.	Pending.
Wardha ...	34	22	101	42	93	12
Nagpur ...	53	11	9	...	40	19
Bhandara ...	52	18	27	7	1	...
Balaghat ...	15	1	25	4	3	1

The refusal to register documents transferring *sir* rights without sanction has compelled the people to apply under Section 45 (2) for sanction. The procedure is still novel and the Tahsildars are constantly making mistakes and causing delay in the disposal of these cases. This has been the case especially in Wardha and Bhandara, where these cases have taken far too long for disposal. Resort to Section 92 is curiously small in Nagpur, while knowledge of the section has penetrated to Balaghat. The sudden anxiety to purchase occupancy rights in Wardha and Nagpur is due to the fact that the period for enhancing ordinary rents has arrived; and I may remark that in the current year notices to enhance these rents have started issuing in Wardha. Applications to have surrenders declared *bonâ fide*, or to avoid surrenders or transfers, have been received in Bhandara; but neither these nor the penalty sections are as yet at all well known in the division generally.

No less than 113 cases are recorded in Bhandara for ejectment of tenants (Section 85 of the Tenancy Act) and 80 cases are shown in Wardha, while none are returned from Nagpur and Balaghat. I am afraid that registration of these cases has not been corrects and until the revised revenue business registers, are in full use everywhere, the record of cases under the new provisions of the Tenancy Act is not likely to be reliable.

Litigation between landlords and tenants.

37. Statement VII showing the principal suits between landlords and tenants stands in need of revision. Some of the proceedings have been transferred to Revenue Officers, and the headings have become obsolete.

Rent suits are now the only important class left, since suits for recovery of possession by tenants will be to some extent replaced by applications under Section 92, and suits for ejectment on the ground that land is *sir* are not likely to be as common now that the settlement record in respect to *sir* has become of a more final character.

So far as rent suits are concerned, there is little to be said. They have increased considerably in Nagpur, where no rent was suspended, but they are not at all remarkable anywhere else. Ejectment has been freely resorted to in Bhandara (25 cases), and there have been 24 and 21 cases in Wardha and Nagpur, respectively. There were only four ejectments in Chanda and none in Balaghat. Now that crops are better, the ejectment of recalcitrant tenants has become very desirable. In many respects malguzars have suffered more than tenants in the famine. Government has much superior means for collecting its revenue than

they have for collecting rents, and it is right that examples should be made of tenants who could have paid their rent but failed to do so. An attitude of passive resistance to paying rent has been springing up in Bhandara and Balaghat, and needs to be combated.

PART VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

Progress of land acquisition work.

38. Land acquisition work is another branch of revenue business which suffered greatly from the combination of revenue and civil work in the same hands, and will benefit proportionately by their separation. During the course of the year the rules have been simplified, and progress has begun to be far more rapid. All the Nagpur cases of old date have now been disposed of, and my file, which was very much blocked after the famine, has been cleared. There is still a good deal of work outstanding in Balaghat and Bhandara, but the progress achieved in the last six months of the year was very satisfactory, and some of the work shown as outstanding in the Deputy Commissioner's statement from Bhandara has since been disposed of. In Wardha there has been great delay in the receipt of the details from the Public Works Department regarding areas occupied by them in the famine, and it was only recently that these were notified. The new rules were only introduced during the hot-weather; and I expect to find much better progress during the current year under the procedure now followed. So far as I have been able to ascertain the compensation, as calculated under these rules, is more liberal than that formerly given, and I have not heard of any dissatisfaction. The calculation of compensation for the land taken up by the Satpura Railway was a prompt piece of work on the part of Mr. Kutub-ud-din, and Mr. Sheore made excellent progress with famine roads in Balaghat.

Collector's cases.

39. Sale of land by the Collector in execution of decrees is a branch of work which has become much congested of late years. Sales were suspended during the famine years, and it was necessary to postpone sales again in the rice tracts of the division and in any other tracts which were depressed. The orders for suspension of sale were everywhere interpreted in too wide a sense. There would have been no objection to proceeding with preliminary enquiries, or to making arrangements for temporary alienations, or even to determining cases in which sale was inevitable, and merely postponing the date of actual sale until the land market had recovered. But this class of case has always been regarded as very troublesome, and the order to suspend sales was interpreted as an order to put away the proceedings entirely for a year or more, at whatever stage they had reached, until a second order should come resuscitating them. The consequence was that when proceedings were resumed, there was a large accumulation of cases, many of which had practically to be started *de novo*. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year in the division was 891, and 381 were received from the Civil Courts during the year, making the formidable total of 1,272 cases for disposal. The disposals amount to 355, leaving a pending file of 917. But the majority of disposals consists of cases compromised, paid up, withdrawn, or struck off in default. In 32 cases sale was averted by temporary alienation, and only in 19 cases (Wardha 3 and Nagpur 16) has sale actually been held. This does not, however, properly represent the amount of work done. The cases have been coming up to me in numbers, but in many instances it was desirable, while sanctioning the sale, to give the judgment debtor a chance either of paying up the amount or of saving something from the purchase-money, or some portion of the property, by deferring the sale until the kharif crops should be harvested and there would be a better chance of a good price.

Causes of delay in these cases.

40. The rate of progress has much improved now that the Executive Staff has been strengthened. The manner in which they had previously been dealt with was most unsatisfactory, the delay in some cases being really scandalous. The local enquiries as to the selling value of the land were often very perfunctorily done in the tahsil office, and papers were repeatedly sent back by Extra-Assistant Commissioners for correction errors, which a reference to the settlement record would have enabled them make themselves.

Form C is often received very carelessly framed by the Civil Court readers, and decrees and plaints containing old numbers and areas (although when the suit was filed the new settlement was in force) have caused confusion and trouble. The matter is one in which the Judicial Commissioner might perhaps see his way to issuing orders, as it is, I venture to think, incumbent on the Courts to see that plaints and decrees as well as application for execution describe the land dealt with by its current, and not by an obsolete, numbering.

The method of valuation prescribed in Revenue Book Circular No. IV-8 was no doubt the best that could be devised at a time when the information now contained in the settlement papers was not available; the whole correctness of the valuation depends on the rack-rent for the land being correctly stated, and this is what it is so difficult to get the officials on the spot to realize. The system adopted in land acquisition cases used as a check to the local estimates of the value of the land, would immensely facilitate the disposal of these cases. The matter is one which I propose to refer separately later on.

41. The general revenue business is shown in Statement XI. There were 32,646 cases instituted during the year, and disposals aggregated 32,529, so that the list of pending cases is only slightly larger than at the end of the previous year. The largest pending files are returned from Bhandara and Wardha—803 and 672 cases respectively. The next largest file is in Nagpur, in which district, however, the pending file has been substantially reduced. Balaghat and Chanda are well up to date. The total pending file consists of 2,382 cases in the five districts, of which 917 represent Collector's sale proceedings.

The results are fairly satisfactory, and as already stated, the concentration of revenue work among a strengthened staff of Executive Assistants is already showing good results. In the tahsil offices, however, there is no corresponding improvement as yet, and the tendency has been to entrust much of this work to Naibs without proper control on the part of Tahsildars. In fact in some tahsils the Tahsildar and the Naib are almost two independent men, dividing the work between them. Mistakes have occurred owing to orders being passed on the reports of inexperienced Naibs; and in one instance a kotwal was illegally fined on a Naib's report when the facts, as known to the Tahsildar, exonerated him from blame. I have from time to time drawn attention to the responsibility of Tahsildars for their Naibs.

Kotwars.

42. The reports, as a rule, speak favourably of the work of kotwars; in Chanda there were 12 complaints and 4 dismissals; in Wardha 18 complaints, 15 resulting in fines and 3 suspension; in Balaghat there were 4 cases in which small fines were imposed. In Bhandara, however, the record is unfavourable; the kotwars were suspected there of cattle poisoning, and have been warned that their rights to the hides of dead cattle will be confiscated if cattle poisoning cases continue. Apart from this suspicion there were 79 complaints against kotwars, 64 of which resulted in fines. No details are furnished from Nagpur.

Remuneration of kotwars.

43. Complaints continue to be made of the difficulty felt by kotwars in realizing their dues. In the famines realization was practically impossible, but whenever seasons are normal, the dues should be punctually paid. In the course of a recent tour, I found that ryots had paid their dues with very fair punctuality, but the malguzars, especially the rich absentees, were frequently defaulters. My attention was attracted in Wardha to the large number of cases in which the aid of Tahsildars had been invoked to collect dues. The issue of warrants was immediately followed by payment, and the omission to pay was generally mere slackness. Too frequent resort to collection by this method is undesirable. It is the business of mukaddams to assist in the collection of dues, and their responsibility should be brought home to them. Outstandings due from mukaddams should be collected by warrant together with the process fee, and they may be fined if it appears that they have not fulfilled their duty in this respect. There are some absentee money-lending tenants who persistently omit to pay. If these men are forced to pay a rupee in

process fee, for failure to pay a few annas to the kotwar, they will soon become regular in settling their local dues, but general collection by Tahsildars is not advisable.

Lambardars and Mukaddams.

46. I have nothing new to remark about lambardars and mukaddams. There are a few scattered cases of misdemeanour among them reported, of which the two greatest—extortion and embezzlement respectively—occurred in Chanda. I think that the old resident malguzar mukaddam generally does his best to assist Government according to his lights, but the absentees, whose mukaddam work is done for them by men of the money-lender's agent class, are often indifferent to the performance of these duties. The employment and payment of better mukaddam-gomashtas to act on behalf of these absentees is one of our perpetual problems. The idea of a service plot or *Mukaddam dunga* to improve the remuneration of these gomashtas has been badly received in this Division, and I think that it requires gradual individual extension, as cases occur in which gomashtas have been found neglecting their duties, rather than universal or indiscriminate application. If this policy is kept steadily in view, its wider extension can easily be arranged for at the next settlement.

Concluding remarks.

47. The present Deputy Commissioners of the Division, like myself, took over their charges at the end of the touring season; but our predecessors had all done a substantial amount of touring in the cold weather. Touring by Assistants has been insufficient in the past, but is, with a larger staff, now being increased. This is very satisfactory, as, for a long time past, the share taken by assistants in revenue administration was confined to desk work, and the "officer-in-charge of the tahsil" who never toured in his charge, was of very little value. All the Deputy Commissioners were new to their districts, except Messrs. Hallifax and Marten, and these officers have devoted much personal attention to the revenue part of their duty. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, in addition to Mr. Anant Lal, whose work on conciliation duty I have already commended, Mr. L. T. Sheore in Balaghat and Mr. Ramkrishna Rao Pandit in Nagpur have done best.

Messrs. A. R. Bambawala, Tahsildar of Warora, Nizam Ali, Tahsildar of Brahmapuri, Ramchandra Moreshwar Pardhi, Tahsildar of Umrer, and Yado Wasudeo Dake, have been among the most meritorious of tahsil officers. Two of these officers have already been rewarded with promotion, and the Division is shortly losing, by retirement, an old and valued officer in Dhundiraj Janardhan, Tahsildar of Hinganghat.

The withdrawal of Mr. Marshall on special duty greatly delayed the Bhandara Report which he preferred to write himself; and it was not till the end of January that the materials for my review were complete; indeed, the Chanda statements, which were returned for correction, have not yet come back, and the want of them has been a hindrance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Offg. Commissioner.

STATEMENT VI-B.

Statement showing Progress made by Commissioner in disposing of Partition Cases under Act XVIII of 1881 *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889 *during the year ending the* 30*th September* 1901.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 136 (B.)	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagpur ...	Nagpur	7	4	11	...	...	9	9	2
	Wardha	2	11	13	...	...	12	12	1
	Bhandara	...	5	5	...	...	4	4	1
	Balaghat	...	6	6	...	...	4	4	2
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	9	26	35	...	...	29	29	6

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ANNEXURE D.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1900-01.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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No. 395.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

OFFG. COMMISSIONER,

Chhattisgarh Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Raipur, the 10th January 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the following review, the Revenue Administration Reports of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division for the year ending 30th September last. These were due in this office on 31st October; but were received as below—

Raipur on 21st November.

Bilaspur on 27th November.

Sambalpur on 19th November.

It has been found necessary to address all three Deputy Commissioners in regard to errors and omissions detected in their reports and appendices. The result of these enquiries will be embodied in the proof of this Report.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

2. Paragraphs 1 to 8 of Part I have been omitted in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Circular letter No. 5592, dated the 29th October last. For a due understanding of the subsequent paragraphs of this Report it suffices to mention that the monsoon was favourable, and in spite of short sowings after the famine, the *kharif* was a very fair one almost throughout the Division. Exceptions to this general rule were (i) portions of Dhamtari Tahsil where a plague of grass-hoppers did damage or floods swamped the crops, and (ii) the Laon Pargana where, owing to a series of untoward years, agriculture has sunk into an inefficient state and a state of depression has resulted. In Sambalpur the crop was a good one and in Bilaspur, but for short sowings, which were most marked in the Pandaria Zamindari and the Lormi, Tarenga and Kargi tracts, the yield would have been satisfactory. The cropped area of the Division shows a decrease of 489,155 acres which is common to all three districts, Khalsa and Zamindaris. The *rabi* was likewise short-sown and a sad failure, with the exception of wheat, which gave an outturn varying between 60 and 75. Linseed practically came to nought. Heavy rain in the cold weather ruined the pulses and amongst them tur which promised splendid yield. The outturn was quite nominal in Raipur, but somewhat better in Bilaspur.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

3. The public health has been decidedly good, and the death-rate singularly low. For all that the poorer classes of labourers have had a hard time owing to the contraction of field employment, consequent on the short sowings of the crops, and secondly because the spring crops yielded so poor an outturn. The almost total failure of the tur (*rahar*) crop, which at the outset gave such magnificent promise, was a really heavy blow. There was, however, a partial compensation. The mahua yield was singularly abundant, and even in parts of the district, where few trees are to be found, mahua was purchasable at a very cheap rate and afforded signal aid to those who had a difficulty in eking out a frugal existence.

In certain portions of Dhamtari and in the Laon pargana, the village communities were, owing to deficient crops succeeding a year of severe famine, unable to maintain their destitute incapables, the ranks of which class have doubtless swollen in the past few years of agricultural depression. These relics of past famines began to wander about in March and caused some anxiety. Village relief was accordingly organized on a small scale in these two tracts; but the numbers were kept down by a process of very strict selection. Two tank-works were also opened late in the hot weather, admission to which was only secured by ticket; but these works failed to attract any large number of persons, the distance test being alleged to be too severe. The abundance of the mahua was an important factor in easing conditions for the poorer classes, and the people were better off in April and May than they were in February and March, when the necessity of relief measures on a small scale became apparent. The only other tract in the Division where any relief measures proved necessary was the Khariar Zamindari of Raipur, which suffered severely in 1899-1900, and where, according to information available, the kharif of 1900-01 was very short-sown, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining seed in this land-locked area. The zamindar organized his own kitchens and relief works and expended in all Rs. 19,500 in maintaining children and destitute incapables, who were in need of support. The action of this enlightened zamindar is deserving of special praise. In the other parts of the Raipur District the provisions of the Mukaddam Rules were enforced, and each village community was given clearly to understand that it was responsible for the maintenance of its paupers. After a famine there is an inclination to throw all such on the hands of the State, and some firmness is requisite to enforce the usual obligations, which under normal circumstances are universally recognized in this country. Some disquieting reports were received from parts of Mungeli and the Phuljhar and Borasambhar Zamindaris of Sambalpur; but enquiries which were made indicated that no assistance by the State was called for. The temporary pressure in Sambalpur was doubtless relieved by the excellence of the mahua crop.

On the whole, then, the labouring classes have had rather a hard time, and have been somewhat pinched for subsistence.

4. The tenants have come through the famine quite as well as could be expected. The yield of the autumn crops was ample in the case of those who sowed a fair proportion of their land. The ryots have not been pressed for any arrears of rent, and the collection of takavi has been held in abeyance. During my recent tours I have seen evidences of returning prosperity; but this process will necessarily be arrested by the deficiency of this year's autumn crops. I am in no sense able to subscribe to the description of the Dhamtari cultivators given by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, and confidently expect an early recovery on their part. The only portion of the Raipur District, which can fairly be termed depressed, is the Laon pargana, and the deterioration is by no means general. Some really flourishing villages are found, others are gradually improving, and the number of actually depressed communities is limited. For these, however, an abatement scheme will, I apprehend, have to be framed.

5. There are also some weak spots in Bilaspur, notably the Pandaria Zamindari, which I have just traversed. Here the abatement scheme sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner is working well, and although the recovery of cultivation is not yet very marked, rice has largely re-established itself this y

and wheat promises well. The people relieved of their arrears have for the most part paid their abated rents, and there is a hopeful feeling as regards the future. The real want in this part of the country is population, and it is doubtless very difficult to find tenants to reclaim the large areas which have fallen waste during the past few years. The people in the heart of the Mungeli Tahsil are recovering, and this year's prospects are generally good. In the Bilaspur and Janjgir tahsils there are some deteriorated tracts, the depressed condition of which will, I fear, be aggravated by the early withdrawal of the last monsoon. These areas are now engaging the Deputy Commissioner's attention, and during the year under report they obtained relief in the shape of rental and revenue abatement. The condition of the tenants in the Sambalpur District is generally satisfactory. They coined money out of the 1896-97 famine, and this district has escaped the cumulative effect of successive crop disasters.

Malguzars.

6. Many of the malguzars of Raipur and Bilaspur have become much indebted during the past few years. Not a few have latterly applied under Section 45 of the Tenancy Act for permission to sell the cultivating rights in the home-farms of some of their villages, so as to pay off mortgages and save a portion of their estates. Their losses have been occasioned by deficient yield of their home-farms also from inability to collect grain loans and rents, and the consequent curtailment of their profits in spite of liberal remissions has disabled them from paying debt instalments. The inevitable result is that old debts have piled up, and speaking generally, I am of opinion that as a class the malguzars have suffered most from the recent series of untoward seasons.

7. Relations between malguzars and tenants are on the whole satisfactory; where this is not the case, the blame rests, I fancy, more with the ryots than the malguzar. Cases of oppression by the landlord are not numerous. The Chamar tenants of some villages are a thorn in the side of their malguzars, and the famine with its attendant concessions has demoralized this caste more than any other. The character of the Chamar is to lie down under a calamity, not to struggle against it. Help him once and he conceives he has established a perpetual claim on the State.

The general attitude of the people is that of gratitude for the favours of the past. They admit that these have been both substantial and manifold. But their appetite has been whetted for concessions, and they require now a firm hand to bring them to their bearings. The demoralization is apparent to all observers. Missionaries advert to it in conversation. Native officials are keenly alive to its existence. The necessity of firm administration was never more apparent, and when once the amount to be levied as revenue or rent is settled, there should be no slackness about collecting this proportion. If a few individuals go under in the struggle this is preferable to the continuance of a state of things which would shortly ruin the proprietors of the district. I believe a substantial portion of rents on current account were collected in 1900-01. I have had fewer complaints on this score in November and December 1901, than in the previous February and March. But the patwaris and Revenue Inspectors are only just now returning to their circles from the Settlement Office and we must wait a short time for the collation of correct statistics to be embodied in the Village Note Books.

8. I do not propose to discuss the figures of Statement G, as they are largely based on mere estimates and would not repay analysis.

Sanads.

9. Two sanads were granted in the Raipur District, and 7 applications for them are pending. In the Bilaspur District 8 applications for sanads were made, 1 was granted, 5 refused, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In the Sambalpur District, out of 111 applications made, 13 were rejected. Sanads were granted in the case of 30, and the remaining applications are pending.

. Systematic action was taken by Mr. Low in Bilaspur in the previous year, [illegible]en 183 sanads were granted, and the matter is now receiving attention in

Sambalpur. In the Raipur District the Settlement Officer has granted, or will grant, exemptions for improvements recorded in his papers within the summarily settled tracts, where revision operations are in progress. In the regularly settled portion of the district, I consider that on the Land Record Staff coming under the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Inspectors should be called on to report as to whether any improvements have been made in latter years, for which sanads have not been granted. Orders will issue accordingly.

Government Loans.

Agriculturists' Loans.

10. The statements have been compiled as ordered in Secretariat letter No. 5592, dated the 29th October 1901, for the land revenue year ending on the 30th September 1901, instead of for the financial year. But the returns for Raipur and Bilaspur are misleading. They include large sums which were actually advanced in the previous year; but were only adjusted in the Treasury accounts after the commencement of the revenue year under report. During 1900-01 only Rs. 1,45,000, in round figures, were loaned out, and an attempt has latterly been made to curtail advances, in view of the large outstandings. In parts of the country which are relatively flourishing tenants have been left to make their own arrangements; but malguzars have been urged in their own interests to get as much land sown as possible. Our takavi operations have in the main been concentrated on the more depressed portions of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, with a view to helping back the people to prosperity.

11. The only district in which collections are of any magnitude is Sambalpur, where Rs. 61,074 have been realized. The outstandings which amount to about Rs. 12,000 are due in the main from Phuljhar, where the kharif crop of 1900-01 was not very good. The collection of this balance will now receive attention. In Raipur and Bilaspur the policy has been to give the people breathing time and not to press for immediate repayment. This accounts for the diminutive collections. It should also be added that owing to the enormous transactions of the past few years, and the numerous loans made to individual ryots from year to year, the Tahsil staff lost grip entirely of the subject. The various loans were scattered over a very large number of registers. During the past few months an Additional Tahsildar, with a special staff, has been working in each of these districts. Each individual's account has been consolidated, and the State demand has been classified by villages and patwari circles. Amounts that are unrealizable owing to death, disappearance or collapse of ryots are being remitted after due enquiry, and no tenant will be called on to pay more than a sum equivalent to 3 years' rent, the recovery of which will be spread over 3 years. In this way I hope to have all the accounts cleared by the end of January 1902. The Tahsildars will then be in a position to realize what is set down for payment in that year and each of the two succeeding years. All sums advanced for the summer sowings of 1901 are being included in the consolidated ledgers.

Land Improvement Loans.

12. There is practically no demand at present for these loans. It was not to be expected that agriculturists who are struggling to pay their debts after a famine should incur fresh liabilities for the improvement of their lands. The advent of better days must be awaited.

Repayment was not pressed for in Raipur and Bilaspur, under Secretariat orders. I hope it will be possible to collect some money on this account and for famine loans in 1902. In Sambalpur collections are quite satisfactory, the bulk of the demand on account of both principal and interest having been collected.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

13. There is not much to be said on this subject, as long as Settlement operations or map correction work preparatory thereto are in progress. Directly after the famine the Settlement authorities resumed charge of the staff in Rai[illegible]

and Bilaspur; but in portions of both districts the patwaris had to assist in taking the Census. In Sambalpur the claims of Land Record work proper had similarly to be postponed to those of the Census and of map correction operations. The inevitable result was that the annual papers were in some cases not filed at all and in others were deposited very late, and we have had perforce to rely on estimates framed as carefully as possible for the purpose of ordinary revenue administration. Good progress has latterly been made in the Settlement Office in compiling village papers to correspond to the revised maps, and throughout the Bilaspur and Raipur Districts, with the exception of half the Simga Tahsil and Janjgir Tahsil (where the work of map correction remains) we have now regained a reliable basis for the compilation of the prescribed annual statistics. In Sambalpur the Settlement will be in progress for the next few years.

Inspection of village records.

14. The inspection of village records by the District staff and Tahsildars is to a great extent in abeyance while Settlement operations are in progress, and last season the Census absorbed a large amount of attention. In 2½ tahsils of Raipur as also in Bilaspur the Land Record Staff is now being replaced under the control of the Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildars, and inspection work by the District and Tahsil staff will be resumed.

Enforcing residence by patwaris.

15. At a time when the patwaris are expected to spend a large portion of the year in the Settlement Office it is not very profitable to analyse statistics as to residence within circles, and it is by no means easy to say whether a patwari is to be deemed actually resident. This important matter will now receive attention in these tracts, the staff of which is relieved from Settlement duty and made over to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Discipline of staff.

16. There remains the subject of punishments and the heaviness of the roll is most regrettable. Judging from the number of appeals made to this office against orders of dismissal, I am not prepared to say that the patwaris place no value whatever on the retention of their appointments; but it is certainly desirable by an increase of emoluments to render the service more attractive. This course I recommended in my Settlement Report of 1891, and I am glad there is now a prospect of attaining this object. But apart from that, I am clear that we must make better arrangements to ensure that a patwari who requires leave for legitimate purposes is permitted to avail himself of it. Hitherto too many men have been driven into resigning or leaving their circles without permission, for the simple reason that leave was not granted when applied for. Not a few men who served through the famine and wanted a little rest or relaxation on its close were detained for the purposes of the Census or the Settlement. It is not possible to hold instruction classes in the monsoon of famine years. Trained substitutes were therefore not available. The position of the Deputy Commissioner or the Settlement Officer was not therefore an enviable one. Discipline had to be maintained; and dismissals became necessary when patwaris absented themselves without leave. This is the history of the past, and we may well hope that we shall not in future have a simultaneous visitation of Famine, Census and Settlement to strain the discipline of the Land Record Staff to breaking point. The lessons of the future are fairly obvious. In the first place the monsoon instruction class must continue to be an important feature of Land Record administration in Chhattisgarh, until the patwari becomes more attached to his circle. This class of man is much less liable to misbehave if he knows he can be immediately replaced. Moreover, each Revenue Inspector should always have in his circle two or three trained candidates (approved by the Deputy Commissioner) who would be available to fill any vacancies that may occur in consequence of a patwari requiring leave. If we place ourselves in a position to treat our patwaris with greater consideration, our efforts will, I am sanguine, be repaid by greater contentment and an improved state of discipline. Further it is requisite that the Tahsildars and their Naibs should take a more personal interest in the patwari staff, and that the latter should feel that they will not be deprived of their posts without a proper enquiry, in which they will have an

opportunity of explaining any charges that may be made against them. Procedure in the past has been much too crude and summary and an undesirable feeling of insecurity has been engendered.

Village maps and boundary marks.

17. The village maps have received considerable attention during the past few years, while map correction has been in progress, and in the late recess much has been done to supply each patwari with a clean and accurate trace duly brought up to date. Boundary marks are stated to be in good condition in Raipur and Sambalpur. The Bilaspur Report is silent on the subject.

PART III.—Land Revenue Collections.

18. Changes in demand of Land Revenue on the roll are as follows:—

District.	Statement for 1899-1900.	Statement for 1900-1901.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	8,51,269	8,51,160	— 109
Bilaspur	5,12,150	5,04,661	— 7,489
Sambalpur	1,66,021	1,66,214	+ 193
Total ...	15,29,440	15,22,035	— 7,405

The decrease of Rs. 109 in the Raipur District is due to land acquired by Government for public purposes in Drug and Simga tahsils.

In the Bilaspur District a sum of Rs. 218 was added on the resumption of revenue-free tenures and Rs. 7,707 were deducted as follows:—Rs. 71 on account of land acquired for public purposes, Rs. 636 owing to revision of assessment of the Bandhi Group in the Lormi Taluka in the Mungeli Tahsil, Rs. 7,000 on account of reduction in the takoli payable by the Zamindar of Pandaria, sanctioned for 3 years. In the Sambalpur District Rs. 193 was added to the kistbandi in the course of muafi resumptions.

Land Revenue arrears of the famine year.

19. In Raipur half the land revenue demand of 1899-1900 was remitted, half was set down for collection in 1902 and half in 1903. In Bilaspur also large sums were remitted. The district was however treated on a more differential basis than Raipur, but none of the famine arrears were set down for collection in the year under report. In both these districts then very small sums have been collected on arrear account. Where levied they belong to years prior to the famine or have been collected owing to malguzars or zamindars collecting from their ryots in disregard of the terms on which suspensions were granted to them.

In Sambalpur the whole arrear demand has been collected without any practical difficulty or hardship. The lightness of the demand and the previous history of the district fully justified this course.

Demand on current account.

20 Turning now to the demand on current account we find that Sambalpur has paid in full with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 7.

In Raipur and Bilaspur some concessions proved necessary in the deteriorated tracts mentioned in a previous paragraph, and sums aggregating Rs 73,000 and Rs 53,000 approximately were remitted or suspended in the two districts.

In Bilaspur, however, owing to an unfortunate mistake on the part of th

Tahsildar, Janjgir, Rs. 17,000 (ultimately suspended) were collected before the suspensions were sanctioned This amount is now being treated as advance collections. Apart from these sums the demand of the year was almost fully collected in Bilaspur, the arrears amounting to only Rs. 3,143. In Raipur the balances are somewhat larger, and on the close of September Rs. 30,946 were still outstanding. A portion of these balances has since been realized, and looking to the short sowing of the kharif and the very poor character of the rabi outturn, I do not think better results could have been expected.

Cesses.

Arrears of the famine.

21. In Sambalpur the whole of the arrears have been collected. In Bilaspur an attempt was made to collect the whole of the arrears of cesses of 1899-1900, but on the failure of the rabi the malguzars petitioned, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction postponement of the collection in the case of those who had difficulty in collecting in full the rental demand on current account. In the end Rs. 37,863 were collected out of Rs. 42,975, a sum of Rs. 5,112 remaining over for collection in February 1902.

In Raipur the orders were to collect half the arrears of cesses in 1901 and the other half in 1902, and the Deputy Commissioner has succeeded in realizing Rs. 32,260 out of Rs. 33,562 set down for collection.

Collection of cesses on current account.

22. Sambalpur shows practically a clean slate, only a small sum of 5 annas 6 pies remains to be brought to account. In Bilaspur Rs. 44,277 has been collected out of Rs. 44,422, while in Raipur Rs. 66,028 out of Rs. 68,523 have been realized. These results are satisfactory.

STATEMENT II-B.

Land revenue not on the roll.

23. This demand, which consists for the most part of forest takoli, and is therefore mainly a fixed charge, has been collected in full in Sambalpur, both on arrear and current account.

In Bilaspur out of a demand of Rs. 19,663, two-thirds of which were on current and one-third on arrear account, all has been collected except Rs. 661, and of this amount Rs. 228, representing old arrears, due from ryotwari villages, has since been remitted.

In Raipur out of a net demand of Rs. 24,355, of which Rs. 10,557 belonged to previous years, Rs. 20,702 have been collected, Rs. 1,799 remitted, and Rs. 1,854 remains over for collection.

STATEMENT II-C.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

24. The divisional demand has increased from Rs. 4,596 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 4,669. It has been collected in full with the exception of Rs. 52 still outstanding in Raipur. In this district a larger sum has been realized from quarries, which were for the most part held free of charge in the famine year. In Sambalpur the Deputy Commissioner has failed to explain the decline of income in spite of the levy of Rs. 571 from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for stone quarried from 1894-1898. The falling-off in Bilaspur is apparently due to ordinary fluctuation.

Coercive processes.

25. The above results have not been obtained without a certain amount of coercion. Concessions granted in famine time have a demoralizing influence on some people and tend to whet the appetite for further indulgences. In March 1901, for instance, the tenants of Khamtari professed a disinclination to pay their rents until processes were issued

from the Tahsili against the malguzars. Nothing is gained by contrasting the figures of the year under report with its predecessor when Government dues were largely suspended, hence I take 1898-99 as a basis for contrast :—

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
	1898-99.	1900-01.	1898-99.	1900-01.	1898-99.	1900-01.
Arrests ...	16	59	35	55	28	29
Attachment of movable property effected.	80	137	31	74	15	14
Property sold ...	...	5	3	7	...	...
Attachment and direct management.	13	16	2	The estates of Lormi and Tareng.	...	...

Both in Raipur and Bilaspur attachments of movable property have been more numerous, but in very few cases has it been necessary to bring property to sale. It has also been necessary to arrest more defaulters.

Two large Bilaspur estates owned by the Tahutdars of Tarenga and Lormi have been taken under direct management, and after collection of the Government demand in full have been released from attachment.

In the Raipur Tahsil 16 villages have been similarly attached, in which the tenants contumaciously withheld their rents. The object in view was to assist the malguzar, but judging from the results obtained the action of the Tahsildar has been half-hearted, and he has not apparently realized the rents of defaulting ryots by attachment and sale under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Act.

26. The system of paying revenue by money-order system has not latterly grown in favour. This year Rs. 1,41,306 were so remitted as compared with Rs. 1,73,264 in 1897-98 and Rs. 1,29,088 in 1898-99. The system is fairly well established in Raipur and Bilaspur, but the transactions barely exceed Rs. 5,000 in Sambalpur.

PART IV.—Land Revenue Settlements.

27. Details of resumptions have been given by Deputy Commissioners and no remarks seem called for.

PART V.—Revenue Court Work.

28. The number of private sales has increased in all districts, and Bilaspur for the third year in succession heads the list. Fortunately four-fifths of the transactions were in favour of malguzars and cultivators, and only one-fifth of the alienated properties went to the Mahajan class. In Raipur and Sambalpur also agriculturists have held their own fairly well. The total number of transfers (52) shown against Raipur is less than I should have expected, for enquiries made in Camp indicate that a considerable proportion of malguzars are somewhat heavily indebted.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

Land transferred by private sale fetched 22 times the revenue assessed in Sambalpur, 17 times the assessment in Raipur, the corresponding figure in Bilaspur being 13 to 15-fold. The multiples in the two latter districts are low considering the lightness of the assessment. The price of land has for the time being gone down. It is not an investment that every one favours. Short prices may also indicate a scarcity of ready money. But it is also reasonable that a deteriorated village should fetch less than one which is in prosperous condition and it is usually the depressed villages, the malguzars of which are impoverished, that come into the market. In Sambalpur private sales are three times mo

numerous than in the two previous years. The losses caused by the famine probably accelerated transfers in the case of Gaontias who, owing to extravagance or other causes, had previously become immeshed in debt; but this district has suffered much less than others, and land has not become a drug in the market, as the relatively good prices realized indicate.

Sales in execution of decree were suspended for a portion of the year, which accounts for the sales by order of Court being relatively few in all districts.

Partitions.

29. Owing to the Settlement, partition work is in abeyance in Raipur, and applications are quite rightly rejected. In Bilaspur similar action should have been taken; but there are 13 cases on the Deputy Commissioner's file, of which two came up to me during the year. On enquiry I ascertained that they were based on the old map which had not been brought up to date in the course of map-correction operations. To sanction the partition of a village on such a basis would be to court confusion and give rise to manifold disputes in the future. The cases were accordingly remanded and will now be re-cast on the basis of the revised map. The matter is engaging the attention of the executive staff which has recently been strengthened in view to the early disposal of all arrears of revenue work. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reports that 12 cases were disposed of in his district during the year. I am enquiring why none of them came up to this office.

STATEMENT VI-B.

30. My predecessor sanctioned one partition emanating from the Bilaspur District, which completes the tale of disposal by this office.

STATEMENT VII.

Mutation cases.

31. The number of mutation cases instituted increased from 779 to 1,356. The increase is common to all districts; but no reasons have been assigned. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, states that no special causes were at work; but judging from the fact that fines were inflicted in 52 cases in Sambalpur for failure to report the entry into possession of proprietary right, it occurs to me that in the famine year people were pre-occupied and failed in consequence to give the necessary notice with the usual promptitude. There may also have been a failure to report changes of possession by patwaris under Rule 32 of the Patwari Rules, owing to the paramount claims of famine administration.

The number of cases disposed of amounts to 1,359, leaving only 171 for disposal at the close of the year.

Deposit of rent.

32. The only district in which tenants have at all freely availed themselves of the provision regarding deposit of rents, is Sambalpur, where 50 such cases were filed.

Protected status of thekadars.

33. In the Raipur District applications for protected status have lain to the Settlement Department; and Mr. Scott has dealt comprehensively with numerous claims of thekadars in the Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindari. In Bilaspur, a considerable number of applications from Thekedars of villages in the Zamindaris have recently been transferred by the Settlement Department to the Deputy Commissioner, who has arranged for their disposal by Mr. May, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, in the course of the present cold weather.

Eight cases were under enquiry in Sambalpur, several of which have been pending for a considerable time Most of these have been disposed of in the course of the year. Only three were pending at its close.

34. The provisions of Section 36 of the Tenancy Act are as yet a dead letter in Raipur and Bilaspur. In Sambalpur, six applications were received from the heirs of surrendering ryots against none in the preceding year. Of these three were rejected, and in one the surrender was set aside.

35. There were 33 applications to set aside transfer by occupancy tenants against three in the previous year. The new provisions of the law are apparently better known in Bilaspur and Sambalpur than in Raipur, where no new cases under this head were instituted. The bulk of the Sambalpur cases were rejected, and in two the parties effected a compromise.

36. The number of tenants who applied for re-instatement after illegal ejectment under Section 92 of Tenancy Act was 89, as compared with 28 in the previous year. After a famine year an increase in the number of ejectments was, I think, to be expected, as malguzars would wish to be rid of impoverished ryots. It is also satisfactory that this useful provision of law touching summary re-instatement is becoming known to the ryots, as it will serve to check oppressive action by landlords.

37. Raipur is the only district in which much resort has been had under Section 85 of the Tenancy Act to the execution of decree by ejectment of tenants; but the increase in the number of cases is not marked.

38. Under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act there have been 34 applications to transfer cultivating rights in sir in Bilaspur, and 132 in Raipur. As remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, the applications represent for the most part a special effort by debtors to re-establish themselves in a solvent position by selling as much of their landed property (usually mortgaged already) as will raise enough to clear their debts. In not a few cases also foreclosure was impending, and the object of the applicant was to secure as good a price as possible for his property so as to give him the wherewithal to start afresh in life after satisfying his creditors. It was, I believe, apprehended when the law was amended that there would at the outset be a number of such applications in the case of persons who had mortgaged their property with conditions of foreclosure prior to the alteration of the law.

This class of cases furnishes a clearer index than any other to the indebtedness of the proprietary body, and the extent to which they have been hard hit by the recent series of unfavourable seasons.

39. The number of applications to enhance, alter and commute rent, and to fix the value at which landlords may purchase the holding of an absolute-occupancy tenant in case of intended transfer was quite diminutive.

STATEMENT VIII.

40. The number of suits for arrears of rent has fallen from 1,815 in 1898-99 to 875 in 1899-1900 and again to 658 in the year under report. Mr. Drake-Brockman attributes the decline to malguzars being less in funds than ever for prosecuting suits. Mr. Turner rightly invites attention to the large suspensions and remissions granted during the past few years. In Tarenga and Pandaria for instance all arrears of rent have been wiped out in consideration of the remission of revenue arrears. Many malguzars moreover preferred to collect their seed loans. In other cases I should be disposed to ascribe the result to a wise forbearance on the part of malguzars, the season being unpropitious for bringing undue pressure on ryots. Only 105 decrees were executed by ejectment.

In Sambalpur there were 68 suits for ejectment of tenants against 33 in 1899-1900. In the other districts there was no litigation under this head.

Suits by tenants for recovery of possession were not numerous in any district.

PART VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land acquisition.

41. The position of affairs in respect to land acquisition is not altogether satisfactory. This class of work must needs fall into arrears in times of famine, and the arrears have not yet been worked off.

The executive staff of Raipur has proved insufficient; but has latterly been strengthened. The existence of arrears is in the case of Raipur manifest from column 8 of Statement IX. In Bilaspur notifications have still to be issued for several roads, work on which was started in the famine. Tenants have been expropriated, and it is desirable that compensation should be granted without further delay. The matter is engaging the Deputy Commissioner's attention at the present time. In Sambalpur arrangements have also been made for early disposal; but in this district, possession has not yet been taken, so no hardship has been caused to individuals.

The new rules are a great improvement on the old, and it is now possible to frame awards with fair expedition when the necessary preliminaries have been attended to. During the year compensation awards have been framed for 3,268 acres in Raipur and Bilaspur Districts.

STATEMENT X.—Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts.

42. The number of cases for disposal rose from 194 to 235; but only 56 of the latter were new institutions. During the famine this class of work was suspended owing to the disturbed state of the land market, and it was only resumed after a more normal condition was re-established. At the close of the year 179 cases were pending, and now that the executive staff of Raipur and Bilaspur has been strengthened arrears should be speedily worked off. I think the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, is disposed to exaggerate the difficulty of these cases. A little experience goes a long way towards determining where a property can be saved from sale and securing prompt disposal. In the 56 cases disposed of, sale has been necessary in only one instance. In 24 sale has been averted by payment of claim, and 30 cases have been struck off in default. In one case sale has been refused as the decree-holder declined to take a lease on reasonable terms.

STATEMENT XI.—General.

43. At the close of the previous year 1,225 cases remained pending and there were 12,578 new institutions. The total for disposal was then 13,803 as compared with 17,637 in 1899-1900. These figures are however somewhat misleading as 4,643 takavi cases in Raipur really belonged to the previous year, although only registered in the year under report. In all 12,450 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,353 pending on the 30th September 1901.

There are, I regret to say, a number of long pending cases. Of 271 which may be so classed, 71 have pended for over 6 months, 20 for over 9 months and 180 over a year. The state of business is least satisfactory in Raipur, where there are 159 cases of long pendency. There has been a great deal of illness amongst the Revenue assistants during the monsoon of 1901, and the press of criminal work has left insufficient leisure for revenue work. In Bilaspur an improvement is perceptible, and some progress has been made in working off famine arrears.

In Sambalpur 39 cases have pended more than six months. Here again criminal work has been exceedingly heavy.

Village officers.

44. The work of mukaddams and kotwars is well reported of in Bilaspur, and very little punitive action has been necessary. The mukaddams of Raipur have discharged their duties satisfactorily; but in Sambalpur 8 were fined for neglect of duty. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, has obtained the assistance of the Settlement Officer in improving the class of *gumashtas* in the Dhamtari Tahsil. In depressed tracts kotwars have experienced difficulty in collecting their dues and some assistance has been necessary. The punishment roll of the Raipur kotwars and of the Gandas in Sambalpur is heavy. No fewer than 30 kotwars were dismissed in the latter district owing to conviction for criminal offences.

Tours.

45. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, spent 95, 110, and 50 days, respectively, in camp. The amount of touring in Sambalpur was inadequate, owing to numerous changes of officers.

Among Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Rogers, Lettwich, Turner, and Dewar each spent from 40 to 60 days under canvas.

Mr. Raghunath Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was 142 days in camp, mostly in the Dhamtari Tahsil, enquiring as to the condition of the poorer classes and administering relief on a restricted scale to destitute incapables, the relics of the famine. Messrs. Barclay, Zakir Ali, and Pujhari were also out on tour for prolonged periods.

The amount of touring performed by the Tahsildars of Simga, Dhamtari, and Bilaspur was quite insufficient, and the officers in question have since been transferred.

Inspection of Tahsilis.

46. Three out of the four Raipur Tahsilis were inspected by Captain Macnabb in January and February, and Mr. Drake-Brockman made a most exhaustive inspection of all four offices in the month of September. The condition of the Raipur Tahsili is least satisfactory and it will take time to put it in order. The two Sambalpur Tahsilis were visited by the Deputy Commissioner; but their condition is not noticed. The Janjgir and Mungeli offices were also inspected by the Deputy Commissioner during the year, and I have recently found the latter in very fair condition. The Bilaspur Tahsili is the only one in the Division which has not been inspected.

Inspection by Commissioner.

47. The office of Commissioner was held by Mr. A. D. Younghusband until 15th April 1901, and by myself for the remainder of the year. Mr. Younghusband was 32 days in camp, and I spent 22 days on tour visiting each of the Head-quarters twice.

Notice of Officers.

48. Mr. Drake-Brockman has had an uphill task and has not spared himself in his endeavours to infuse method and order into an administration disorganized by the paramount claims of the famine. The effect of his labours will, I am confident, be manifest in the returns of the current year. Mr. Turner has been prompt in the disposal of business, while Mr. Rogers has taken much interest in his work and has evinced a keen sympathy for the people of his district.

Mr. Patuck has displayed considerable business aptitude in his management of the Raipur Court of Wards.

My acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Raghunath Rao, Zakir Ali, and Mian Bhai among the executive staff of Extra-Assistant Commissioners.

There have been a good many changes amongst Tahsildars, and few have been any length of time in their present charges. Govind Sitaram of Drug has toured actively, and Durga Parshad Pande of Raipur has displayed energy and intelligence.

49. Mr. R. W. Johnson, Superintendent of my office, has maintained his reputation as a most trustworthy and efficient official, and his labours have been well seconded by the members of his staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Offg. Commissioner.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—R. D., 15-1-1902—256.

ANNEXURE E.

REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1901.

FROM

F. G. SLY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 10th April 1902.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending the 30th September 1901.

The necessary extracts from their Revenue Administration Reports have been furnished punctually by all Deputy Commissioners except those of Chanda and Bhandara. The extracts which I received from the last-mentioned district treated of only two subjects, namely, (1) changes in and efficiency of the Land Record Staff and (2) inspection of village records. Extracts from the reports of the Divisional Commissioners of Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh were received between the 19th and 21st February, while those appertaining to the report of the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, were received on the 3rd of March.

SECTION I.

PREFATORY.

2. The office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was held by Mr. L. S. Carey, I. C. S., during the first half of the year and by myself during the second half of the year. The post of Assistant to the Director was held by Mr. Param-Anand Tiwari, except for three weeks in January 1901, when he was absent on privilege leave.

During his cold-weather tour, Mr. Carey inspected abatement operation which were in progress in Hoshangabad and conferre with the Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, in regard atters in that district. He attended the conference which the Hon mmissioner held at Kareli regarding the revision of settleme

Director.

Hoshangabad, and subsequently he inspected settlement field work in Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur. During the rains I inspected the offices in Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Chanda, Nimar and Hoshangabad.

4. My assistant, Mr. Param-Anand Tiwari, made an extensive tour for the inspection of Land Record work in the Wardha, Bhandara, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Betul and Chhindwara Districts. Early in January he was entrusted with the announcement of the revised takolis of the zamindaris in the Sakoli and Tirora Tahsils of the Bhandara District. During the rains he inspected all Kanungos' offices on the line of railway.

SECTION II.

LAND RECORD ESTABLISHMENT.

Promotion to other Departments.

5. No less than nine Superintendents of Land Records are on deputation to the Settlement Department, of whom one has been given an Extra-Assistant Commissionership and two Tahsildarships. Two others are on foreign service with a Feudatory State and the Court of Wards respectively. One Assistant Superintendent of Land Records has been appointed a Tahsildar. During the year 10 Revenue Inspectors have been appointed Naib-Tahsildars in permanent or officiating capacities. Two have reverted, of whom one has been re-appointed since the close of the year. One Revenue Inspector has been appointed as Manager, Court of Wards, Chhindwara, and three have been deputed on foreign service in the Nandgaon State. Most of these appointments have been made in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, and the claims of the Land Record Staff might receive more liberal recognition in the two remaining Divisions. A printed list of Revenue Inspectors who have qualified for Naib-Tahsildarships is sent annually to each Divisional Commissioner.

Revision of Land Record Establishment.
Nimar.

6. The scheme for the revision of the Land Record arrangements of the Nimar District was submitted for the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner last September and was sanctioned in February 1902. The chief feature in the revised arrangements is the amalgamation of malguzari and ryotwari villages in a single patwari circle, which has resulted in much greater compactness of the circles. The existence of villages in which patwaris have a *watandari* right necessarily prevented many changes which would otherwise be desirable, for it is difficult to disturb these rights without the consent of the holder. In many cases exchanges have with consent been made of *watandari* villages to non-*watandari* circles and *vice versa*. The effect of the re-arrangement has been to reduce the number of circles from 268 to 237, in spite of the formation of 10 new circles in the ryotwari tracts. There is no doubt that the staff is still larger than is necessary, and the Deputy Commissioner should always consider the possibility of amalgamating any vacant circle before he appoints another incumbent. The staff of Revenue Inspectors for the district has been raised from 9 to 10, which includes the one Revenue Inspector separately sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and hitherto paid from Provincial Funds.

Betul.

7. The revised halkabandi in Betul was brought into force in August 1900. It provided for the creation of 20 new circles, the abolition of 3 circles, and the absorption of 11 patch-cultivation circles, giving a *net* increase of 6 circles. This revision has created some discontent amongst the old patwaris, whose emoluments have been reduced, so that their work will require careful supervision. The number of Revenue Inspectors was raised from 6 to 7.

Saugor.

8. The scheme for the revision of the patwari halkabandi in Saugor had been in abeyance for some years, was submitted and received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner during the year. The effect of the revision has been a reduction

number of patwari circles from 420 to 387 and an increase in the number of Revenue Inspectors from 12 to 13. A further reduction in the number of patwaris' circles seemed feasible, but consideration had to be given to the fact that much of the land which at present has gone out of cultivation in Saugor will again be cultivated with the return of prosperity, whilst the claims of the existing staff had also to be dealt with leniently. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, will submit a revised and supplementary halkabandi showing the receipts of the fund and the deficit to be met from the general savings of the Patwari Fund as soon as the full rents and revenue as fixed at settlement become payable and the patwaris begin to realise their full dues.

Raipur and Bilaspur.

9. The orders of the Government of India sanctioning the temporary abandonment of settlement operations in Bilaspur and the greater portion of the Raipur District will necessitate the postponement of the submission to the Local Administration of the preliminary proposals for the revision of the patwari halkabandi in the Bilaspur District. But the Government of India have directed that steps should be taken to improve the Land Record work in these districts. The only feasible way to secure this desirable end is to increase the pay of the patwari staff and to increase the number of supervising officers. A rough draft scheme has been prepared by me and the matter will be taken up in consultation with the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division and a special report submitted to the Secretariat as desired in Chief Secretary's letter No. 5029, dated the 7th October 1901.

Damoh.

10. During the year the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner was received to the raising by Rs. 1,834 per annum of the contribution paid from the Treasury to the patwaris of the Damoh District. The necessity for these increased payments arose from a reduction in the ryoti cess caused by the abatement of rents and revenue in the district. The sanction holds good for a period of three years, after which the revised cash allowance will be liable to revision.

11. It has, in my opinion, been too much the practice in the past to confine all revision of the patwari arrangements to the Settlement Department. It is true that a general revision can most conveniently be made when a district is re-settled, but suitable opportunities for small revisions occur at other times. In several districts the staff is in excess of real requirements, because it is impossible for the Settlement Officer to make the wholesale reductions desirable without causing hardship to the staff then employed. Convenient opportunities for further reductions occur when circles become vacant by deaths, dismissals, &c., from year to year, and in such cases the Deputy Commissioner should, in my opinion, be required to consider the possibility of abolishing the vacant circle before he appoints a new patwari to it.

Working of the Land Record Staff.

Residence of patwaris within their Circles. (Statement I of the Agricultural Series.

12. The necessity for compelling patwaris to reside within their circles continues to receive attention. The number of patwaris non-resident with permission has decreased from 228 to 220, but the number non-resident without permission has increased from 544 to 571. With the re-arrangement of patwari circles in so many districts, it is to be expected that non-residence should show some increase. My predecessor pointed out in last year's report that the districts in which the matter of compelling patwaris to take up their residence required most attention were Saugor, Seoni, Betul, Nimar and Sambalpur. In Saugor the revision of the halkabandi has rather obscured the statistics under this head, but the Deputy Commissioner states that he is making further enquiries. In Seoni the percentage of non-resident patwaris has fallen from 20 to 16. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that a large number of probationers have been entertained in the revised halkabandi, and that the majority of non-residents are from among these. The Deputy Commissioner adds, however, that there are a good many permanent men who obstinately refuse to comply with orders, and I agree with his opinion that it will, for the sake of discipline, be necessary to dismiss a few of these as an example to the probationers.

In the Nimar District the revised halkabandi was announced at the close of the year under report, and no great attempt was made to force the patwaris to reside in their circles. The number of non-resident patwaris without leave in Bhandara and Nagpur is inexcusably large. In Wardha and Balaghat residence is better enforced. With so many changes constantly occurring in the Chhattisgarh Districts, it is inevitable that the number of non-resident patwaris should be large; but in Sambalpur the number has increased owing to dismissals, desertions, &c., and owing to the employment of patwaris on map-correction work. Under these circumstances it was not possible for the Deputy Commissioner to take any severe action to compel patwaris to take up their permanent residence within their circles. There seems no good reason why the number of patwaris permitted to reside outside their circles should continue so large in the districts of Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur; where there is any change in the incumbents of these circles, residence should be enforced.

Training of patwaris.

13. The training of patwaris had been somewhat neglected in the previous year owing to the famine, so that a special effort was made during the year under report. Classes for the instruction of patwaris and candidates were opened at the head-quarters of Revenue Inspectors' circles in all districts, save Seoni and Bilaspur. Owing to the special kharif girdawari and census operations no special training class was opened at Seoni. Six of the eight patwaris, however, who attended the Survey class which was opened in Seoni, are reported to have passed out. Only a few Deputy Commissioners have furnished details of the number of patwaris who attended the classes opened for them. The number who are reported to have passed out are:—Saugor 42, Damoh 28, Mandla (one tahsil only) 49, Narsinghpur 76, Chhindwara 61 in survey, a smaller number passing in other subjects, Betul 35, and Raipur 120. The number of patwaris who underwent a training are Nimar 25, Wardha 41, Chanda 47, Balaghat 56 and Sambalpur 52. It is satisfactory to find that so many men have been trained in Raipur, where it is difficult to obtain trained candidates to replace inefficient patwaris. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, rightly places great importance upon the necessity for regular classes in Chhattisgarh.

The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks that the examination standard appears to have been fixed very diversely, and that a good many more patwaris than the number given in his report would profit considerably by a well-conducted course. The standard for passing in survey is that the patwari should be able to survey accurately, at a rate of 10 acres a day, land with fields of fair average size with no errors exceeding 15 links and with few errors exceeding 10 links (this office Circular letter No. 2737, dated the 1st July 1898). Under Rule XXII of the Patwari Rules, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is entrusted with the duty of prescribing from time to time the subjects for examination. The subjects so prescribed are:—

(1) Plotting to scale.

(2) Field survey by plane-table.

(3) Area calculation by comb.

(4) Inking of maps, drawing of traces and of conventional signs.

(5) Khasra writing.

(6) Preparation of jamabandis, compilations and other land records.

(7) Patwaris' Rules.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, reports that it has been the practice in his district in the past to confirm patwaris in their posts before they passed the required examination. This is contrary to Rule V of the Central Provinces Patwari Rules, which lays down that no person shall be allowed to perform the work of a patwari who has failed to pass the required examination, at which he is allowed two trials under Rule XVI.

The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, points out the inconvenience felt when a training class has to be opened by a Revenue Inspector of a Tahsil Head-quarters circle who has as his head-quarters a small village, and he expresses his inability to see the force of the objection to a Revenue Inspector having his head-quarters in the tahsil town. But I entirely agree with the present policy that it is inexpedient to fix the residence of a Revenue Inspector in a tahsil town, because under such a system he tends to degenerate into a mere tahsil drudge.

Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.

14. The regular correction of maps prior to revision of assessment was in progress in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts under the supervision of trained officers of the Survey of India Department. A re-survey of the ryotwari tracts of the Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul Districts was also in progress. Survey work was also started in the Chhindwara Jagirs. In the remaining districts annual map-correction was carried on by the Land Record Staff. Patwaris were, as usual, required to renew their trace maps which were defaced by corrections. The number of traces which were replaced during the year are shown below :—

Map-correction.

Damoh	... 418	Betul	... 645
Jubbulpore	... 461	Chhindwara	... 962
Seoni	... 20	Wardha	... 1,162
Mandla	... 25	Nagpur	... 656
Hoshangabad	... 107	Balaghat	... 59

Much attention has thus been given to this important work in some districts, but much still remains to be done. This work is usually done during the rains, patwaris being summoned into the head-quarters for this purpose. Every occasion for taking a patwari outside his circle is a matter for regret, particularly when his absence extends over any lengthened period; but map-tracing is a duty which must be performed under constant supervision, so that it seems inevitable In some districts it may be found possible to carry out the work at each Revenue Inspector's head-quarters, the final passing being done by the Superintendent, Land Records, during a short visit to the circle. In Seoni nothing was done towards the correction of the internal plots of rice fields; the press of census work does not seem an adequate explanation of the entire neglect of this duty. The Deputy Commissioner should insist that proper attention is given to it during the current year.

15. A correct map is the basis of all correct land record work, and yet this is the duty which is more generally neglected than any other. Special attention was paid to it by my Assistant during his tours, and it is to be hoped that his inspections will result in more attention to this important duty. Where the cause of neglect of this duty is laziness or inability to survey on the part of the patwari, the remedies are clear—closer supervision, stricter discipline and training classes But changes cannot be correctly brought on the map unless the trace is in such a condition that they can be clearly shown. It was found that the patwaris' traces soon become illegible and useless for map-correction work, so that constant renewals are required to be made every few years. When this is the result of constant changes in the boundaries of fields there is no help for it, but enquiry showed that it is more the result of careless handling of the traces, a bad quality of tracing cloth which easily tears and becomes mottled, and bad ink which easily fades and smudges. Special investigations were, therefore, made to find out the best means of remedying these avoidable defects. The result of these enquiries has been to select for tracing purposes:—

(*a*) An ink named "Pearl liquid water-proof ink" which possesses all the permanency of Indian ink and yet does not smudge even when wetted and rubbed.

(*b*) Tracing cloth of the quality known as the "Reliance brand."

To remedy the damage to the traces by continuous folding and unfolding, orders have issued that—

(1) No trace sheet shall be made of larger size than a map sheet, the traces of larger villages being made in two or more sheets.

(2) The patwari shall not be allowed to fold the trace, but shall use it placed flat upon his plane-table.

(3) A wooden roller and tin-cylinder shall be maintained by each patwari for keeping his trace sheets.

These instructions, which issued in Land Record Circular No. 37, dated the 17th September 1901, apply only to traces to be prepared in future.

Village boundary-marks.

16. Village boundary-marks are generally reported to be in good order. In Hoshangabad the marks are stated to be in an extraordinarily bad condition, neither malguzars nor tenants recognizing their obligation to keep up boundary-marks adjoining their own fields. In Seoni 24 cases of boundary-marks having been removed or damaged were reported, but the culprits could not be found and the marks had to be renewed. Inspection has shown that in several districts Tahsildars do not make proper use of the certificates furnished by patwaris of the condition of boundary-marks. These certificates are in several tahsils filed with the other village records as a matter of course without any action being taken to remedy the defects in boundary marks pointed out in them.

Permanent marks for traverse stations.

17. The condition of marks for traverse stations is reported to be fairly good, annual repairs being made by the cultivators; but it requires constant effort to keep the malguzars and tenants up to the mark. In Chanda, patwaris, it is stated, have not given so much attention as they should to the preservation of these stations.

Boundaries of survey numbers in ryotwari villages.

18. Special attention was paid to boundary-marks in ryotwari villages in Damoh. In unoccupied numbers 1,663 marks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 118. No less than 1,538 marks on occupied fields were repaired during the year by the ryots. The instructions framed by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, in connection with the restoration of missing marks and the proper maintenance of field boundary-marks in ryotwari villages of the Mandla district were issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, to the Revenue Inspectors in his district.

Degree of punctuality observed in filing Village Papers.

19. The extent to which punctuality was observed in filing village papers is exhibited in Statement J of the agricultural series. In the districts of Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur and Raipur, all the papers were punctually submitted. A few jamabandis were a month late in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Mandla, and a few jinswars also in the two last-mentioned districts. The milan-khasras were filed by the date fixed in all districts except Saugor, Chanda and Sambalpur. There is no good reason for unpunctuality in the case of Saugor. In Chanda and Sambalpur the staff was hampered by settlement and map-correction operations. There was more unpunctuality in connection with the submission of *jinswars* than last year, while the submission of *jamabandis* shows a slight improvement.

Testing of Village Papers.

20. The percentage of khasra entries checked by Revenue Inspectors in districts in which there were no settlement operations is shown below :—

Statement H of the Agricultural Series.

By Revenue Inspectors.

Saugor	... ...	14	Nimar 18
Damoh	... ...	9	Betul 9
Jubbulpore	... ...	9	Chhindwara 10
Mandla	... ...	10	Wardha 24
Seoni	... ...	12	Nagpur 1
Narsinghpur	... ...	11	Bhandara ... ...
Hoshangabad	... ...	10	Balaghat ...

This shows a falling-off in the inspection of land records for which census work is mainly responsible. An improvement over the previous year's figures is shown in the districts of Mandla, Seoni, Nimar and Balaghat only. The percentage of incorrect entries in Chhindwara and Betul is unusually high, for which there seems no good explanation.

By Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

21. There is a falling-off in the number of villages checked by Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants, but the number of khasra entries tested shows a slight increase. In many districts Superintendents were detained at head-quarters during the open season for the preparation of remission statements. The work of checking has been greatly neglected by the Superintendents, Messrs. Narayan S. Paranjpe and Shridhar Lachman, and their Assistants in Nagpur and Bhandara, where work in other respects has not been altogether satisfactory. The amount of check by Superintendents Messrs. Afzul Hassan and Sheocharan Lal was also inadequate in Mandla and Nimar. Mr. Bapu Gulab Singh shows the best record in the difficult country of the Betul district.

By Tahsildars.

22. The number of villages in which records were inspected by Tahsildars is rather larger than in the previous year, but there is a great falling-off in the inspections by Tahsildars in the districts (except Damoh) of the Jubbulpore Division. In Saugor 66 villages were inspected against 476 in the previous year, Jubbulpore 22 against 144, Mandla 80 against 165, and Seoni 46 against 132. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara made no inspections at all, which, the Deputy Commissioner points out, is very discreditable to him. On account of census operations the Deputy Commissioner permitted the Tahsildar to postpone inspections of village records during February, but the Tahsildar neglected to do any checking in December and part of January. The amount of inspections done by the Tahsildars of Hoshangabad and Nimar shows a great improvement. Some improvement is also noticeable in the amount of testing work done by the Tahsildars of districts of the Nagpur Division. But taken as a whole, the Tahsildars grossly neglect their duties in the check of land records. They tested the records in less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ villages in every 100, and the average comes to less than 100 khasra entries checked by them in each tahsil. Under such circumstances it is impossible for Tahsildars to have any real knowledge of the state of the land record work and staff in their tahsils. I would suggest that the Deputy Commissioner should prescribe for each tahsil the number of villages and number of khasra entries to be checked annually by the Tahsildar, and that the Tahsildar should be required to attach to his monthly diary an abstract statement showing this standard and the amount of checking done up to date.

By District Officers and their Assistants.

23. The Deputy Commissioners who did the largest amount of testing are the Deputy Commissioners of Narsinghpur (Mr. de Brett 297 entries in 42 villages, Mr. Mahdi Hasan 449 entries in 71 villages) and Wardha (Mr. S. M. Chitnavis 1,527 entries in 109 villages). A small amount of testing has been done by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants in Saugor, Bhandara and Balaghat, but in other districts it is insignificant.

In Nagpur only six entries in one village were tested, whilst not a single entry was tested in Seoni and Betul. It may be as reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, that some officers do not keep a record of the entries they check, and that the return is therefore not complete; but there can be no doubt of the main fact that the amount of testing by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants is quite insignificant. Without some testing it is impossible for a Deputy Commissioner to be in close touch with his land record staff, so that he has to rely almost entirely upon the reports of his Superintendent of Land Records, which is not satisfactory It is the more remarkable that Deputy Commissioners do not insist upon their Assistants performing their duties in this matter. The number of khasra entries tested by each executive assistant works to only 63, so that on an average not more than one morning in the year has been devoted to testing land records. This almost complete neglect of

land record testing by the district staff cannot but have a most detrimental effect, and I trust that the Administration will take some steps to improve matters in this respect.

Checking of jamabandis by kanungos.

24. The amount of checking by kanungos shows a decrease, but this is in part due to the fact that settlement and map-correction operations were in progress in several districts. In some districts also jamabandis were filed so late as not to leave time for adequate checking. The number of errors brought to light has risen.

25. Considering the conditions under which the land record work of the year was performed, the results are not unsatisfactory. At the time when field work ought to have started, many members of the staff were employed in winding up famine work and in settling accounts. Then the census made most serious inroads upon their time, all the staff being employed upon this duty. Again, much extra work was thrown upon them in the preparation of information required for the suspensions and remissions of Government dues. Abatement and conciliation proceedings were also in progress in several districts. In some districts these interruptions were so serious that the preparation of land records was hardly commenced till the middle of March. During the past few years land record work has so often been subordinated to other duties resulting from famine, &c., that the sense of responsibility for accurate land record work has been somewhat weakened. This branch of the Administration will, therefore, require special attention for some few years, until its importance is again recognised.

Conduct and discipline of Land Record Staff.

26. The work of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records has, with a few exceptions, been satisfactory. An acting Superintendent of Land Records was reverted to the post of Assistant Superintendent of Land Records for serious misconduct. It has been brought to notice that the land record work in the Bhandara district requires supervision by a stronger man than the present incumbent of the post, and proposals have been submitted for his transfer. The Superintendent of Land Records, Chhindwara, is described as very dilatory. On the other hand it is satisfactory to find that many Deputy Commissioners speak in very high terms of the work of their Superintendents.

Appendix II.

27. Compared with the punishment roll of the preceding year the number of Revenue Inspectors punished shows a very large decrease, from 141 to 56, the decrease being most apparent in the Nagpur Division. The punishments are contrasted below:—

Description of punishment.	NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS.									
	Jubbulpore.		Nerbudda.		Nagpur.		Chhattisgarh.		Total.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Dismissals	1	1	*Nil.*	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	2	1	4
Reductions	2	1	*Nil.*	2	2	2	1	*Nil.*	5	5
Fines	11	9	13	7	75	12	30	7	129	34
Suspensions	2	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1	3	3	*Nil.*	1	5	7
Transfers	*Nil.*	2	*Nil.*	1	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	3	1	6
Total ...	16	13	13	12	81	17	31	13	141	56

The punishment roll of Revenue Inspectors was highest in Nagpur and Sambalpur, where there were seven cases of punishments in each district. The long punishment roll in Sambalpur may be partly due to want of administrative capacity and tact on the part of the officer in immediate charge of the staff.

It is noticeable that no punishments were inflicted in Seoni, Nimar and Balaghat. The aggregate fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 312 compared with Rs. 690-7-3 in the preceding year. The faults of Revenue Inspectors have been leniently dealt with owing to the extra burden of work thrown upon them during the year, but this lenient policy has been stretched to its utmost limit in most districts, so that a tightening of the reins of discipline is desirable.

Appendix I.

28. The list of punishments inflicted on patwaris shows an increase when compared with the roll of 1899-1900 as is indicated in the statement below :—

	1899.	1900.
Dismissals	93	179
Reductions	5	36
Fines	828	852
Suspensions	92	108
Transfers	27	49
Total ...	1,045	1,224

This increase is mostly due to punishments inflicted in connection with Census work, in which no fault could be overlooked without danger to the success of the operations. The increase is noticeable in the three divisions of Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh. Of the 179 dismissals, 41 were for non-residence, 40 for misconduct, 82 for neglect of duty, 37 for dishonesty, 1 for pecuniary embarrasment and 15 for physical inability. The punishment roll of patwaris is highest in the Chhattisgarh Division. In Raipur there were 141, in Bilaspur 182, and in Sambalpur 164 cases of punishments. Many of these punishments were inflicted for absence without leave, and the Divisional Commissioner points out the importance of improving the procedure so that a patwari may obtain leave without undue delay. This matter has been taken up by the Settlement Officer. The districts in which the smallest punishments were inflicted are Chhindwara, Nimar and Narsinghpur. Several fines were inflicted for bad Census work. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, writes: "The old "parwaris are somewhat discontented at the revised halkabandi, and it will be "for the Deputy Commissioner to exercise a good deal of tact and to make "himself personally acquainted with them while on tour in order to smooth down "their ruffled feelings. There is, I fear, a growing feeling among them that "they are now ordinary Government servants, and as such have less chances of "promotion and advancement than those in other branches of service; but the "appointment of Revenue Inspectors to Naib-Tahsildarships will do much to "improve their prospects, especially if academic qualifications are not held to be "indispensible."

Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,648 were granted to patwaris for good work in the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha and Bilaspur. The bankrupt condition of the Patwari Fund prevented the grant of rewards on a more liberal scale.

Sanads for Improvement.

29. The issue of sanads for agricultural improvements effected by landlords and tenants is generally dealt with under this section.

The return for the year is—

Saugor	12	Chhindwara	*Nil*
Damoh	10	Wardha	109
Jubbulpore	28	Nagpur	16
Mandla	21	Chanda	5
Seoni	*Nil*	Bhandara	2
Narsinghpur	8	Balaghat	113
Hoshangabad	2	Raipur	2
Nimar	110	Bilaspur	1
Betul	39	Sambalpur	30
		Total ...	508

Last year 601 sanads were granted. In several districts the standing orders contained in Revenue Book Circular I—13 requiring the Land Record Staff to initiate proceedings for the grant of sanads have been neglected. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that a sanad was granted to a malguzar for planting an avenue of trees.

SECTION III.

UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

Circle Note-books.

30. Circle Note-books are reported to have been written up in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul and Balaghat. I am unable to understand the report from Jubbulpore, for the inspection made by my Assistant in February 1902 shows that nothing has as yet been done in Jubbulpore, and that entries are very heavily in arrears. In Saugor the books have been brought up to the close of last year and will shortly be made complete for this year. In Narsinghpur all the books have with one exception been completed. In Hoshangabad and Chhindwara rent collections have to be entered up. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, reports that the value of Circle Note-books has been somewhat diminished by the undue importance which is said to be paid to the second decimal figure and to annas and pies which the Deputy Commissioner considers should find no place in the note-books. This practice was stopped by my predecessor in the case of village note-books (Circular letter No. 1450—66, dated the 10th April 1901) and similar instructions will now be issued regarding Circle Note-books. The necessity for making in the Circle Note-book a line of entries for every village in the district throws very heavy work upon the Superintendent of Land Records, which in some cases it is difficult for him to perform. He is often obliged to get unauthorized help from Revenue Inspectors to complete this duty. I am inclined to doubt the necessity for making entries in Circle Note-books for so small a unit as a village. The books would be equally, if not more, useful if entries were made for patwaris' circles only.

Village Note-books.

31. Under the orders contained in Revenue Book Circular III—4, these books have to be filled up by Revenue Inspectors and by Head Constables on beat duty in the village itself. The Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur are silent on this subject. In the districts of Nimar, Nagpur and Balaghat, the books have been completely written up in accordance with the new orders. In Jubbulpore all the Revenue Inspectors with one exception have written up the books for all villages in their charge. In Seoni the Revenue Inspectors have, contrary to standing orders, delegated this work to their patwaris. I have addressed the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. In Betul also the Revenue Inspectors appear to have done the same, but the Deputy Commissioner has taken action. In Damoh all the books are reported to have been written up, but whether by the proper agency or not is not stated. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, had not time to judge of the effect of the new orders on the preparation and accuracy of the books. In Chhindwara the books are now being written up by Revenue Inspectors, and their early completion is hoped for. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, reports that the new orders have been communicated to the officers concerned, but is unable to state how far the instructions have been carried out, and promises to do so during his tour this year.

Famine Note-books.

32. With the close of the second famine of 1899-1900, these books have become quite out of date, and in accordance with the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, a special enquiry is now in progress for the preparation of lists of suitable village works. When this enquiry is completed, the Famine Note-books will again become a useful record.

SECTION IV.

SCIENTIFIC AND NATIONAL ENQUIRY UNDER IMPERIAL CONTROL.

33. The Provincial Land Record Department in the Central Provinces is called upon from time to time to co-operate with the following Imperial Departments :—

(1) The Survey Department.

(2) The Meteorological Department.

(3) The Department under the Reporter on Economic Products.

(4) The Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

(5) The Civil Veterinary Department.

(6) The Statistical Department.

Co-operation with the Survey Department.

34. No original survey work was carried out during the year under report, but in Sambalpur, Raipur and Bilaspur map correction, preparatory to re-assessment was recommenced.

During the field season 1900-01, the Officer-in-charge of the party deputed by the Imperial Survey Department to undertake traverse surveys of these Provinces surveyed an area of 867 square miles situated in the Chhindwara, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Raipur Districts.

Co-operation with the Meteorological Department.

35. The rainfall statistics of the Province were compiled as usual in this office and transmitted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The efficiency of rainfall registration during the year 1900-01 was separately reported upon in this office letter No. 2199—107, dated the 15th June 1901.

Hail-storms.

36. The reports of hail-storms which occur in any part of the Province are obtained as they occur and sent with skeleton maps to illustrate the course of each storm and its approximate breadth to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. During the year reports on the following storms were submitted :—

Bhandara	... 7th February 1901.	Hoshangabad	... 4th March 1901.
Seoni	... 17th January 1901. 7th February 1901.	Wardha	... 8th February 1901.
Nagpur	... 4th March 1901.	Nagpur	... 3rd and 4th April 1901.
Mandla	... February to May 1901.	Betul	... 4th March 1901.
		Bilaspur	... March 1901.

Action taken on requisitions from the Reporter on Economic Products.

37. Collection of gums with botanical specimens of the gum-bearing trees and of tubers were made and sent to the Reporter on Economic Products for the Indian Museum and Imperial Institute, London. The Forest Divisional Officers of Chanda, Nimar and Seoni were good enough to undertake this duty. The sample of gum of *Anogeissus latifolia* furnished by the Forest Divisional Officer, Chanda, is described by the Reporter as one of the finest gums belonging to this genus which have been registered in the Museum.

Pottery.

38. The collection and transmission to the Reporter of specimens of clay or other material used by the potters of the various districts where the manufacture of pottery is carried on, and also of small quantities of all the colouring materials employed, was completed during the year under report.

Lathyrus sativus.

39. In paragraph 37 of last year's report it was stated that arrangements were being made for the supply to the Reporter of further samples of the grain of the vetch known as lakh, and that

samples were awaited from Jubbulpore, Raipur, Seoni and Sambalpur. The first two named districts sent samples direct to the Reporter, while the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, reported that the seed is not available in his district; the Deputy Commissioner, Seoni, promised to furnish the seed in March 1902. The investigation of the form of paralysis caused by eating lakh is a matter of great importance to the northern districts of these provinces, and I believe that the disease is much more common in the adjoining Native States of Central India. It is to be hoped that something practical will result from the investigation.

Sugar-cane disease.

40. The first action taken by this department in connection with this subject is given in paragraph 38 of last year's report. In his Annual Report of operations in the office of Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India for 1901, Dr. Watt writes as follows:—

"Specimens have been received in this office from Bengal, the Central Provinces, and "Madras. But the results hitherto obtained from a close examination of the whole series "have been more negative than positive. Most of the specimens received from District "Officers came to hand in a hopelessly dry condition, rendering identification of the actual "pests extremely difficult if not impossible. But the evidences to hand were sufficient to "prove that so far as Bengal and the Central Provinces were concerned, the sugar-cane "disease (*Trichospœria Sacchari*) was non-existant. Traces were indeed found of the "depredation of the common sugar-cane borer (*Diatræa Saccharalis*), while one of the "most remarkable features observed was the presence of white-ants as one of the agents "of destruction to sugar-canes, the stems in some cases having been worn away to the mere "outer epidermis of one-eighth of an inch."

Prospects of castor as an auxilliary to tea and indigo.

41. At the request of the Reporter on Economic Products some selected officers have been asked to institute a special enquiry into the cultivation of castor, and to procure botanical samples in flower and fruit and seed of each variety of castor.

Lac industry.

42. The enquiry into the lac industry in these provinces and the collection of specimens of the wood from which toys are made, of the toys themselves, and of shell lac and of all the materials used in colouring them has made much progress during the year. Specimens of lac toys are awaited from Chanda and Raipur, and a note describing the lac industry in toy making in the last mentioned district is required.

Gondal Fluid as a white-ant exterminator.

43. It was mentioned in last year's report that Deputy Commissioners were asked to make extended trials of the Gondal fluid in checking the depredations of white-ants on trees. During the year under report, reports have been received of several trials, the results of which have been published in a bulletin. The results are generally very satisfactory.

Investigation into the forms of Dioscorea yams.

44. The attention of District Officers, whose co-operation was required in the collection of specimens of the numerous forms of Dioscorea (yams), whether wild, cultivated, indigenous or exotic, was re-invited to the matter, and considerable progress has been made in all districts except Saugor, Damoh, Mandla and Chanda. The District Officers of Raipur and Sambalpur have contributed specimens from parts of their districts. The nineteen varieties of tubers used by the wild tribes of Balaghat, which were transmitted to the Reporter last March, have been described by that officer as the most interesting sets hitherto received in this connection, though it is unfortunate that most of the specimens were incomplete, showing neither flowers nor fruits. The Forest Divisional Officer has promised to obtain complete sets of each sample in their flowering and fruiting stages in September 1902.

Returns of mineral productions.

45. The returns relating to the production of minerals were compiled in this office and submitted to the Reporter, through the Provincial Secretariat, accompanied by reports on the industry of the provinces by Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers.

Veterinary work.

46. The post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remained vacant during the whole year, but the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction the creation, with effect from the 1st April 1901, of a temporary appointment of Senior Veterinary Inspector on Rs. 150 per mensem until such time as a Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is posted to the Central Provinces, and the appointment of Mr. C. Pillay, Veterinary Inspector, Nagpur, to the post. Mr. Pillay joined his new appointment on the 20th May 1901, and was employed as my Assistant in veterinary matters. Mr. Pillay inspected the dâk ponies on the Piparia-Pachmarhi dâk line, the Bilaspur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Saugor dispensaries, and the Government stallions in the last mentioned district, Damoh and Narsinghpur. Mr. Pillay's notes embodying the results of these inspections were forwarded to the officers concerned.

As the inhabitants of the town of Raipur make considerable use of the dispensary, I suggested that the Municipal Committee should be asked for an annual grant. If the Municipality vote an annual grant, it will be possible to engage another Veterinary Assistant for purely peripatetic work. The Municipal Committee propose to consider the question of a grant at their next budget meeting. Considering that there are at present two Veterinary Assistants attached to the dispensary, the amount of touring done in the past has not been sufficient.

Horse-breeding.

47. There were five horse stallions in the provinces, three (Yakubkhan, Fussy, and Sunbeam) at Saugor, one (Shumsher) at Damoh, which was transferred from Saugor on 27th April 1901, and one (Sultan) at Narsinghpur. There is also a donkey stallion (Burj) at Saugor. The horse-stallion (Sunbeam), which was presented to the department by Mr. A. L. Saunders, died from colic at Saugor on the 15th August 1901. The number of mares served by the horse and donkey stallions is given below :—

District.	Name of stallion.	Number of mares served during the quarter ending December 1900.	March 1901.	June 1901.	September 1901.	Total.
Saugor	Yakubkhan	3	2	10	4	19
	Shumsher	4	4	7	...	15
	Fussy	6	5	16	4	31
	Sunbeam	...	...	3	2	5
	Burj (Donkey)	2	3	6	1	12
Damoh ..	Shumsher	...	...	18	3	21
Narsingnpur ...	Sultan	...	9	12	4	25

The results are not very satisfactory, considering that a stallion should cover at least fifty mares per annum.

The results of the coverings of the stallions in 1899-1900 are given below :—

District.	Name of stallion.	Number of mares covered.	Results of coverings. Number of mares foaled.	Number of mares mis-carried.	Number of mares died while pregnant.	Number of mares not held.
Saugor ...	Yakubkhan ...	19	2	7	2	8
	Shumsher ...	22	4	5	2	11
	Fussy ...	31	2	12	6	11
	Sunbeam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burj (Donkey) ...	12	2	3	2	5
[illegible]ghpur ...	Sultan ...	16	4	...	...	12

The results are unsatisfactory considering that 33 per cent. is the ordinary average of successful coverings. Indeed it must be admitted that in these provinces the horse-breeding operations have, hitherto, been a failure. It will be the first duty of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to investigate the causes of this failure and to make proposals for the future.

Veterinary dispensaries.

48. The number of veterinary dispensaries in these provinces remained the same (*viz.*, eight) as in the previous year. The extent to which the dispensaries have been used is shown by the following figures which are contrasted with those of the previous year :—

District.	Number of cases treated.				Average daily attendance.		Number of operations performed.		Number of villages inspected.	Number of cases treated.
	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Other animals.	Total.	1899-1900 (October 1899 to September 1900.)	1900-01 (October 1900 to September 1901.)	Major.	Minor.		
Nagpur ...	1,123	694	630	2,447	14·60	14·63	16	110	76	74
Raipur ...	[illegible]10	684	583	1,777	14·56	11·72	19	109	51	676
Jubbulpore ...	752	732	250	1,734	2·09	13·74	22	100	41	160
Hoshangabad ...	623	270	156	1,049	5·68	20·72	19	109	...	...
Wardha ...	311	192	183	686	10·10	8·91	...	32	53	38
Bilaspur ...	2,842	337	225	3,404	18·81	21·72	1	7	34	109
Mandla ...	318	299	127	744	15·56	14·45	2	15	...	..
Saugor ...	648	677	429	1,754	12·29	12·46	·10	92	1	3

Recent inspections have shown that these institutions have not yet been successful in fulfilling the main object with which they were started, which was to provide veterinary treatment for the agricultural cattle of the district. It has been found that the attendance at the dispensaries is largely limited to the animals of the European and other residents of the head-quarters station at which the dispensary is situated, whilst but few agriculturists send their cattle for treatment. This failure may in part be due to indifference on the part of veterinary subordinates combined with insufficient supervision and encouragement from the District Council and Local Officers; but it seems almost inevitable in cases where there is only a single Veterinary Assistant attached to the dispensary. Until veterinary treatment is popularized amongst the cultivators by the successful treatment of cattle in the villages, it is improbable that they will bring them to dispensaries, whilst the dispensary work must suffer unless the people can always resort to it with confidence that they will find a qualified Assistant ready to attend to their patients. It is thus necessary to combine peripatetic work and dispensary treatment. Peripatetic work also has not been so successful as it should be even in districts where there is a second Veterinary Assistant. I have recently suggested that a definite scheme of peripatetic work should be arranged, whereby a Veterinary Assistant will confine himself to a small area, taking up temporary head-quarters and opening a camp dispensary at some suitable village. He would then visit the villages within an easy distance of this centre, enquiring into the diseases of the cattle, giving veterinary treatment, and advising the people regarding cattle ailments. He would then pass on to a fresh centre only when he finds that no animals remain for treatment.

49. Of the two scholarship holders in the Ajmere Veterinary College, one (Mahomed Abdul Khadir) passed out in April 1901 and has been given a Veterinary Assistant's post, whilst the other (Gouri Shanker) will appear this month at the final examination. During the year the sanction of the Local Administration was obtained to the deputation of two new students (C. Subannah and Kunj Biharilal) to the Ajmere Veterinary College.

50. The orders of the Government of India on the scheme for the organization of the Provincial Civil Veterinary Department, and which was considered and reported on in this office letter No. 958, dated the 14th March 1901, were received after the close of the year. The monthly salary of Veterinary Assistants has been fixed at Rs. 30, rising by biennial increments to Rs. 50, itinerating Veterinary Assistants being given an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. The ultimate scheme for the Provinces is that there should be a dispensary at each tahsil head-quarters, to which should be attached two Veterinary Assistants, one of whom should be constantly employed upon peripatetic work.

Enumeration of live-stock and registration of cattle-disease.

51. The following statistics of live-stock cannot as yet be guaranteed as accurate, but they are improving from year to year. The number of plough-cattle has still further decreased by 51,243. The decrease is observable in all the divisions except Chhattisgarh, where there is a slight increase of 250. The figures show a loss of over 200,000 plough-cattle, or 8 per cent. during the last famine:—

District.	Number of Plough-cattle.	
	1899-00.	1900-01.
Saugor	92,355	89,476
Damoh	72,141	71,887
Jubbulpore	168,365	162,275
Mandla	75,518	75,518
Seoni	75,201	80,685
Narsinghpur	57,692	60,942
Hoshangabad	126,868	121,872
Nimar	56,289	80,102
Betul	113,881	95,122
Chhindwara	117,945	110,362
Wardha	92,490	85,414
Nagpur	154,841	162,700
Chanda	177,309	157,687
Bhandara	177,777	162,493
Balaghat	86,465	77,109
Raipur	485,754	484,522
Bilaspur	263,666	270,358
Sambalpur	273,801	268,591
Total ...	2,668,358	2,617,115

Cattle-disease.

52. Registration of cattle-disease by patwaris continues to be confined to the Wardha and Nagpur districts. The number of deaths reported in Wardha is 16,288 and in Nagpur 8,519. In Mandla the mortality from cow-pox was heavy in October 1900, July and September 1901. There were outbreaks of rinderpest in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda. In the latter district the mortality from this disease was serious only at the beginning of the year. The Nimar District was particularly free from cattle-disease. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, reports that in the Chhindwara Tahsil cattle suffered from a disease the name of which was unknown to the people. The symptoms of the disease were that cattle would get a black mark in their stomach and after some days' suffering would succumb. The disease was contagious. On the whole the year does not seem to have been an unhealthy one for cattle. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that some cultivators in the Sohagpur Tahsil are reported to have followed with fair success the treatment given in a Hindi book. The Deputy Commissioner has not mentioned the name of the author of the book, but probably it is Syed Sirdar Shah Gilani's Manual on Cattle-disease, copies of which were supplied by this department in 1897-98.

Cattle-breeding.

53. The establishment of a provincial cattle-breeding farm at Telinkheri has been sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. The sheds are being erected, and it is expected that the farm will be started before the setting in of the monsoo-

Co-operation with the Statistical Department.

54. The usual annual agricultural statistics have been prepared and submitted to the Director-General of Statistics. The annual return of rail-borne traffic was reviewed and submitted to the Statistical Bureau. This return has been expanded by the separate exhibition of the trade in (1) apparel, (2) cotton manufactured—others, (3) chemicals, (4) medicinal preparations, (5) tanning barks, (6) fodder—(*a*) oil-cake and (*b*) hay, straw and grass, (7) fruits and vegetables—fresh, (8) wheat flour, (9) leather—wrought and unwrought, (10) wood—(*a*) timber, unwrought, and (*b*) manufactures. The system of valuing articles carried by rail has also been modified by valuing separately each quarter's trade instead of applying the average value of the year to the total trade.

Crop-cutting experiments.

55. The number of crop-cutting experiments conducted during the year under report was 894 as compared with 667 in the previous year. The officers of the Settlement Department contributed 71 per cent of the total number of experiments. The Deputy Commissioners of only seven districts, *viz.*, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul, Wardha, Chanda and Balaghat, made crop experiments, the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, contributing the largest number, *viz.*, 34

Registration of road traffic.

56. At the instance of the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division two posts were established on the Chhindwara and Katol roads, to register the traffic which now comes into Nagpur from these directions, and which the proposed Light-feeder Railway from Nagpur to Pandhurna would attract. The posts were opened on the 28th October 1901.

SECTION V.

SCIENTIFIC AND LOCAL ENQUIRY UNDER PROVINCIAL DIRECTION.

57. The Nagpur Experimental Farm to which is attached some Government land at Telinkheri is the only institution of the kind in the Central Provinces, and is managed by Mr. R. S. Joshi, who also looks after the fuel and fodder reserve at Telinkheri. This officer is also Principal of the Agricultural School. The season was a favourable one for kharif, but was a poor one for rabi crops. Arhar (tur) was the only kharif crop of which the yield was poor. Juar yielded an average crop, while cotton gave phenomenal yields, the largest ever attained on the farm. The yields of the rabi crops were so small, no matter under what conditions they were grown, that no conclusions can safely be drawn from the year's experiments, and this is more to be regretted because the results of the last five years' experiments in rabi crops have been vitiated by the unusual seasons.

Some interesting experiments have been made with new varieties of crops. The most important of these are connected with varieties of cotton. The "Upland Georgian" American cotton maintained its reputation as a fairly good variety, and considerable success has also been attained with the Egyptian varieties grown as a rabi crop. The results of the experimental cultivation of Egyptian cotton have been published in a bulletin. A new departure, and a most successful one, was made with the preparation of ensilage, one silo being made in a pit below the ground and one by stacking the material above ground. Both produced excellent silage.

Rust in wheat.

For some years past experiments in plant-breeding have been made with the object of raising by cross-fertilization a good wheat with rust-resisting qualities. One variety, a hybrid of *haura* and *mundia-pissi*, shows some prospect of being successful. Some seed of this variety was distributed for trial in several districts with instructions that its rust-resistent power should be tested. In the present year there has been no rust, so that the experiment has not been advanced. Similar steps will be taken next year. Experiments were also made in several districts to test the truth of the theory that rust can be mitigated, if not prevented, by the use of two-year old wheat seed. The solution of this problem has also not been advanced owing to the dry conditions of the year.

58. This is the first year in which the Telinkheri Farm has been under management. Much of the land was placed under cultivation, and the receipts almost equalled the expenditure. The land is not yet fit for experimental work, but a start has been made to test the different methods of rice cultivation.

Telinkheri Farm.

59. The sewage farm has continued to be successfully managed. It is satisfactory to note that for the first time it has not been worked at a loss, the rents and water rates paid by the cultivators having more than covered the expenditure.

Sewage farm.

60. In paragraph 60 of last year's report the subject of the experiments connected with the introduction into the Mungeli Tahsil of the Bilaspur District of the cultivation of juar on the Nagpur plan, carried out under the control of Mr. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, was referred to. During the year under report the Administration sanctioned the entertainment, for a period of eight or nine months, of a Revenue Inspector required to supervise the operations. Revenue Inspector Kesho Govind entered upon his new duties on the 16th May 1901. During the course of his tours he addressed the malguzars on the advantages of juar cultivation, but had not much time at his disposal for the preparation of the necessary implements and the training of cattle. Of the six ploughmen who were sent from Nagpur, two were placed at Pandaria and Nawagarh and one each at Lormi Ranteh and Maro. The supply of seed (ganeri and motichura) reached the Inspector on the 3rd June 1901. No delay was allowed to occur in its distribution. The supply of seed proved to be insufficient, but the deficiency was largely made up by obtaining seed from the Reverend Mr. Gordon's Experimental Farm at Pandridih and from some local malguzars. Of the two varieties of seed obtained from the Nagpur Farm, the germination was not very successful owing to unfavourable conditions at sowing time. Re-sowings were resorted to, but with no good results. The crops were also damaged by grass-hoppers; the late monsoon was also unfavourable for the crop. The Inspector was disappointed with the ploughmen.

Introduction of juar into the black-soil tract in Chhattisgarh.

Next season's experiments will be conducted on a scheme which I drew up in October 1901. According to the scheme a farm overseer and a ploughman with selected seed and with a complete equipment of bullocks, implements, &c., who will grow juar and cotton and fully explain the system to the people, will be sent out by this department. The operations of the establishment will be concentrated at five demonstration farms situated within about 20 miles of each other. At each centre there will be an area of about 6 to 7 acres of land suitable for juar and cotton cultivation. The farm overseer will arrange with the owners of the fields selected for experimental cultivation for the proper preparation of the land with their bullocks at their expense; he will advise them regarding the eradication of *babul* shrubs and weeds, so that the land may be properly cleared. He will also show them how a properly trained pair of bullocks work, advise them to provide some of their own cattle with nose strings, and train them to walk straight between the furrows. The object which the farm overseer will have in view throughout the experiments will be to induce local cultivators to copy his method in their own fields other than those selected for experimental cultivation. With this object he will try and induce the local cultivators to make up implements on the model of those used by him. At the proper sowing time the selected seed will be sown by him at each centre with the Nagpur bullocks, and each experimental field will be weeded by him with the bullock-hoe. The Farm Superintendent will also visit the district at least twice during the experiments.

61. The operations connected with the experimental cultivation of cotton in Nandgaon and the neighbouring States were continued by the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills Company during the year under report. The efforts of the Company in extending cultivation in the States are directed towards affording a means of demonstrating practically to the cultivators the advantages of this alternative crop.

Introduction of cotton cultivation in the Raj-Nandgaon and Khairagarh States.

In the year 1900 the Company advanced to the States seed sufficient to sow 15,000 acres, and the quantity of cotton delivered at the mills amounted to about 600,000 lbs. In the year 1901 the Company advanced seed sufficient to sow about 12,000 acres, and up to February 1902 received from the cultivators between 800,000 and 900,000 lbs. of cotton, and expect to receive a further 300,000 lbs. The Director reports that a considerable portion of this cotton came from the districts of Kawarda and Sambalpur, for which no seed was supplied by the Company, and in which the cultivation of cotton has no doubt extended by the demand created by the mills. The results of the experiments in the districts which the Company have been supplying with seed have only been successful to a very small extent owing to the extreme want of knowledge on the part of the cultivators of the proper modes of cultivation, and their consequent prejudice to the crop, which is illustrated by the proverb in Chhuikhadan: "He who cultivates cotton must starve." In the course of an interview which I had with the Director in February 1902, I expressed to him my doubts as to the wisdom of stopping suddenly the advances of cotton seed which have been made in the past two years. These advances have, apparently, resulted in a larger area being placed under cotton, and it would be a pity to do anything which might injure the extension of cotton cultivation. I suggested that sums of Rs. 5,000 might be made available for cotton seed advances in both the Nandgaon and Khairagarh States on the same conditions on which the former advances were made. I recommended that the whole of the advances should be made in cotton seed of the "jari" variety, for until further advance in cotton cultivation has been made it is desirable to introduce only a local hardy and prolific variety. In a recent communication which I addressed the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Divison, I expressed my opinion that the most feasible means of introducing cotton cultivation upon approved methods is that in each State five suitable centres should be chosen to start demonstration farms. At each centre there should be enough land suitable for cotton cultivation to employ one pair of trained bullocks and a ploughman assisted by local labour. The area of each demonstration farm should then be 20 to 40 acres. For the direct supervision of these demonstration farms, I expressed my willingness to lend the services of a trained Supervisor who would work under the control of the mill authorities and the State. I promised also to arrange to purchase the necessary bullocks and implements, to engage the ploughmen, and to lend the services of Mr. Joshi to make inspections from time to time. The scheme sketched out by me laid down that the village headmen would be required to give available land for these demonstration farms. They should also give all the local labour (including cattle) required for the cotton cultivation, which could not be done by the farm ploughman and pair of bullocks. In return for this assistance a share of the cotton produced, say one-half, should be given to the village headman on condition that he sells it at the market rate to the Raj-Nandgaon Mills. The estimated cost of the proposals is Rs. 2,500. The sale of the cattle and implements would realize Rs. 700, so that the net expenditure would not exceed Rs. 1,800, against which there would be the value of half the produce. Mr. Greenway stated that the mills were prepared to accept these proposals on condition that the States concerned agreed to pay half of the out-of-pocket expenses at the end of the season. He suggested that three complete sets of experiments should be carried out, *viz*, in the Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Kawardha States. Each State would thus incur a maximum liability of Rs. 1,250, and in every probability the actual cost would not exceed Rs 500. In order to produce some real effect, it will probably be necessary to continue these experiments for some few years upon the same lines.

Supply of Egyptian cotton seed to Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Company.

At the request of Mr. Greenway 30 lbs. of Egyptian cotton seed was supplied to the Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Raj-Nandgaon, with instructions for its cultivation and a copy of Central Provinces Bulletin No. 3 of 1901.

Experiments with the date-palm.

62. During my visit to Khandwa at the beginning of the year under report, I inspected the workshop of the Date-Sugar Manufacturing Company. One of the present drawbacks is that the date-tree in Khandwa yields only a smaller quantity of sap than the Bengal tree. This small yield is considered by the Manager to be largely due to the fact

the crown leaves of the trees are often lopped during the hot weather for use as cattle-fodder and by basket-makers. This destruction of the crown leaves must undoubtedly injuriously affect the vitality of the tree ; but it has yet to be proved that even under favourable conditions of cultivation the climate of Khandwa is capable of producing such good sap-producing trees as the climate of Bengal. I enquired from the Manager why it was not possible to protect the trees in his date-forests, and his reply was that the owners of these were unwilling to lease them without any reservation of the right to take leaves. This, however, would seem to be a pure business matter as to the most profitable use to which the owner can put his date-forests. The real difficulty appears to lie in the fact that the Company is not willing to expend sufficient money to purchase exclusive rights in date-forests and to employ a protective establishment to guard the trees from injury. I suggested to the Manager that suitable date-forests for his experiments might be found in Government forests or Government ryotwari villages, of which Government would, in my belief, be willing to allow him free use for a few years and assist him in protecting the trees. Another drawback to his experiment is the local prejudice against the use of date-sugar and jaggery which is said to possess an unusual taste. In order to assist the Company to find an experimental market for their produce, the Inspector-General of Jails at my instance requested all Superintendents of Jails in the province to obtain from the Company some supplies of *gur*. The experiment is reported by the Inspector-General of Jails to have been a troublesome failure, so that the Company have thus lost a favourable chance.

The Company have as yet failed to prove that the date-sugar is a practical industry in the Central Provinces, but they have shown that there is at least fair prospects of ultimate success. The main points on which doubt still exists are—

(1) the amount of *rab* and sugar which the local palms will yield ;
(2) whether the palms will respond to regular methods of cultivation in a dry climate like the Central Provinces ;
(3) whether the Central Provinces climate is ordinarily cool enough to admit the extraction of date palm juice without fermentation, &c.;
(4) whether the palms will stand tapping for date-juice.

I am inclined to think that there are hopeful possibilities of being able to create a *village* industry which will provide supplies of *gur* and course sugar, perhaps of an inferior quality but of sufficient merit for consumption in the villages. There seems to be sufficient prospects of ultimate success to justify Government in making some experiments at the Telinkheri Farm, where there are many wild date-palm trees. The Manager of the Khandwa Sugar Manufacturing Company has suggested that the vernacular class of the Agricultural School should be taught the method of extracting date-juice, its manufacture into sugar, and the methods of artificial cultivation of date-palm gardens.

For this purpose it would be necessary to import an expert tapper from the Jessore district of Bengal.

Experimental cultivation with American maize.

63. A consignment of 32 lbs. of American maize seed supplied by the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Poona, was received too late to admit of the Superintendent of the Nagpur Experimental Farm experimenting with the seed during 1900. The seed had therefore to be stored for cultivation during the last rains ; some of it was sown in June 1901 in a plot on the Nagpur Experimental Farm alongside a plot planted with the Jaunpur variety, which is the best variety hitherto grown on the Farm. The germination of the seed was not very successful, but the few plants which were raised made strong and healthy growth and were taller than the Jaunpur variety ; they were later by 20 days in coming to maturity. The cobs were very large, but the grain was scanty, as is generally the case until the foreign grain has become acclimatized. The grain was found to be less palatable than the Jaunpur variety. The sample seed was flat, while the seed of the Jaunpur variety is round. It was observed that the grain produced by the plants raised from the sample seed

was not quite as flat as the original seed; it is thought that the slight change is due to natural cross-fertilization which took place when the two varieties occupied the ground on the Farm.

Protection of crops from damage by trees.

64. The treatment found successful at the Nagpur Experimental Farm of digging trenches between trees and crops in their vicinity in order to save the latter from the loss of moisture otherwise absorbed by the surface roots of trees was tested in three districts, *viz*, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Wardha. The results of the experiments in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad are not yet known. In Wardha 29 out of 57 experiments are said to have demonstrated the advantages of the method. From my farm inspections I am inclined to think that the digging of trenches round trees is only successful for a limited number of years, the roots again coming up to the surface beyond the trench after they have passed below the trench.

Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

65. The fuel and fodder reserves in Raipur are in charge of the District Council to whom they have been leased at a nominal rent for a term of five years. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, visited the Simga-Duldula fuel and fodder reserve last November, and has remarked that the results are promising for so bare and stony a place. The prevailing grass is a poor variety, but some valuable gandri thatching grass has commenced to grow. The Superintendent of the Farm has advised as to the best methods of encouraging this latter variety. The income from the reserves during the year 1900-01 was Rs. 1,327. The Bilaspur reserves are managed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income from the sale of grass during the year was Rs. 875 against Rs. 1,367 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 555 against Rs. 1,238.

66. The income of the Telinkheri reserve was Rs. 841-9-3 and the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 132-4-0 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 709-5-3.

Paspalum dilatatum.

The results of the experimental cultivation at the Nagpur Experimental Farm of some of the Australian fodder grass (*paspalnm dilatatum*) seed, received in June 1900 from the Manager, Lismore Experimental Farm, Wollongbar, New South Wales, are given in paragraph 68 of last year's report. A small quantity of this seed was sent in September 1900 to Mr. Hallifax, Assistant Commissioner, Sironcha, for experimental cultivation in the sandy soil of that tahsil, but it failed. A further supply (5 lbs.) of the seed was obtained in November 1900, which was supplemented by a smaller supply ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) received from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, in February 1901. The larger portion of this seed was sown both in a low-lying black-soil plot of land on the farm and in the Telinkheri fodder reserves, which consist of a low range of stony hills. The germination of the seed sown at the Nagpur Farm and at Telinkheri was not as successful as in the previous years. The quality of the fodder is reported to be far superior to the other grasses, being more juicy, succulent and palatable. The grass on the hill died along with the other local varieties, whilst that grown on the farm required irrigation. It thus failed to show any drought-resisting qualities. The yield was short and it shows little sign of forming permanent pasture land, growing in thin tussocky clumps. It is also smothered and overgrown by local varieties, unless kept clean by weeding. A small quantity of seed was sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, who reports that some of the seed was sown in the Government Garden and also in low land along the river bank, but not a single seed germinated. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the failure to the lateness in sowing. I propose to have the seed tested further in the fodder reserves of Chhattisgarh, but the results hitherto attained are disappointing.

SECTION VI.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural School.

67. The Agricultural School has done a good year's work. My inspections have shown that sufficient attention is not given to practical agriculture and field work. The senior class was fairly large one, but the junior class did not fill so well, the numbers being 13

7 respectively. The raising of the educational standard has had some effect upon admissions, but it brings a much better class of student. A new hostel is now being constructed on a site near the farm, which will greatly improve the efficiency of the school.

Of the two scholarship-holders at the Poona College of Science, the senior (Bhaya Lal) passed out in December last and is at present in temporary charge of the Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur. Since the close of the year a scholarship at the Poona College has been awarded to Ganesh Ramchandra, F. A., a student of the Agricultural School, with effect from the 7th January 1902. It is gratifying to record the opinions of the Inspector-General of Agriculture and the Agricultural Chemist, that the Nagpur students are the best students of the Poona College.

During the year under report Rai Bahadur Chandra Kumar Chatterji, late Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, has been pleased to endow a fund called "The Kalidas Chowdhry Medal" for the purpose of awarding a medal to the student of the senior class of the Nagpur Agricultural School who shows most proficiency in practical agriculture and special aptitude for field work. This encouragement to the school should result in improvement in that branch of the work which is at present the weakest.

Since the close of the year, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has approved the opening of a Hindi class in the Agricultural School to provide a sound practical training in agriculture to the sons of landowners and others who intend to make farming their profession in life. The opening of this new class marks a step forward in the system of agricultural training which may have important results upon the agriculture of the Provinces if it is successful. The course is to be entirely practical, and will be confined to subjects which can afterwards be put to use by any ordinary cultivator in his own fields. It has been decided for the present to demand no fees in this class, whilst free accommodation for students will be provided in a new boarding-house which is under construction, so that the only expense to which the student will be put is that required for food. All Deputy Commissioners have been asked to co-operate in endeavouring to secure students for the first class, which will open on the 15th May 1902.

Normal Agricultural Class.

68. The first session of the Normal Agricultural Class was attended by 50 schoolmasters, out of whom 43 obtained certificates. Sixty-seven attended the second session, of whom 52 passed the prescribed test and obtained certificates. The fault in the system of instruction of this class is that the instructors endeavour to impart a smattering of the rudiments of scientific agriculture instead of confining their teaching to clear explanations of the lessons which the schoolmasters will be required to teach with object lessons in their own schools.

SECTION VII.

PUBLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

69. Much of the work done has been enumerated in Section IV. Apart from the usual forecasts, trade returns, agricultural statistics, &c., the department published (1) a Note on the Crop Statistics of 1900-01, (2) a Bulletin on experiments in the growth of Egyptian Cotton at the Nagpur Experimental Farm, (3) a Bulletin on Agave (the aloe plant and its fibre), and (4) a Bulletin on the utilization of Night-soil as Manure.

Trial of implements. Appendix III.

70. In accordance with instructions contained in Revenue and Agriculture Department Circular No. 13-72—16, dated the 3rd May 1899, a list of agricultural implements and machines which were tested during the year ending the 30th September 1901, and of those which are reported to have met with more or less marked success during the year, is appended to this report. The most successful new machine is the American fodder cutter and shredder, which is a most useful machine for cutting up the stalks of juar, &c. Its use results in great economy in the use of this cattle food, so that it has caught on and several have been sold to the public.

Hindi Agricultural Gazette.

71. Since the close of the year, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the publication by this Department of a Vernacular Agricultural Gazette. The object of the publication is to disseminate amongst the agricultural population of the Provinces useful information concerning agriculture and improved methods of cultivation likely to be suitable for trial. By this means it is hoped that knowledge will reach the actual cultivators of much interesting matter which at present is not communicated to them by existing publications which are mostly in English. The journal is published in monthly numbers, of which the first issue appeared in January 1902. The publication is distributed to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers, Tahsildars, Superintendents of Land Records, Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, Revenue Inspectors, Presidents of District Councils and Chairmen of Local Boards. In addition a small number of copies are distributed free to selected practical cultivators who take an interest in agricultural improvement. The annual subscription (inclusive of postage) is Re. 1, and from the number of persons who have already subscribed, it would seem that the journal meets a real want and will attain a wide circulation.

SECTION VIII.

FINAL (MISCELLANEOUS).

Fairs.

72. The usual statistics relating to the more important fairs were collected and published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

Extension of communications.

73. An addition of 56¼ miles was made to the Railway system of the Provinces during the year by the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Branch line from Raipur to Dhamtari with its branch to Rajim and by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the coal fields at Gotitoria. Road construction has added 39 miles of new roadway, and 96 miles have been raised in class.

Museums, arts and sciences.

74. The Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local one at Raipur are still the only institutions of this class in the provinces. The daily average number of visitors to the Nagpur Museum was 287. A number of coins and other exhibits were obtained during the year by gift or purchase; and some valuable additions to the library were made. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum was even smaller than in the preceding year owing to the prevailing agricultural distress. I visited the museum in July and discussed matters with the Secretary of the District Council. I saw the museum under unfavourable circumstances, because the building was used temporarily as a Municipal Office, but it is evident that the museum has been neglected in the past. There have been some purchases of exhibits which add to the attractiveness of the museum to visitors, but some of which are hardly suitable for exhibition in a museum. I suggested a collection of local samples of all crops grown in the district, of forest products, of metalware, of glassware, of lacquerware, of cloth, *kosa*, &c.

Cultivation of tassar-silk worms.

75. Deputy Commissioners have been requested to make an enquiry into the cultivation of tassar-silk worms. The management of forest areas set aside for this purpose has, hitherto, been under the Forest Department, but the Administration now desires that such areas should be disforested and made over to the Revenue Department. The orders contemplate that areas should be excised sufficient not only for actual tassar baris but for ryotwari cultivation in addition, so as to establish a settled village. Deputy Commissioners have accordingly been asked to make a detailed enquiry during the camping season into the state of tassar cultivation in their districts, and of the steps which it is necessary to take in order to give effect to the wishes of the Administration. I am not sanguine that this proposal will succeed, for the class of persons who rear tassar-silk worms are not likely to settle down to ryotwari cultivation.

76. During the year under report the Local Administration approved of the system of the sale of quinine being extended as an experimental measure to the patwaris of the Bhandara District, and, in the event of its proving a success after a year's trial, to its being extended to all patwaris in the provinces. The Administrative Medical Officer, in consultation with my predecessor, drew up a set of rules for the working of the system, but it yet remains to see whether it will be successful.

Employment of patwaris in the sale of quinine.

F. G. SLY,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

APPENDICES.

I.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted on Revenue Inspectors during the year ending 30th September 1901.

II.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted on Patwaris during the year ending 30th September 1901.

III.—List of Agricultural Implements which have been tested in the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1901.

APPEN

Statement showing Punishments inflicted on Revenu

Nature of Offence.		SAUGOR.		DAMOH.		JUBBULPORE.		MANDLA.		SEONI.		NARSINGHPUR.		HOSHANGABAD.		NIMAR	
		Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Non-Residence	Dismissed																
	Degraded																
	Fined																
	Suspended																
	Transferred	2															
	Total	2															
Misconduct	Dismissed																
	Degraded																
	Fined																
	Suspended																
	Transferred																
	Total																
Neglect of work (including inefficiency)	Dismissed			1										1			
	Degraded							1									
	Fined	3	25	2	12			3	18			1	*15	2	20		
	Suspended					1											
	Transferred																
	Total	3	25	3	12	1		4	18			1	15	3	20		
Dishonest	Dismissed																
	Degraded																
	Fined													1	15		
	Suspended													1			
	Transferred																
	Total													2	15		
Pecuniary embarrassment	Dismissed																
	Degraded																
	Fined																
	Suspended																
	Transferred													1			
	Total													1			
Physical inability to stand out-door work	Dismissed																
	Degraded																
	Fined																
	Suspended																
	Transferred																
	Total																
GRAND TOTAL.	Dismissed			1										1			
	Degraded							1									
	Fined	3	25	2	12			3	18			1	15	3	35		
	Suspended					1								1			
	Transferred	2												1			
	Total	5	25	3	12	1		4	18			1	15	6			

† In addition

DIX I.

Inspectors during the year ending 30th September 1901.

BETUL.		CHHINDWARA.		WARDHA.		NAGPUR.		CHANDA.		BHANDARA.		BALAGHAT.		RAIPUR.		BILASPUR.		SAMBALPUR.	
Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...
1	10	2	5	1	5	6	49	1	25	4	†18	...	...	3	25	...	...	4	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	‡1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3	10	2	5	1	5	7	49	1	25	5	18	...	...	3	25	3	...		70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPEN

Statement showing Punishments inflicted on Patwaris

Nature of Offence.		Saugor.			Damoh.			Jubbulpore.			Mandla.			Seoni.			Narsinghpur			Hoshang-abad.			Nimar.		
		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.		Number.	Amount of fines.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Non-Residence ...	Dismissed	...	...		...	...		...	...		1	..		...	...		1	...		1	...		...	..	
	Degraded	...	..		...	...		...	...		...	..		...	..		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Fined	9	28 10 0		7	89 0 0		2	19 0 0		1	5 0 0		...	. .		1	8 5 4		...	...		1	10 0 0	
	Suspended	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	..		2	...		...	...		...	...	
	Transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	. .	
	Total	9	28 10 0		7	89 0 0		2	19 0 0		2	5 0 0		...	...		4	8 5 4		1	...		1	10 0 0	
Misconduct ...	Dismissed	1	...		2	...		1	...		2	...		...	...		2	...		...	..		...	..	
	Degraded	...	...		.	...		...	...		.	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Fined	...	...		...	...		9	70 0 0		...	...		...	...		1	106 13 8		6	60 0 0		...	...	
	Suspended	...	..		..	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		1	...	
	Transferred	1	...		...	...		9	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		1	...	
	Total	2	...		2	...		21	70 0 0		2	...		...	...		3	106 13 8		6	60 0 0		2	...	
Neglect of work (including inefficiency.)	Dismissed	5	...		5	...		3	...		9	...		6	...		1	...		1	...		...	...	
	Degraded	...	...		...	...		...	...		1*	..		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Fined	32	83 0 0		63	162 4 8		20	164 10 8		45	387 2 9		28	114 5 4		19	146 1 4		35	183 0 0		6	41 8 6	
	Suspended	1	...		9	...		4	...		5	...		2	...		...	...		4	...		1	...	
	Transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Total	38	83 0 0		77	162 4 8		27	164 10 8		61	387 2 9		36	114 5 4		20	146 1 4		40	183 0 0		7	41 8 6	
Dishonesty ...	Dismissed	...	...		2	...		...	...		1	...		1	...		...	...		...	...		...	..	
	Degraded	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Fined	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		1	5 0 0		1	47 2 8	
	Suspended	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		4	...		1	...	
	Transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Total	...	...		2	...		...	...		1	...		1	...		...	...		5	5 0 0		2	47 2 8	
Pecuniary embarassment.	Dismissed	...	...		...	...		...	...		..	..		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Degraded	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	..	
	Fined	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		..	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Suspended	..	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
	Transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		2	...	
	Total	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		2	...	
Physical inability to stand out-door work.	Dismissed	...	...		...	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		4	...		4		
	Degraded	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		..	...		...	...		...		
	Fined	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	..		..	..		...	...		...	...		...		
	Suspended	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...		
	Transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		..	...		..	...		..		
	Total	..	...		...	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		4	...				
GRAND TOTAL ...	Dismissed	6	...		9	...		6	...		13	...		7	...		4	...		6	...				
	Degraded	...	...		...	...		...	...		1	...		...	..		..	...		..	...				
	Fined	41	111 10 0		70	251 4 8		31	253 10 8		46	392 2 9		28	114 5 4		21	261 4 4		42	248				
	Suspended	1	...		9	...		6	...		5	...		4	...		2	...		8					
	Transferred	1	...		...	...		9	...		2	...		...	...		...	...		..					
	Total	49	111 10 0		88	251 4 8		52	253 10 8		67	392 2 9		39	114 5 4		27	261 4 4							

* The same patwari was degraded and dismissed.

DIX II.

during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Betul.		Chhind-wara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	...	...
1	5 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...
4	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	2 0 0
...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	94 14 0	...	...	17	43 6 6	5	15 15 6	1	8 5 4	...	..	21	63 5 4	61	352 9 10	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
15	94 14 0	1	...	29	43 6 6	8	15 15 6	10	8 5 4	1	...	29	63 5 4	84	352 9 10	4	2 0 0	7	2 0 0
1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	18	...	7	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	19	...	9	...
5	26 12 0	6	33 5 0	40	91 7 4	32	128 15 5	32	276 4 6	50	(b) 120 2 9	10	30 8 0	25	142 10 10	106	826 12 3	128	238 0 0
2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	32	..	3	...
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	26 12 0	11	33 5 0	42	91 7 4	40	128 15 5	32	276 4 6	55	120 2 9	15	30 8 0	39	142 10 10	175	826 12 3	147	238 0 0
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	2 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	1	2 12 9	2	...	4	...	12	...	11	...	1	...	5	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	4	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	19	...	40	...	19	...	11	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	20	...	9	...
0	6	33 5 0	57	134 13 10	38	147 11 8	33	284 9 10	50	120 2 9	31	93 13 4	86	495 4 8	107	828 12 3	133	247 0 0
1	...		6	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	33	...	8	...
	...		6	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
	3 5 0	73	134 13 10	54	147 11 8	46	284 9 10	61	120 2 9	56	93 13 4	141	495 4 8	184	828 12 3	164	247 0 0

(b) In addition Patwaris were fined Rs. 111-5-8 for Famine and Census work.

APPENDIX III.

List of Agricultural Implements which have been tested in the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Those which have met with marked success are shown in italics in Column 2.

No.	Name.	Use.	Special advantage.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name of person reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks of Official Reporter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.					
1	*Swedish Plough* ...	Ploughing and inverting the soil.	Efficiency in ploughing and inverting the soil especially in breaking up grass lands.	21 10 0	Ankerbunk's Red Shop and Company, O'sverums, Sweden.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture Central Provinces.	See Column 10.	A considerable number are sold by the Nagpur Farm	Has continued to do very good work on the Nagpur Farm.
2	*Mayfurth's Hand-thresher.*	Threshing any crop ...	Cheapness and rapidity in threshing wheat.	127 6 0	Mayfurth and Company of Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.	Do. ...	Do. ...	One was purchased for use in the Hoshangabad district, but the non-crushing of the straw is considered by the people a great defect.	Do.
3	*Iron Roller Sugar Mill.* (1) Three Rollers. (2) Two Rollers.	Extracting juice from sugarcane.	Efficiency in the extraction of cane juice and improvement in quality of syrup.	128 0 0 50 0 0	Messrs. Thomson and Company, Behia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Established in one district (Betul) and coming into use in another (Chanda).	...
4	*Steel Roller Mill* (Rogers).		Do. do. ...	95 0 0	A. Rogers, Esq., Muzaffarpur, Tirhoot, Bengal.	Do. ...	Do. ...	One purchased by a landlord of the Bhandara district, and much appreciated.	...
5	*Dell's Winnower* ...	Winnowing grain ...	Winnowing and cleaning threshed grain.	265 0 0	Messrs. Dell and Company, Mark Lane, London.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Used by grain export agents, but not by cultivators.	Does good work on the Nagpur Farm.
	Walter A. Wood's Sulky Mowar and Rake.	Reaping grass ...	Rapidity in hay-making.	487 10 2	Messrs. Macbeth and Company, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Nil.*	Worked very satisfactorily on grass lands at Pachmarhi, but on the Telinkheri reserve the soil is too stony for the class of machine.

7	*Macarthy Hand Cotton Gin.*	Ginning cotton ...	Rapidity in ginning and saving of labour.	220 0 0	Messrs. N. D. Maxwell and Company, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Works very satisfactorily.
8	*Hay Press* ...	Pressing grass ...	Preserves the aroma of grass and facilitates its storage.	516 12 9	Obtained from the Managing Director of Tramway Company, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	It works very satisfactorily and the quality and aroma of the grass pressed remains intact during the whole time that the grass remains compresed in bales.
9	Martin's Plough ...	.....	....	7 0 0	Mr. T. Martin, Agra...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	This is too delicate an implement for our black soil.
10	Kolar Mission Drag Harrow.	.....	.....	28 0 0	Superintendent, Kolar Mission, Kolar.	Do. ...	Do. ..	.....	This is too light to be of much service.
11	Meston Plough ...	.....	.....	6 14 6	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Northern-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	This is too light for use on our heavy black soil.
12	*Cook's Heavy Beam Plough.*	.....	.....	38 8 0	Mr. Dunlop, Akola ...	...	Do. ...	.....	Proved to be of exceptional service in breaking up the new stiff soil at Telinkheri Farm.
13	*Hand Force Pump* ...	.....	.....	130 0 0	Messrs. Hayward and Tyler, Upper White Cross Street, London E. C.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces.	Do. ...	.....	This is a useful pump for drawing water from wells for drinking and household purposes and can be easily worked by one person. After the pump is fixed the well could be covered up so as to prevent its pollution. (Tried on the Farm, 1899-1900.)
14	*Corn Shredder* ...	.....	Rapidity in cutting juar stalks (*Karbi*) into small atoms, the whole of which cattle are able to consume.	214 14 0	Mr. G. D. Harder, Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, New York.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Several have been sold at the Nagpur Farm.	A very useful implement for cutting juar stalks into quarter-inch bits which cattle eat with great ease. It effects a great saving in fodder as nothing is wasted. It cuts very fast and is easy to work. A man working at the machine for half a day can produce chopped food for 30 head of cattle. It is also a very good machine for chopping maize stalks. A very sweet silage is prepared out of material that would otherwise be wasted.

SECRETARIAT PRESS, NAGPUR :—T. P. R., 16-4-1902—650.

ANNEXURE F.

No. 1269—74.

FROM

F. G. SLY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

SUBJECT:
Annual Settlement Progress Report, 1900-01.

Nagpur, the 22nd March 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1901.

The operations have been classified under the following heads:—

(1) The attestation and assessment of malguzari villages.

(2) The amendment of maps and records.

(3) The assessment of zamindari estates.

(4) Ryotwari settlement.

(5) Abatements of rents and revenue.

(1)—THE ATTESTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI VILLAGES.

2. The revision of the settlements which was in progress in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Chanda districts was postponed in the previous year on account of the famine. During the current year operations were re-commenced in Raipur and Chanda; but not in Bilaspur. It has been necessary to consider carefully the effects of the famine upon each district, and to decide the future programme. In the Bilaspur district, the agricultural deterioration caused by the famines is so considerable that it has been decided, with the approval of the Government of India, to suspend all operations for a period of three years, at the end of which time the position will again be considered. As regards the Raipur district, it was similarly decided to suspend operations for a period of three years in the regularly settled tracts, but to make a short-term settlement for eight years, with a moderate enhancement of rents and revenue, in the summarily settled tracts, so that these may be brought up to the level of the assessment in the rest of the district. The nature of the operations was also changed in the Raipur zamindaris, a regular revision of rents being abandoned and the revision

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of revenue being limited to a re-assessment upon existing assets. In Chanda it was decided to re-commence operations in those tracts which had suffered least from the famines.

3. The announcement of the Bhandara and Balaghat zamindari takolis was concluded, and the final report on the Balaghat settlement was submitted on the 12th March 1901. The final reports on Saugor, Hoshangabad and Bhandara are now in the Press. The review on the final report of the revision of settlement in the Narsinghpur district was submitted during the year under report and that of the Seoni, Chhindwara and Balaghat districts since the close of the year.

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Messrs. Lakshman Bapuji, Abdul Haq and Abdul Ghani, Assistant Settlement Officers.

4. *Raipur.*—Mr. Blenkinsop held charge of the office of Settlement Officer throughout the year. In pursuance of the original programme of Settlement work, the eastern portion of the Dhamtari tahsil and the small balance of the Raipur tahsil were set down for attestation. 456 villages, area 682 square miles, were attested and 308 villages were inspected by the Settlement Officer; but it became evident that it would be impracticable to proceed with the re-assessment of this tract so soon after the famine, so the Settlement Officer was called away to make a rapid revision of the attestation of the summarily settled Drug tahsil for the purposes of assessment. Considerable difficulty was experienced in this task owing to the many changes that had occurred during the famine; but it was brought to a successful conlcusion. With the completion of this re-attestation of the Drug tahsil, full information was available of the effect of the famines. This information was considered at a conference of the local officers held by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in July and, as already stated, it was then decided to postpone the revision of the assessment of the regularly settled tracts but to make a short-term re-settlement of the summarily-settled tracts.

5. The office work of the Drug tahsil was delayed by this uncertainty concerning the progress of settlement upon which final orders were not passed till July; but by confining the corrections of the ryotwari abstracts to essential matters only and by bringing the changes upon appendices, good progress was made. The Rent-rate reports of three groups, Patan, Ranchirai and Dhamdha, had already been sanctioned before the second famine, so the Settlement Officer was permitted to proceed with the assessment of these groups by correcting his proposals in accordance with his revised instructions. Three additional Rent-rate reports, dealing with 229 villages and two assessment reports for 105 villages were submitted within the year. These were especially complicated as reference had to be made to four sets of figures—Mr. Hewett's settlement of 1869, the summary settlement, the figures of the original attestation, and the statistics brought out by revision—but they gave most valuable information concerning the history of the villages during the two famines. By the end of October three more Rent-rate reports and an additional Assessment report were submitted. The proposing of rents was completed for nine groups of 678 villages. The Settlement Officer and his Assistants had thus to complete an exceptionally heavy task.

6. Owing to the dislocation of Settlement work during the famine, there were heavy arrears in the Vernacular office, much of which have been worked off. There are some arrears still pending in the fairing of records and traces; but it is expected that they will all be completed during the current year.

7. The total area of the Raipur district (*Khalsa*) is 5,415 square miles, of which the summarily-settled area now set down for assessment is 1,907 square miles and of this 176 square miles were assessed during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 56,089.

8. The draft of the Wajib-ul-arz drawn up by the Settlement Officer, Raipur, for introduction into the *Khalsa* portion of that district received sanction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner (Secretariat letter No. [illegible], dated the 19th December 1901).

9. The Settlement Officer speaks highly of the work of his Assistants. Mr. Lakshman Bapuji, especially has proved himself an indefatigable worker, carrying through everything entrusted to him with much ability and promptitude. Mr. Abdul Haq has also worked well and shown good judgment in the performance of his duties. Mr. Abdul Ghani was in charge of the Vernacular office and might have displayed more energy in his work.

10. *Chanda.*—The settlement of this district was begun in October 1897; but was postponed owing to famine. A fresh start was made, Mr. Hemmingway being posted to the district early in December 1900; but as his staff was not relieved of famine duties till January there was some delay in commencing work. The programme for the year was to attest the *haveli* wheat land portion of the Chanda tahsil where the effects of famine were least apparent, and later on when the staff was strengthened to re-attest the Warora tahsil so as to bring the papers up to date. This programme was carried out almost in its entirety, though owing to the late commencement of operations, Mr. Hemmingway was unable to inspect more than 65 out of the 136 villages attested in the Chanda tahsil. The whole of the Warora tahsil of 550 villages was re-inspected. It was, however, determined that two rice-growing groups of the Warora tahsil which had suffered most deterioration should lie over for assessment to be taken up with the rice-growing tract of the Brahmapuri tahsil.

Mr. P. Hemmingway, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Messrs. Chhote Lal, Hari Gunwant and Gopal Ramchandra, Assistant Settlement Officers.

Rent-rate reports for 311 villages, or 567 square miles, were submitted by the Settlement Officer during the year, and the reports for the remaining 154 villages (omitting the two rice-growing groups abovementioned) were sent later on. This shows a good result considering the number of changes which had to be brought upon the ryotwari abstracts. Mr. Hemmingway has thus made a good commencement with his important duties.

11. The draft Wajib-ul-arz which it is proposed to introduce at the revised settlements into the tahsils of Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri of the Chanda district was submitted, and received the sanction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner (Secretariat letter No. 5886, dated the 8th November 1901).

12. Great difficulty has been experienced in the Vernacular office owing to the dislocation of the work caused by the stoppage of operations during the famine. Much of the work will be so out of date by the time that it is required for assessment purposes that it will have to be re-done.

13. All the Assistant Settlement Officers have done well, and Mr. Hemmingway specially calls attention to the assistance received from Mr. Chhote Lal in the revision work of the Warora tahsil.

14. The total cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 24,229, which is very moderate.

II.—THE AMENDMENT OF MAPS AND RECORDS.

15. *Raipur.*—The programme of work was the correction of maps in the western part of the Simga tahsil. Map correction in the Raipur district is a work of peculiar difficulty owing to the small size of the fields and the constant changes, whilst they were added to by the many and glaring inaccuracies of the work at the original survey and by the deplorable ignorance of the patwari staff of their duties. The Government of India have now directed that special measures should be taken to improve the staff. The field work was completed in 396 villages with an area of 676 square miles, and comparison with the professional survey has proved its correctness. Nine villages were found so faulty that they had to be entirely re-surveyed. The outturn of work is fair, considering the difficulties of the task. The office work of preparing traces and entering up changes in the records was also finished, and Mr. Dunne may be congratulated on the completeness of his year's work.

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Mr. T H. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer.

16. *Bilaspur.*—The correction of maps in the Janjgir tahsil was the work set down for the year; but owing to the late return of the staff from famine work, and to the necessity for instructing patwaris in survey work it was soon seen that to complete the whole was an impossibility. It was then decided to concentrate the staff on the massed system and to complete two tracts, the *trans*-Hasdo and *trans*-Mahanadi, comprising 288 villages of 416 square miles. The massed system gives special facilities for supervision and the loss of the patwaris' local knowledge was to some extent obviated by keeping the patwari in his circle so that reference could be made to him at once by those who were assisting him. But this system necessarily interferes with the preparation of annual records in the part to which map correction does not extend during the year.

Mr. A. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, from 2nd August 1901 to 13th August 1901.

In addition to the office work connected with map correction a great mass of arrears due to famine, including the preparation of maps and records for other parts of the district, was completed. The total expenditure in the district was Rs. 23,511; but of this some Rs. 8,565 were spent on Settlement operations as the Settlement Officer was not relieved till after two months of the year had elapsed, whilst three Assistant Settlement Officers were engaged for a time in winding up the work in progress. The remaining expenditure works out to Rs. 36 per square mile for map correction. Mr. Lancaster has shown much administrative capacity in the management of a difficult staff of patwaris.

17. *Sambalpur.*—Mr. Ewing was in charge of the field operations, Mr. Lakshman Piraji taking over charge from him in August when he reverted to the Survey of India Department. Much inconvenience was experienced by the necessity for using patwaris as enumerators in the census; but a fair outturn of work is shown. The maps of the Bargarh tahsil (*Khalsa*) were completed with the assistance of some madadgars, and ground was broken in the Sambalpur tahsil and the zamindaris. In all 760 villages, covering 1,234 square miles, were completed, including 8 villages re-surveyed owing to the loss of the maps in the Mahanadi, leaving a balance of 2,129 square miles for the future: 741 maps were corrected, and records for 750 villages have been accepted as correct. There are still arrears of tracing to be done owing to the number of traces rejected last year; but good progress has been made. The year's expenditure was Rs. 15,053 amounting to Rs. 12-3-2 per square mile surveyed.

Messrs. Ewing and Lakshman Pilaji, Assistant Settlement Officers.

18. *Chhindwara.*—The jagirs of the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts are one of the few remaining portions of the Provinces in which regular maps and land records have not been prepared. A commencement was made during the year under report in the survey of the Chhindwara jagirs comprising 531 villages and 1,597 square miles under Mr. Ravi Shanker, Assistant Settlement Officer, who joined the district in December 1900; but owing to the fact that the patwaris were required for the census, he had to start work with amins who required to be trained. Altogether 26 amins were added to the jagir patwari staff of 18. The survey of 90 villages was effected, covering 243 square miles, and the maps and records were also completed. The work is very difficult owing to the wild and hilly nature of the country. In addition Mr. Ravi Shanker was in charge of the ryotwari settlement of the Chhindwara and Betul districts, which will be noticed later on.

Mr. Ravi Shanker, Assistant Settlement Officer.

III.—THE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

19. *Raipur.*—The field work done during the year was the attestation of 55 villages of the Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindari and 565 villages of the Khariar Zamindari with a total area of 1,493 square miles. Map correction was done at the same time in 489 surveyed villages, and the original survey of 20 villages (10 in Bindra-Nawagarh and 10 in Kauri) was also completed. Mr. Scott inspected all the 620 villages attested. This is an excellent season's work, which is the more credi-

Mr. J. R. Scott, Settlement Officer.

Messrs Kanhaiya Lal, Ramkrishna Khando, and Bahmanji Mancherji, Assistant Settlement Officers, from 14th August 1901.

because Mr. Scott was taken away at the commencement of the open season to announce the revised takolis of the Balaghat Zamindaris and to write the final report of that district.

In accordance with the decision arrived at in July that the re-settlement should be confined to a revision of the land revenue upon the existing assets without any enhancement of rents, Mr. Scott submitted the assessment reports of three groups of 224 villages, giving an increase of 38 per cent. over the former **kamil-jama.**

20. The progress in the Vernacular office is also satisfactory, and Mr. Scott shows practically a clean sheet except for the preparation of second traces of maps.

21. The locality in which operations are in progress are some of the wildest of the Provinces, and sickness was very prevalent among the staff. The Settlement Department has been deprived, by the death of Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, of a very hardworking and conscientious officer, whose work has been commended by all under whom he served. There seems no doubt that his devotion to duty prevented him from applying for leave, notwithstanding his illness, until it was too late. Death also claimed one of the Inspectors and several were invalided. The Settlement Officer speaks well of the work of Mr. Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer, and of Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, who succeeded Mr. Kanhaiya Lal.

22. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 34,469, falling at the rate of Rs. 23-1-0 per square mile inspected.

IV.—RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.

23. The operations started during the year under report consist of a re-survey and a re-assessment of the ryotwari villages of the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts.

Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Nimar and Hoshangabad.—Mr. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer, returned from famine duty in the end of December, and, as elsewhere, work suffered from the employment of patwaris on census work till March; the work of survey was thus started by amins, who were hard to find and who had to be trained. It was only possible to obtain the services of 22 to 25 amins, so that the outturn of work was very small, 47 villages with an area of 75 square miles being surveyed. The records were also completed, the opportunity being taken to divide up survey numbers of excessive size and to completely revise the existing inaccurate classification of soils. The office work has been satisfactorily completed: both copies of the records and of the traces being finished.

24. In addition to his supervision of the re-survey of the ryotwari tract, Mr. Jagannath was engaged in the proceedings for the abatement of revenue necessitated in the malguzari villages of the Charwa tract. He also made enquiries regarding arrears of takavi loans, and he announced the revised patwari halkabandi of the Nimar district.

25. The cost of the operations was Rs. 7,968, or Rs. 109-2-5 per square mile surveyed; but it is hardly fair to debit the whole cost to the survey, considering the conditions under which it was done and the other work taken up by the Assistant Settlement Officer. A full season's work is anticipated during the current year.

Mr. Ravi Shanker, Assistant Setttlement Officer.

26. *Chhindwara and Betul.*—Similar operations were in progress in the Chhindwara and Betul districts under the supevision of Mr. Ravi Shanker, Assistant Settlement Ofcer. In Chhindwara, out of 84 villages, 74 were surveyed, amounting to 49 square miles. The records and maps were also completed.

27. In Betul, out of a total area of 152 square miles of ryotwari land, 107 were surveyed in 1899-1900, and in the current year 29 square miles were completed in addition to some re-survey, which was necessitated by the inaccuracy of the traverse survey. Eight villages still remain, and there were some arrears of record work from the previous year: records for this area and the area surveyed this year were written up with the exception of one square mile. The progress is not very great; but there were many difficulties to cope with, as the survey was not commenced till the middle of March, and many of the staff were employed on other duties till late in April. The staff, however, worked in the field up till July 15th and so made up in some measure for lost time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excision.

28. Proposals for the excision of several small culturable plots have been submitted and sanctioned by the Local Administration during the year.

Settlement.

29. *Chanda.*—Rent-rates for three villages in the Nagri-Lohara group in the Warora tahsil of the Chanda district have been sanctioned, and rent-rates for one village (mauza Gorja) have been received.

30. *Balaghat, Hoshangabad and Nimar.*—Proposals for the regular settlement in ryotwari fashion of eleven villages in the Balaghat district, for one village (mauza Bichola) in the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district and for another (Aser Khas) in the Burhanpur tahsil of the Nimar district have been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Villages granted under the rules for rice villages.

31. The progress made in the Chanda district in the construction and repair of tanks in villages held under the rice rules has been satisfactory. Out of Rs. 24,282 promised to be spent, Rs. 22,516 have been expended up to date. A few of the lessees have broken their promise wilfully, and there is little hope that these men will redeem their promises; but they will receive consideration. This work has been thrown back by the famine, and it has been necessary to show great leniency in many cases.

Allotment of Survey numbers.

32. The allotment of waste lands has been undertaken in seven districts, *viz.*, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat.

The subjoined table shows the progress made during the year ending the 30th September 1901 in the allotment of these lands in regularly settled villages:—

Name of District.	Alloted previously.		Allotted during the year.		Relinquished during the year.		Allotted at close of the year.		Balance for allottment.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Damoh	5,652	3,232	2,272	1,137	680	208	7,444	4,161	9,033	4,257
Mandla	152,280	47,429	10,378	2,492	3,804	1,258	158,854	48,663	205,663	64,355
Hoshangabad	12,864	5,062	[illegible]	620	421	417	13,115	6,165	18,468	3,636
Nimar	144,531	95,916	15,279	9,482	6,997	4,438	152,813	100,960	56,708	26,085
Nagpur	1,744	1,206	...	...	...	...	1,744	1,206	256	94
Chanda	23,342	8,425	1,210	366	8	3	24,544	8,788	28,129	7,706
Balaghat	85,016	18,218	9,015	1,732	4,269	928	89,762	19,022	77,161	14,833
Total ...	425,429	180,388	38,826	15,829	15,979	7,252	448,276	188,965	395,418	120,906

Land paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,88,965 has thus been allotted. During the year the revenue demand has advanced by Rs. 2,114, which is satisfactory so soon after a famine. The demand in the Nagpur district continues to be steady, while all other districts show increases.

V.—Abatements of rents and revenue.

33. *Hoshangabad and Nimar.*—In accordance with the orders of the Administration the abatement of rents and revenue in the Hoshangabad district, necessitated by the agricultural deterioration, was entrusted to Mr. C. E. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer of Bilaspur. The work was commenced on the 7th December 1900. The areas over which Mr. Low's operations extended, embrace the district as it originally stood before the transfer of the Charwa tract to Nimar. The operations were completed in the open season, the revised rents and revenue being announced by the Settlement Officer. A permanent reduction has been made for the period of settlement, and a still larger temporary reduction has been given for a period of three years, commencing from 1900-01. The effect of the reduction is shown below:—

Mr. C. E. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

		Hoshangabad.	Nimar.
		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent reduction in	Assets	1,58,828	12,037
	Revenue	75,733	5,677
Temporary reduction in	Assets	2,64,507	17,539
	Revenue	1,27,941	8,335

The relief given to the district by this measure is thus very substantial. The work was one of considerable magnitude and had to be pushed through within a limited period of time. Under these conditions the standard of work was a high one, upon which Mr. Low is to be congratulated. In addition to these abatements, the Settlement Officer was entrusted with the task of granting remissions for the year 1900-01 on account of the considerable failure of all crops. The remissions so made amount to Rs. 79,879.

The following abatements have also been made in the ryotwari assessment of the Nimar and Hoshangabad villages:—

Name of District.	Amount of abatement.	Total assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hoshangabad	571 6 0	4,525 13 0
Nimar (Singaji)	2,333 12 0	10,692 2 7
Do. (Charwa)	8,825 7 0	50,032 3 0
Total ...	11,730 9 0	65,250 2 7

These abatements were made for the purpose of allowing a drawback upon the uncultivated areas included in survey numbers, the original assessments having been made at full cultivated rates. The abatement was originally ordered to be made for a period of three years, ending the 30th June 1902, when the period of settlement expires; but as two out of the three years have already expired, the amount of the abatement for these two years has been struck off the arrears outstanding against each Government ryot. It has also been decided that if the abatement should exceed the amount of the outstanding arrears in any single case, no allowance will be made for the abatement by refund or by crediting the balance to advance collections.

GENERAL.

34. During the field season of 1900-01, the officer in charge of the party deputed by the Imperial Survey Department to undertake traverse surveys in these Provinces, surveyed an area of 867 square miles situated in the Chhindwara, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Raipur districts.

Instruments and Stationery Depôt.

35. During the year under report the Instruments and Stationery Depôt attached to this office issued instruments and stationery of the value of Rs. 9,145-5-0 as shown below:—

	Instruments. Rs. a. p.	Stationery. Rs. a. p.
Settlement Department ...	4,857 9 10	... 2 4 0
Deputy Commissioners for use of Patwaris on Land Record work...	4,097 9 8	... 58 12 0
Feudatory States, &c. ...	129 1 6	... ...
Total ...	9,084 5 0	... 61 0 0

The value of Forms supplied through the "Anjuman Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 18,677-14-11 as detailed below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Settlement Department	1,907 6 6
Deputy Commissioners for maintenance of village records	16,682 5 0
Feudatory States, &c....	88 3 5
Total ...	18,677 14 11

The Depôt also arranged for the supply to Deputy Commissioners through the same Press of 74,019 tenants' receipt books (Rasid-bahis) valued at Rs. 13,878-9-0.

The stock of Instruments and Stationery Depôt was verified by my Assistant, Mr. Parmanand, on the 20th June 1901.

36. The Office of Settlement Commissioner was held by Mr. L. S. Carey, I. C. S., from the commencement of the year up to the 10th April 1901, from which date I held charge until the close of the year.

During his cold weather tour Mr. Carey inspected field work in Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur, and the operations connected with rental and revenue abatements in the Hoshangabad district. During the rains I inspected the Settlement offices of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Chanda, Nimar and Hoshangabad.

37. My Assistant, Mr. Parmanand Tiwari, inspected field work in Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Balaghat, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Betul. In January 1901 he was entrusted with the announcement of takolis in the Zamindaris of the Sakoli and Tirora tahsils. During the rains he inspected Kanungos' offices on the line of railway in the Wardha, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Raipur districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

F. G. S

Commissioner of Settlements and Ag

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STATEMENT I.—Details of Establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement.

II.—Progress made in Settlement Field Survey.

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" IV-A.—Progress made in Map-correction—Field Work.

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" IX.—Progress Return of the allotment of Waste Lands.

STATEMENT No. I.

Details of Establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.	Control.		Supervision.					Patwaris.	Office.			Remarks.
	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors (permanent).	*Inspectors (temporary).* 12 months.	8 months.		English Clerks.	Vernacular Clerks.	Servants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Hoshangabad ...	1	2	4	...	* 12	6	8	* 278	2	3	10	* The whole of the Land Record Staff was made over to the Deputy Commissioner in the beginning of July 1901.
Nimar	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	(a) 26	1	2	5	(a) Includes 20 amins.
Betul	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	11	1	2	11	
Chhindwara	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	81	1	2	3	
Chanda	1	3	1	(b) 3	10	16	...	190	5	6	27	(b) One Statistical and one Assistant Settlement Superintendent.
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	1	4	1	4	22	28	9	620	3	10	16	
Raipur ... Zamindaris ...	1	2	...	...	...	13	10	18	5	5	12	
Bilaspur	(c) 1	4	1	1	4	10	1	103	1	3	6	(c) For two months only.
... ...	...	1	...	2	7	3	4	170	1	3	5	

STATEMENT No. II.

Progress made in Settlement Field Survey during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of Patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (*a*).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of Check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by Circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	*Length of check lines run by*— Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	*Length of check lines run by*— Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Nimar	473	...	73	3,290	14·20	26	4	47	2,227	68	2,315	9·735	
Betul	152	107	29	2,103	8·83	11	4	18	484	23	133	2,347	
Chhindwara ... Jagir ...	1,597	...	243	19,939	7·80	31	10	90	6,048	30	...	26,385	
Chhindwara ... Ryotwari	49	...	37	1,991	11·89	37	1	74	1,965	98	* 2,998	8 954	* Includes both Jagir and Ryotwari.
Chanda, Ryotwari ...	...	91	1	101	6·34	3	44	3	47	46	...	76	

NOTE.—(*a*) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed *plus* one-third of the area recorded by the figure given in column 7.

STATEMENT No. III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of Check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors.	Percentage on total number of entries.	*Number of entries checked by* Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	*Number of entries checked by* Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.									
Nimar	473	...	73	7,313	·15	3,290	47	2,272	31	1,671	2,908	
Betul	152	102	33	2,103	·09	2,103	18	2,103	100	...	1,315	
Chhindwara { Jagir ...	1,597	...	243	19,939	·12	19,939	90	6,269	31	...	...	
Chhindwara { Ryotwari ...	49	...	37	1,991	·08	1,991	74	1,403	70	*407	*1,995	*Includes Jagirs and Ryotwari.
Chanda, Ryotwari ...	...	91	1	101	·16	101	3	101	100	...	...	

STATEMENT No. IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.		Inking.	Map-copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan-khasras, jinswars and jamabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
Nimar	Total to be disposed of ...	105	105	7,313	47	47	47	47	47	47	
	Disposed of during the year ...	105	105	7,313	47	47	47	47	47	47	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Betul	Total to be disposed of ...	18	104	2,103	20	25	33	33	33	...	
	Disposed of during the year ...	18	104	2,103	20	25	33	*33 †104	33	...	* Patwari copies. † Fair copies.
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhindwara	Jagir	276	276	19,939	90	90	90	90	90	90	
	Ryotwari	95	95	1,991	74	74	74	74	74	...	
	Total ...	371	371	21,930	164	164	164	164	164	90	
Raipur (*Khalsa*) ...	Total to be disposed of .	14	14	402,960	396	395	395	395	...	...	
	Disposed of during the year ...	14	10	402,960	396	345	345	345	..	...	
	Balance ..	...	4	...	...	50	50	50	...	...	

STATEMENT No. IV-A.

Progress made in Map-correction—Field Work during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.		PROGRESS OF WORK.						AMOUNT OF CHECK.							
			Of which Maps were corrected during the year under report.					Khasra Nos. checked by				Length of Check lines run.			
								Inspectors.		*Superior Officers.*					
		Of which maps were corrected in previous years.	Corrected by patwaris.	Accepted by superior officers after check.	Balance.	Area re-surveyed.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	By Inspectors.	By superior officers.	Percentage of fields inspected by check lines.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Raipur *Khalsa* (Simga Tahsil).	No. of villages	...	396	269	127	9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Area in square miles ...	...	676	459	217	14		120,497	3	17,486	4	56,556	15,614	33·2	
	No. of Khasra Nos. ...	...	402,960	273,728	129,232	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur (Janjgir Tahsil).	No. of villages ...	...	288	288	...	...		288	..	288	...	288	288	...	
	Area in square miles ...	...	416	416	...	...		416	...	416	...	416	416	...	
	No. of Khasra Nos. ...	...	268,580	268,580	...	...		56,744	21	23,476	9	48,297	13,775	43	
Sambalpur ...	No. of villages ...	325	741	749	1,516	8		760	100	760	100	749	749	100	
	Area in square miles ...	502	1,171	1,206	2,129	35		107	9	38	3	79,833	31 338	3	
	No. of Khsra Nos. ...	195,848	666,068	689,207	851,581	23,139		55,088	8	18,701	3	...	..	...	

STATEMENT No. V.

Progress made in Map-correction—Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.		Number of Villages for which						Remarks.
		Traces passed and accepted by superior officer.	Area calculation completed and accepted by superior officer.	Khasra and jamabandi completed and accepted by superior officer.	Compilations of khasra and jamabandi prepared and accepted by superior officer.	Copies of records prepared and passed (if necessary).	Preliminary traces prepared for next season's field work.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raipur, Khalsa	Disposed of during year ...	396	396	395	395	...	...	
	Balance	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	1	...	...	
Raipur, Zamindaris ...	Disposed of during year ...	400	620	620	620	620	685	
	Balance	200	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	
Bilaspur	Disposed of during year ...	288	706	706	706	...	1,981	
	Balance	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	
Sam[illegible]lpur	Disposed of during year ...	664	738	348	177	...	159	
	Balance	96	22	412	583	...	*Nil*	

STATEMENT No. VI.

Progress made in the Regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.			Total to be assessed.	In previous Years.					During year under Report.							Balance.			Remarks.
				Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent-rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage on enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	For Inspection.	For Rent-rates.	For Final assessment.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. a. p.								Rs.							
Raipur	... K.	Area in square miles.	5,415						682	361	176	...	...	...	...	1,045	1,519	2,035	
		Number of villages.	3,315						456	229	105	9,173	32	5,213	15	551	808	1,124	
	Z.	Area in square miles.	3,247						620	...	224	11,439	38	5,555	...	684	...	1,733	
		Number of villages surveyed.	1603																
		Do. unsurveyed ...	354																
			1,957																
Bilaspur	...	Area in square miles.	3,150																
		Number of villages.	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	447	...	2,244	2.215	2 215	

STATEMENT No. VII.

Expenditure on Regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.	Establishment.						Travelling Allowance.			Contingencies.					Grand Total, Settlement Expenditure.	Cost Rate of Season per Square Mile—	
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendents and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total.	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Subordinates.	Total.	Pay of Chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		For Field-survey.	For Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hoshangabad	15,488	3,726	...	1,101	404	20,719	1,976	1,075	3,051	953	253	17	2,999	4,222	27,992	...	...
Nimar	2,587	642	...	404	211	3,844	368	63	431	2,147	...	327	575	3,049	7,324	97 4 5	...
Betul	...	350	...	347	55	752	...	47	47	156	58	100	273	587	1,386	...	...
Chhindwara	1,753	1,265	...	486	108	3,612	574	208	782	1,201	167	772	1,920	4,060	8,454	30 0 0	...
Chanda	13,847	3,680	...	1,853	597	19,977	1,416	366	1,782	697	...	1	1,772	2,470	24,229	...	...
Raipur ... Khalsa	30,566	8,854	...	3,447	995	43,862	2,535	504	3,039	2,553	...	943	5,691	9,187	56,088	...	...
Raipur ... Zamindaris ...	13,275	5,719	...	2,966	849	22,809	2,327	293	2,620	3,563	....	340	5,137	9,040	34,469	23* 2 0	...
Bilaspur	9,545	4,838	...	1,917	551	16,852	1,054	259	1,313	601	...	461	4,284	5,346	23,511	56 8 3	...
Sambalpur	6,307	1,898	...	1,493	339	10,037	1,050	282	1,332	1,603	...	808	1,272	3,683	15,052	...	...

* Includes cost of survey of 20 forest villages.

STATEMENT

Progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme of

Malgu

Districts.	Total area for Survey and Assessment.	Traverse.			Cadastral				
		Area completed.	Cost rate per Square mile.	Balance.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per Square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	3,190	3,190	33	...	3,190	1,16,514	36 8 2	...	...
Damoh ...	1,979	1,979	31	...	1,979	75,200	38 0 0	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	3,558	3,558	31	...	3,558	1,49,688	42 1 2	...	...
Mandla ...	3,238	3,238	21	...	3,238	1,12,662	34 12 8	...	..
Seoni ...	2,352	2,352	28	...	2,352	71,995	30 9 9	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,712	1,712	33	...	1,712	79,745	46 9 3	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	2,724	2,724	25	...	2,724	84,799	31 2 1	...	..
Nimar ...	1,549	1,549	28	...	1,549	51,294	33 1 10	...	...
Betul ..	2,529	2,529	24	...	2,529	93,358	36 14 10	...	...
Chhindwara ...	2,246	2,246	28	...	2,246	70,745	31 8 0	...	..
Wardha ...	2,213	2,213	25	...	2,213	56,182	25 6 2	...	...
Nagpur ..	3,312	3,312	25	...	3,312	1,19,232	36 0 0	...	...
Chanda ...	2,723	2,723	19	...	2,723	1,16,005	42 9 8	...	...
Bhandara ...	3,415	3,415	18	...	3,415	1,16,257	34 0 8	...	...
Balaghat ...	1,879	1,879	22	...	1,879	75,017	39 14 9	...	...
Raipur	5,415	5,415	22	...	5,415	(c) 2,34,486	43 4 10	...	...
Bilaspur ...	3,150	3,150	18	...	3,150	3,77,371	119 12 10	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,920	1,920	38	...	1,920	(c) 76,200	39 11 0	...	...
Total of Khalsa ...	49,104	49,104	26	...	49,104	20,76,750	42 4 8	...	...

Zamin

Chanda ..	1,660	2,375	31	...	1,651	55,559	30 10 9	9	297
Raipur ...	2,413	2,500	31	...	2,413	60,582	25 1 8	...	...
Bilaspur ...	2,995	3,625	31	...	2,995	55,140	18 6 7	...	..
Sambalpur ...	1,938	2,066	31	...	1,938	64,503	33 6 9	...	...
Total Zamindaris ...	9,006	10,566	31	...	8,997	2,35,784	26 3 9	9	

No. VIII-A.

Survey and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile.

zari.

Survey.	Assessment.						Remarks.
Estimated final cost rate per Square mile.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per Square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per Square mile.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
36 8 2	3,190	2,05,138	64 4 11	...	...	64 4 11	(*a*) The malguzari area of this district (2,053 square miles) was summarily-settled for 14 and 15 years in 1888–90 at a cost of Rs. 46,872.
38 0 0	1,979	61,895	31 4 5	...	...	31 4 5	
42 1 2	3,558	1,43,674	40 6 1	...	...	40 6 1	
34 12 8	Summarily-assessed (*a*)			...	...	...	(*b*) Includes some outlay in summarily-assessed Zamindari estates in these districts.
30 9 9	2,352	1,58,200	67 4 2	...	...	67 4 2	
46 9 3	1,712	90,272	52 11 8	...	...	52 11 8	(*c*) Assessment was commenced before the survey was completed, and the distribution of the total expenditure between survey and assessment is only approximate.
31 2 1	2,724	1,32 994	48 13 2	...	...	48 13 2	
33 1 10	1,549	1,28,632	83 0 8	...	...	83 0 8	
36 14 10	2,529	1,73,557	68 10 0	...	...	68 10 0	
31 8 0	2,246	1,20,502	53 10 5	...	...	53 10 5	(*d*) Of the malguzari area 1,907 square miles were summarily-settled in 1885-86 for 12 years at a cost of Rs. 36,693.
25 6 2	2,213	83,530	37 11 11	...	...	37 11 11	
36 0 0	3,312	1,51,011	45 9 6	...	...	45 9 6	
42 9 8	...	84,348	*	...	1,00,000	64 8 4	* No assessment completed.
34 0 8	3,415	2,28,410	66 14 2	...	...	66 14 2	
39 14 9	1,879	1,28,716	68 8 0	...	...	68 8 0	
43 4 10	(*d*) 5,415	(*b*) 1,32,990	24 8 11	...	...	24 8 11	
119 12 10	3,150	(*b*) 1,00,876	32 0 5	...	...	32 0 5	
39 11 0	1,920	(*b*) 68,041	35 7 0	...	...	35 7 0	
42 4 8	43,143	21,92,786	50 13 2	...	1,00,000	47 13 0	

daris.

33 0 0	Summarily-assessed in 1888 for 10 years.	The areas in column 2 fall short of those in column 3, as it is not intended to cadastrally survey all areas that have been traversed.
25 1 8	Do. do. 1890 „ 11 „	
18 6 7	Do. do. 1890 „ 11 „	
[illegible] 6 9	Do. do. 1889 „ 14 „	
[illegible]10		

STATEMENT No. VIII-B.

Progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme of Map Amendment and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile according to new roster.

Districts.	Total area for map amendment and assessment.	Map Amendment and Assessment.						Remarks.
		Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur ... Khalsa	5,415	...	(a) 2,08,348	...	...	90,000	55	(a) Of this about Rs. 31,956 represents cost of map amendment.
Raipur ... Zamindari	3,247	...	76,562	...	...	30,000	33	
Bilaspur Khalsa	3,150	...	(b) 1,12,429	...	...	77,000	60	(b) Of this about Rs. 21,286 represents cost of map amendment.
...lpur do.	1,920	...	27,064	...	...	98,000	65	

STATEMENT No. IX.

Progress Return of the allotment of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1901.

Districts.	Total number of Survey Numbers, Area and Assessment in Ryotwari tract.			Previously allotted from commencement of Settlement to the 30th September 1900.			Available for allotment on the 1st October 1900.			Allotted during the year 1900-01, *i. e.*, from 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.			Relinquished during the year 1900-01, *i. e.*, from 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.			Balance for allotment on the 1st October 1901.		
	Number of Survey Numbers	Area.	Assessment.	Number of Survey Numbers.	Area.	Assessment	Number of Survey Numbers.	Area.	Assessment	Number of Survey Numbers	Area.	Assessment.	Number of Survey Numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of Survey Numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs		Acres.	Rs.
Damoh ...	(a) 1,589	16,477	8,418	657	5,652	3,232	932	10,825	5,186	254	2 272	1,137	92	480	208	760	9 033	4 257
Mandla ..	94 012	364,517	1.13 018	38,045	152,280	47,423	55.967	212,237	65,589	2,354	10,378	2 4 2	1,131	3,804	1,258	54,744	205,663	64,355
Hoshangabad ...	(a) 2.118	31,383	9,801	1 341	12,864	5 962	777	18,719	3 839	33	672	620	33	421	417	777	18,468	3 635
Nimar ...	(a) 10,723	209,520	1,27,045	7,654	144,531	95,916	3,074	64.989	31,129	691	15 276	9,482	448	6,997	4 438	2,831	56,708	26,085
Nagpur ...	154	2,000	1,300	142	1,744	1,206	12	256	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	256	
[illegible] ...	7,733	52,673	16,494	4,677	23,342	8 425	3.056	29 331	8,069	58	1,210	366	1	8	3	2,999	28,129	7,7
Balaghat ...	16 721	166,923	33,855	11,191	85,016	18,218	5,530	81,907	15,637	681	9,015	1 732	393	4,269	928	5,242	77,161	14,8

(a) The difference as compared with the privious year's figures is due to subsequent alterations made in the figures.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—A. H. R., 26 3 1902 · 250.

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ANNEXURE G.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Rainfall of the Year in each District of the

District.	Year.	Early Monsoon.				
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor ...	1900-1901 ...	2·47	12·99	19·28	34·74	44
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	7·22	16·24	12·95	36·41	47
Damoh ...	1900-1901 ...	1·63	11·56	30·40	43·59	40
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	6·07	17·92	13·45	37·44	39
Jubbulpore ...	1900-1901 ...	0·70	14·28	24·76	39·74	44
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	9·55	19·14	15·49	44·18	55
Mandla ...	1900-1901 ...	1·21	11·60	19·51	32·32	47
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	10·04	16·24	14·35	40·63	53
Seoni ...	1900-1901 ...	3·61	11·62	10·87	26·10	43
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	10·44	15·66	12·58	38·68	53
Narsinghpur ...	1900-1901 ...	1·25	15·63	15·35	32·23	38
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	9·90	14·86	14·65	39·41	46
Hoshangabad ...	1900-1901 ...	1·64	18·15	17·08	36·87	30
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	8·48	14·77	15·15	38·40	46
Nimar ...	1900-1901 ...	2·24	11·13	11·20	24·57	32
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	6·79	8·70	8·09	23·58	32
Betul ...	1900-1901 ...	1·48	15·05	19·33	35·86	36
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	8·56	13·41	11·67	33·64	40
Chhindwara ...	1900-1901 ...	2·75	8·78	12·03	23·56	35
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	9·35	10·88	7·47	27·70	37
Wardha ...	1900-1901 ..	1·97	11·99	14·32	28·28	33
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	7·52	12·23	7·96	27·71	26
Nagpur ..	1900-1901 ...	2·69	14·32	20·64	37·65	39
	Average of 33 years preceding . .	9·58	13·26	9·52	32·36	38
Chanda ...	1900-1901 ...	3·46	18·75	18·77	40·98	4
	Average of 23 years preceding ...	8·38	16·35	13·24	37·97	3
Bhandara ..	1900-1901 ...	1·80	20 64	14·35	36 79	
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	10·69	15·58	13·78	40·05	
Balaghat ...	1900-1901 ...	3·18	21·82	14·65	39·65	
	Average of 33 years preceding . .	12·58	18·95	15·87	47·40	
Raipur ..	1900-1901 ..	9·28	11·36	10·31	30·95	
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	10·91	14·51	13·44	38·86	
Bilaspur ...	1900-1901 ...	3·27	16·59	19·00	38·86	
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	9·25	14·11	11·57	3	
Sambalpur ...	1900-1901 ...	10·56	15·00	22·98		
	Average of 33 years preceding ...	9·31	18·85	15·50		

Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1901.

Late Monsoon.					Cold Weather.					Hot Weather.				
September.	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand Total for the year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
7·46	...	..	7·46	18	·88	2·89	·17	3·94	7	·85	...	·27	1·12	47·20
7·41	1·18	·25	8·84	7	·56	·65	·29	1·50	...	·28	·12	·33	·73	47·48
9·11	...	...	9·11	15	2·45	1·69	·23	4·37	7	·56	·08	·16	·80	57·87
9·04	1·73	·20	10·97	9	·45	·41	4·8	1·34	...	·27	·20	·26	·73	50·48
12·26	0·76	...	13·02	17	·92	2·28	1·12	4·32	11	·53	·31	·06	·90	57·98
9·79	1·49	·41	11·69	6	·78	·68	·33	1·79	...	·48	·25	·48	1·21	58·87
13·06	0·56	...	13·62	15	·80	1·39	1·55	3·74	12	1·25	·14	·76	2·15	51·83
6·18	1·41	·39	7·98	10	·34	·60	·61	1·55	..	·93	·30	·55	1·87	52·72
14·47	...	...	14·47	18	·53	2·40	1·09	4·02	9	1·59	1·65	·88	4·12	48·71
8·45	1·82	·53	10·80	13	·45	·58	1·00	2·03	...	·56	·42	·54	1·52	53
9·14	...	...	9·14	16	1·53	2·16	·20	3·89	10	·46	·28	·11	·85	46·11
7·85	1·25	·38	9·48	10	·32	·52	·48	1·32	...	·36	·11	·28	·75	50·06
8·29	...	...	8·29	16	·58	2·12	·37	3·07	12	·11	·17	·09	·37	48·63
8·12	1·49	·37	9·98	9	·66	·37	·20	1·13	...	·14	·10	·36	·70	51·21
13·38	...	...	13·38	12	...	1·48	...	1·48	4	·13	·09	·01	·23	39·00
5·56	1·03	·21	6·80	8	·31	·33	·24	·88	...	·11	·12	·31	54	
16·25	...	...	16·25	15	·55	4·49	·20	5·24	7	2·95	·49	·23	3·67	39·62
7·11	2·27	·54	9·92	15	·44	·48	·24	1·16	...	·51	·22	·40	1·13	45·85
11·91	...	...	11·91	12	·76	2·11	2·46	5·33	11	·88	·58	·89	2·35	43·15
9·16	1·98	·59	11·73	13	·34	·79	·39	1·52	...	·42	·38	·47	1·27	42·22
12·16	...	...	12·16	13	...	·94	2·25	3·19	4	·32	·69	·23	1·24	44·87
8·16	2·20	·57	10·93	12	·37	·38	·30	1·05		·45	·31	·67	1·43	41·13
11·23	...	...	11·23	15	...	·97	1·04	2·01	8	·99	2·46	·48	3·93	54·82
8·80	2·15	·52	11·47	16	·33	·64	·41	1·38	..	·31	·35	·40	1·12	46·35
19·19	...	...	19·19	15	...	·78	1·29	2·07	5	1·44	·96	·65	3·05	75·25
7·56	1·83	·55	9·94	14	·29	·31	·35	·95	..	1·03	·55	·60	2·18	51·04
17·89	...	...	17·89	17	...	·65	2·64	3·29	6	1·89	·58	·73	2·99	60·75
8	1·47	·09	11·63	18	·32	·19	·42	1·35	...	·19	·18	·55	1·97	55·[illegible]
	...	...	16·35	16	...	1·58	2·12	3·70	11	1·47	·50	·20	2·17	61·87
	1·79	·49	12·31	14	·24	·30	·50	1·04	..	·41	·35	·64	1·40	64·1
6·14	...	...	25·36	22	...	·69	4·69	5·38	13	·58	1·41	1·29	2·28	63·[illegible]
1·82	·37		8·81	12	·22	·33	·23	·84	...	·64	·55	5·27	6·56	55·[illegible]
29	...		20·80	25	·41	1·33	3·69	5·43	13	1·94	·18	·67	2·79	67·[illegible]
	·69		10·34	18	·28	·43	·41	1·12	...	·63	·03	1·11	2·67	4·[illegible]
	...		22·99	24	...	·72	4·98	5·70	10	·98	1·44	·17	3·01	70·91
	·41		11·16	25	·15	·48	·42	1·05	...	·18	·45	1·27	2·53	55·[illegible]

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Character of the Seasons in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1901.

(OUTTURN IN AMERICAN NOTATION TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.)

District.	Kharif Crops.								Rabi Crops.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice, broad-casted.	Rice, trans-planted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodon and Kutki.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor	80	70	90	100	85	77	90	93	108	84	104	107
Damoh	90	60	120	120	100	90	120	120	67	67	90	60
Jubbulpore	100	30	110	110	100	100	110	100	82	24	60	52
Mandla	75	60	90	90	60	100	120	75	90	85	60	90
Seoni	90	90	60	60	90	75	105	75	80	60	60	68
Narsinghpur	75	45	75	90	75	75	75	90	110	53	90	75
Hoshangabad	70	45	80	80	70	60	80	90	90	35	60	60
Nimar	100	25	70	...	105	112	120	120	85	90	95	70
Betul	100	60	90	...	120	75	90	75	90	75	90	60
Chhindwara	100	90	83	67·5	110	100	100	90	100	75	60	75
Wardha	120	15	120	...	130	60	...	...	30	60	60	
Nagpur	105	45	75	75	90	80	100	100	67	45	45	22
Chanda	90	30	52	90	80	90	120	60	45	30	40	22
[illegible]ara	60	30	30	60	...	90	75	60	37	30	30	20
... .	71	7·5	81	90	90	100	100	80	45	45	60	45
... ...	75	7·5	75	75	83	87	105	100	74	7·5	7·5	15
... ...	75	30	100	...	100	110	110	100	56	45	25	60
	120	100	120	120	90	70	100	120	75	50	...	...

Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1901.

(1).—Details of Area.

District.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand Total of area, 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	Area in Cultivation.			Out of cultivation.	Total area, included in holdings (occupied area), 4 and 5.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	721,564	148,089	869,653	218,052	1,087,705	934	234,561	583,163	46,176	58,865	36,296	959 995	2,047,700	18,560
Damoh ...	445 726	76,317	522,043	152.335	674,378	256	159,366	227,490	40,744	170.389	19,446	617,691	1,292,069	14,300
Jubbulpore ...	978,913	245,556	1,224,469	147,091	1,371,560	1,135	138,867	396,787	77,830	259.939	35,707	910,265	2,281,825	101,960
Mandla	544 527	155,478	700,005	115,966	815,971	619	218,696	690,409	95,012	221,405	16,932	1,243,073	2,059.044	66,378
Seoni ..	624,822	203,220	828,042	79,097	907,139	626	277,431	295,752	54,690	59,517	22,911	710,927	1,618,066	18,057
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	3,315,552	828,660	4,144,212	712,541	4,856,753	3,570	1,028,921	2,193,601	314,452	770,115	131,292	4 441,951	9,298,704	219,255
Narsinghpur ...	575,088	54 384	629,472	73,745	703 217	782	128,094	169,573	34,154	41,977	18,779	393.359	1,096,576	30,711
Hoshangabad* ...	827,914	143,382	971,296	203,872	1,175,168	94	233,608	158,403	68,608	15,108	36,551	512 372	1,687,540	9 965
Nimar ...	619,911	69,728	689,639	145,040	834,679	165	178,097	216 929	46,254	59,483	29,950	530,878	1,365,557	25,230
Betul ...	469,238	415,428	884,666	139,485	1,024,151	23	299,837	140,940	55,765	97,818	23,455	617,838	1,641,989	20,156
Chhindwara* ...	782,042	273.397	1,055,439	101,736	1,157,175	168	131,262	191,549	55,838	925,355	20,968	1,325,140	2,482,315	13,531
Total Nerbudda Division ...	3,274,193	956,319	4 230,512	663,878	4,894,390	1,232	970,898	877,394	260,619	1,139,741	129 703	3 379,587	8,273,977	99,593

* Includes figures for Jagirs.

14.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1901.—(Concld.)

(1).—Details of Area.

District.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand Total of area, 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	Area in Cultivation.			Out of cultivation.	Total area included in holdings (occupied area), 4 and 5.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha ...	975,415	40,967	1,016,382	124,088	1,140,470	71	24,868	85,126	35 066	107,587	27,976	280,694	1,421,164	6,330
Nagpur ...	1,312,992	61,790	1,374,782	214 499	1,589,281	1,078	130,151	174 683	62,045	122,640	42,756	533.353	2,122,634	10,872
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	601,099	164,835	765,934	185 381	951.315	1,317	486,818	210,078	160,680	24 479	29,039	912.441	1,863.756	19.974
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	108,145	109,273	217,418	15,890	233,308	144	655,536	122,682	25,792	37.733	8,773	850,660	1,083 968	1,912
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	547,894	126,690	674.584	78,088	752,672	1,429	236,379	139,682	80,321	26,452	31,485	515,748	1,268,420	82,130
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	223,440	88,854	312,294	20,123	332,417	394	364,802	108,743	26.281	66,599	18,051	584,870	917,287	49,193
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	261,733	101,910	363,643	49,515	413.158	148	120,595	229 979	32.541	40,045	19,396	442,704	855,862	58,058
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	81,871	24,229	106,100	8,.151	114,551	57	126 358	64,782	14 473	262,613	5 176	473,459	588,010	24,871
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,112,589	718,548	4,831,137	696,035	5,527,172	4,668	2,145,507	1,135,755	437,199	688,148	182,652	4.593,929	10,121,101	253,340
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	1,899,159	538,369	2,437,528	48,326	2,485,854	207	172,844	592,054	145,094	33,462	47,273	990,934	3.476,788	186,513
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	337,563	234,019	571,582	13,025	584,607	644	427.586	437,257	39.570	54,227	13 295	972,579	1.557,186	15.983
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	1,105,695	238,873	1,344,568	46,932	1,391,500	1,194	93,934	420,388	75,712	9,991	26,062	627,281	2,018,781	152,772
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	368,833	132,257	501,090	34,322	535,412	809	880,088	311,334	41,541	116,383	12,789	1,362,944	1,898 356	26,157
[illegible]alpur ... Khalsa ...	538,615	187,759	726,374	92,326	818,700	2,390	82,579	216,963	51,505	16,698	26,827	396,962	1,215,662	2 443
[illegible]alpur ... Zamindari ...	389,577	286,221	675,798	29,682	705,480	961	146,464	301,193	44,118	19,577	22,227	534.540	1,240,020	3,193
[illegible] Division ...	4,639,442	1,617,498	6,256,940	264,613	6,521,553	6,205	1,803,495	2,279.189	397,540	250,338	148,473	4,885,240	11,406,793	387,061
						675	5,948,821	6,485,939	1,409,810	2,848,342	592,120	17,300.707	39,100,575	959,249

&c.

District.	IRRIGATION.				NUMBER OF IRRIGATION WELLS.		Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	AREA IRRIGATED FROM—				Temporary.	Durable.			
	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saugor	6,314	107	657	7,078	1,361	2 110	12	41,806	91,415
Damoh	1,625	17	460	2,102	294	695	14	34,771	72,774
Jubbulpore	2,334	59	447	2,840	1,328	1,097	27	71,285	162 275
Mandla	372	30	586	988	281	40	2	36,229	77 876
Seoni	445	13,608	522	14,575	933	340	656	31 368	80 685
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	11,090	13,821	2,672	27,583	4 197	4,282	711	215,459	485.025
Narsinghpur	2.548	1	295	2,844	875	529	1	27,761	60.942
Hoshangabad	4,168	12	397	4,577.	1,073	747	1	32,671	121,872
Nimar	14,369	70	458	14,897	2,513	1,806	3	32,317	80,102
Betul	7,650	...	807	8,457	3 202	2,145	...	28,860	77,996
Chhindwara	7,785	32	320	8,137	4.352	422	8	81,033	110,362
Total Nerbudda Division ...	36 520	115	2,277	38,912	12,015	5,659	13	202,642	451,274
Wardha	3.541	...	7	3.548	1,405	885	1	61,676	85 414
Nagpur	10,701	11,133	151	21,985	4 877	1,255	1,153	44,394	162,700
Chanda { Khalsa	1,738	66,228	2,478	70,444	1,421	327	4,870	40,485	129,820
Chanda { Zamindari	328	5,818	446	6,592	274	18	488	10 024	27,867
Bhandara { Khalsa	2,303	103,798	1,242	109.343	463	393	7,883	44,056	105,927
Bhandara { Zamindari	541	59,677	310	60,528	239	118	5,678	24,563	56,566
Balaghat { Khalsa	1 518	30,229	490	32,237	2,179	724	2,055	28,619	62,274
Balaghat { Zamindari ...	605	2,108	153	2,866	660	54	360	7,914	17,230
Total Nagpur Division ..	21.275	280,991	5,277	307,543	11,618	3,774	22,488	261,731	647,798
Raipur { Khalsa	2,172	9,242	1,102	12,516	2,585	157	1,440	157,501	392,056
Raipur { Zamindari	375	590	31	996	1,448	28	180	31 318	92,466
Bilaspur { Khalsa	253	506	284	1,043	1,122	175	5,660	68,231	140,904
Bilaspur { Zamindari	50	98	150	298	55	32	920	30.385	79,454
Sambalpur { Khalsa	1,304	7,231	760	9,295	4,565	119	5,851	77,112	161,552
Sambalpur { Zamindari	1,280	2,918	193	4,391	5,023	244	2,618	50,729	106,074
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5 434	20,585	2,520	28,539	14 798	755	16,669	415,276	972,506
GRAND TOTAL ..	74 319	315 512	12,716	402 577	42,628	14 470	39,88	1,095,108	2,556,603

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Retail Prices in Seers per Rupee ruling for the more important

District.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice, Common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.	August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.	August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
[illegible]augo[illegible] ...	1900-1901 ...	9·48	10·50	8·55	12·25	10·00	11·50	9·50	10·50	...	...	17·00	17·00
	1899-1900 ...	12·84	9·51	9·48	10·00	12·23	8·56	9·00	10·00	17·42	10·20	11·64	11·00
[illegible]amoh ...	1900-1901 ...	8 88	9·35	7·60	11·40	8·00	10·00	9·20	8·90	10·73	16·00	20·55	20·55
	1899-1900 ...	12·60	9·00	9·50	8·88	11·42	8·00	8·88	8·80	...	12·00	12·50	10·00
Jubbulpore ...	1900-1901 ...	10·00	10·00	9·50	13·00	10·00	11·00	11·25	11·00	...	...	17·00	17·00
	1899-1900 ...	14·50	10·50	11·00	10·50	14·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	19·00	...	11·50	...
Mandla ...	1900-1901 ...	8 00	9·50	9·00	14·50	8·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	...	...	...	...
	1899-1900 ...	16·00	12·00	12·00	11·00	14·00	12·00	10·00	9·00	...	...		
[illegible]eoni ...	1900-1901 ...	9 75	9·50	9·00	14·50	9·25	11·00	8·00	10·00	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	15·45	10·03	12·00	11·01	14·00	8·51	11·00	10·50	17·92	...		
Narsinghpur ...	[illegible]01 ...	9·14	10·20	8 00	11·65	9·14	9·60	8·00	8·00	...	10·20		
	[illegible]00 ...	12·00	9·14	9·14	9·14	12·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	19·20	10·10		
Hoshangabad ...	1900-1901 ...	9·00	9·30	7·80	10·65	9·50	8·45	9·50	10·15	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	13·29	8·47	8·47	9·00	12·66	8·44	8·94	9·80	17·00	10·46		
Nimar ...	1900-1901 ...	9·60	9·60	8 75	10·65	9·17	9·15	9·15	10·65	9·18	12·30		
	1899-1900 ...	12·00	7·53	8·50	9·60	10·55	7·22	9·17	10·22	19·08	8·08		
Betul ...	1900-1901 ...	7·29	8·30	7·50	12·50	8·08	11·00	8·55	11·00	...	12·60		
	1899-1900 ...	15·20	8·90	9·36	8·80	10·97	8·53	9·60	9·60	18·00	...		
Chhindwara ...	1900-1901 ...	7·60	9·50	7·00	12·00	8·00	11·40	10·00	8·00	...	14·40		
	1899-1900 ...	14·00	8·50	8·94	8·44	13·00	6·75	9·41	8·88	18·00	9·00		
Wardha ...	1900-1901 ...	8·00	8·00	7·25	8·90	8·88	8·90	8·90	8·90	10·00	10·00		
	1899-1900 ...	11·42	8·00	8·00	8·00	11·42	8·00	10·65	10·00	22·82	10·66		
[illegible]pur ...	1900-1901 ...	9·06	8·75	8·10	10·00	9·37	10·00	10·00	10·60	10·35	11·50		
	1899-1900 ...	11·87	8·44	8·75	8·75	13·12	9·37	10·00	10·00	18·40	9·55		
Chanda ...	1900-1901 ...	8·00	8·00	7·30	8·80	7·32	8·80	8 80	9·75	8·43	9·50		
	1899-1900 ...	11·47	8·80	9·10	8·00	11·47	8·80	9·77	9·77	19·00	10·36		
Bhandara ...	1900-1901 ...	8·00	8·00	8·00	10·00	8·75	8·75	10·00	11·25	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	12·50	9·25	9·00	8·00	12·50	9·25	10·00	10·00	...	...		
Balaghat ...	1900-1901 ...	7·50	7·50	8·75	12·00	8·00	12·50	10 00	10·00	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	11·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	14·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	...	...		
Raipur ...	1900-1901 ...	10·00	10·00	8·10	12·00	10·00	11·00	11·25	11·25	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	15·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	15·50	10·00	11·00	10·00	...	...		
Bilaspur ...	1900-1901 ...	9·14	9·15	9·85	12·80	9·84	14·25	12·80	12·80	...	...		
	1899-1900 ...	14·22	10·66	10·66	9·84	14·22	10·66	10·66	10·66	...			
Sambalpur ...	[illegible]00-1901 ...	9·50	10·00	8·50	11·00	8·75	13·00	13·00	13·50	...			
	1899[illegible]00 ...	12·50	9·50	9·50	8·00	16·00	10·50	10·00	9·00	...			

kinds of Agricultural Produce during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1901.

Gram.				Kutki and Kodon.				Linseed.				Cotton, Cleaned.			
August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.	August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.	August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.	August 15th, 1900.	November 15th, 1900.	February 15th, 1901.	May 15th, 1901.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10·52	11·50	11·00	14·25	...	...	...	...	...	6·10	7·55	6·55	2·15	2·15	2·50	3·00
16·80	10·50	12·19	11·00	...	...	...	...	11·41	...	...	8·00	...	...	...	2·00
10·00	12·00	11·40	15·00	9·14	15·00	22·00	22·00	6·86	5·80	8·00	5·80	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
16·00	11·25	12·00	11·43	...	...	...	12·00	10·00	7·12	7·12	6·40	3·00	2·70	3·00	2·00
11·00	11·50	11·50	12·50	...	...	...	...	6·00	6·50	6·50	6·50	...	...	2·25	2·35
17·00	11·50	13·50	12·00	...	...	...	...	9·50	8·00	8·50	6·00	3·00	3·00	2·43	..
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	8·00	11·00	15·00	13·00	...	...	...	9·00	2·50	2·00	2·00	2·00
26·00	15·00	15·00	13·50	19·00	13·00	12·50	11·00	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
9·00	9·00	10·00	12·00	...	...	14·00	13·00	...	...	8·00	7·00	...	...	..	3·00
16·00	10·03	11·49	10·50	...	...	...	...	12·00	8·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·60	9·60	8·75	11·65	...	9·60	10·10	...	6·40	5·30	6·85	6·40	2·00	2·00	2·30	3·75
16·00	11·30	11·30	10·10	13·00	...	...	...	9·10	8·00	8·00	8·00	3·30	2·50	2·00	2·00
9·93	10·25	9·60	13·10	...	9·30	8·60	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·65
16·91	9·93	11·07	10·28	9·35	7·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·46	2·46	2·00	2·28
10·37	9·10	9·60	13·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	2·30	2·00	2·75
15·10	8·26	10·76	10·76	12·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	2·00	1·83	1·81
7·68	9·10	9·10	14·60	...	14·50	12·50	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·50	9·28	10·42	9·12	14·68	8·53	8·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
8·09	9·50	8·00	13·75	...	13·30	14·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	3·00
10·10	9·00	9·50	8·44	16·00	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	2·50	2·28	1·77
10·00	10·00	10·00	10·65	...	...	...	...	5·53	5·50	5·55	5·55	...	2·00	2·00	2·65
14·54	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	8·50	7·11	7·11	6·71	...	2·00	1·77	...
10·12	10·60	11·25	12·50	...	...	...	...	5·31	5·85	5·85	6·90	2·00	2·00	2·50	2·75
15·00	10·00	12·50	11·25	...	...	...	...	8·50	6·90	6·37	5·84	3·00	2·50	2·00	1·75
7·00	7·60	9·35	10·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·85	1·85	1·70	1·70	2·00
14·00	9·33	9·33	9·33	...	...	...	...	8·43	7·04	6·40	...	2·40	2·40	1·85	1·85
10·00	8·75	8·75	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·25	11·25	12·50	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
8·50	8·50	8·25	10·00	...	...	...	...	7·50	7·50	5·00	7·50	...	...	...	...
15·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·50	...	...	...	..
9·00	10·00	9·50	12·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·00	10·25	10·00	10·00	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
9·15	9·85	10·99	11·65	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
10·00	9·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11·00	11·00	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·75
9·00	10·00	11·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·75

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants ending the 31st

(1).—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.		
		Area held as *sir*.	Area cultivated other than *sir*.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Saugor	1,087,705	134,946	83 093	20
Damoh	674 378	89,878	43,373	20
Jubbulpore	1,371,560	149,978	92,817	18
Mandla	815,971	35,623	37,224	9
Seoni	907,139	137,792	76,227	24
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,856,753	548,217	332,734	19
Narsinghpur	703,217	85,460	43,289	18
Hoshangabad	1,175,163	197,213	78,908	24
Nimar	834,679	55,202	32,027	10
Betul	1,024,151	70,975	50,061	12
Chhindwara*	935,782	117,529	87,417	22
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,672 997	526,379	291,702	18
Wardha	1,140,470	134,057	89,823	20
Nagpur	1,589,281	181,883	77,322	16
Chanda ... Khalsa	951,315	58,996	36,754	10
Chanda ... Zamindari	233,308	35,661	13,746	21
Bhandara ... Khalsa	752,672	121,152	43,507	22
Bhandara ... Zamindari	332,417	47,903	25,977	22
Balaghat ... Khalsa	413,158	57,988	19,006	19
Balaghat ... Zamindari	114,551	18,506	5,226	21
Total Nagpur Division ...	5 527 172	656,146	311,361	17
Raipur ... Khalsa	2,485,854	367,267	235,914	24
Raipur ... Zamindari	584,607	71,205	35,563	18
Bilaspur ... Khalsa	1,391,500	170,811	130,712	21
Bilaspur ... Zamindari	535,412	85 663	32,033	21
Sambalpur ... Khalsa	818,700	146,749	4,933	19
Sambalpur ... Zamindari	705,480	149,298	28,594	2
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,521,553	984,993	467,749	
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,578,475	2,715,735	1,403,546	

* Exclusive of figures for Jagirs as they were not available owing to the non-preparation of village papers.

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year May 1901.

PROPRIETORS.

Land held by Malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free Grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, *i. e.*, total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
3,241	38,551	26,063	925	8,700	4,413	265,290
2,827	29,584	14,716	453	2,942	...	165,777
7,328	51,123	51,483	3,736	9,642	7,512	303 560
308	3,477	1,138	34	11,134	1,624	87,458
357	8,253	3,808	7	193	140	222,465
14,061	130,988	97,208	5,155	32,611	13,689	1,044.550
946	17,588	11,810	62	1,279	1,646	147,616
895	24,968	19,057	129	1,404	1,263	302,493
12,127	177,482	1,72,621	1,237	22,636	27,087	287,347
461	7,230	5,741	64	2,531	1,077	130,797
579	7,351	3,407	19	310	12	212,607
15,008	234,619	2,12,636	1,511	28,160	31,085	1,080,860
4,163	52,491	49,627	512	7,097	6,745	288,468
8,443	103,220	1,38 217	816	13,184	1,111	375,609
4,265	70,513	31,474	528	9,225	1,516	175,488
82	2,493	210	...	...	...	51,900
4,682	56,671	54,735	85	922	154	222,252
382	7,596	6,008	...	...	...	81,476
573	10,997	8,410	...	...	...	87,951
39	1,032	732	...	...	...	24,761
22,629	305,013	2,89,413	1,941	30,428	9,526	1,302,948
2,514	9,766	3,660	35	813	233	613,760
78	604	99	...	...	...	107,372
2,077	30,993	14,571	17	219	...	332,735
1	30	25	...	...	...	117,726
...	...	...	8	118	...	151,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	171,892
4,670	41,393	18,355	60	1,150	233	1,495.285
56,368	712,013	6,17,612	8,667	92,3.9	54,533	4,923,643

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(2).—DETAILS

District.	Land held by Absolute Occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant Right by Tenants of other Classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	17,426	165,558	1,66,455	1 0 0	30,003	242,692	2,12,577	0 14 0	124,863	90,969	0 11 8
Damoh ...	15,120	118,730	1,15,447	0 15 7	18,729	136,779	1,23,451	0 14 5	73,701	67,865	0 14 9
Jubbulpore ...	22,318	211,484	2,81,625	1 5 4	40,430	294,671	3,52,934	1 3 2	172,601	1,55,892	0 14 5
Mandla ...	1,074	11,710	8,951	0 11 0	16,877	219,162	79,465	0 5 9	63,971	18,973	0 4 9
Seoni ...	2,499	45,482	35,752	0 12 7	12,779	213,420	1,43,312	0 10 9	90,438	51,220	0 9 0
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	58,437	552,964	6,07,330	1 1 7	118,818	1,106,724	9,11,739	0 13 2	525,574	3,84,919	0 11 9
Narsinghpur ...	10,481	147,529	2,48,773	1 10 11	25,147	184,218	2,96,706	1 9 9	50,177	90,970	1 13 0
Hoshangabad ...	13,925	293,676	3,35,897	1 2 3	24,022	299,658	2,96,505	0 15 9	61,943	60,752	0 15 8
Nimar ...	381	5,703	3,766	0 10 7	26,774	350,570	2,24,240	0 10 3	3,459	2,451	0 11 4
Betul ...	8,057	169,617	1,08,376	0 10 2	22,669	383,585	1,53,682	0 6 4	80,866	27,923	0 5 6
Chhindwara ...	8,180	106,232	1,08,665	1 0 4	27,791	287,676	1,69,305	0 9 5	118,066	40,668	0 5 6
Total Nerbudda Division ...	41,024	722,757	8,05,477	1 1 10	126,403	1,505,717	11,40,438	0 12 1	314,511	2,22,764	0 11 4
Wardha ...	9,913	165,274	1,72,691	1 0 8	22,466	336,875	3,78,478	0 15 3	58,654	51,879	0 14
Nagpur ...	18,014	262,200	3,29,649	1 4 1	32,085	536,221	5,45,272	1 0 3	77,080	67,721	0 1
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	8,555	119,526	65,992	0 8 10	53,316	636,480	3,48,625	0 8 9	18	12	0 1
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	328	5,535	2,005	0 5 10	13,142	171,106	47,245	0 4 5	...	...	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	8,078	90,116	95,747	1 1 0	22,706	222,985	2,27,066	1 0 3	51,886	45,985	0 1
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	1,887	25,788	24,657	0 15 3	8,165	82,790	80,821	0 15 8	26,185	21,528	0
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	3,037	32,654	35,404	1 1 4	15,184	170,594	1,06,535	0 10 0	26,858	24,196	
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	508	7,387	7,107	0 15 5	2,799	30,527	29,109	0 15 3	9,218	8,033	
Total Nagpur Division ...	50,340	708,480	7,33,254	1 0 7	169,863	2,247,578	17,63,151	0 12 6	249,899	2,19,354	
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	24,357	301,881	1,81,778	0 9 7	53,193	716,123	4,76,442	0 10 8	176,020	1,07,443	0
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	7	239	111	0 7 5	4,202	82,020	44,753	0 8 8	23,147	10,305	0
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	15,193	118,219	74,156	0 10 0	50,229	364,150	2,22,511	0 9 9	144,063	83,024	0
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	10,802	129,101	51,624	0 6 4	22,781	6,587	0
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	...	...	...	...	47,279	629,164	1,72,362	0 4 5	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	76,383	490,096	79,484	0 2 7	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	39,557	420,339	2,56,045	0 9 9	202,088	2,410,654	10,47,176	0 6 11	365,011		
Grand Total ...	189,358	2,404,540	24,02,106	1 0 0	617,172	7,270,673	48,62,504	0 10 9	1,454,995		

Nerbudda Division—

		Rs.
(a) Rent	...	3,45,581
Revenue of malik-makbuza	...	1,72 621
		5,18,202

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1901.

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total rental, *i. e.*, columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir Land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres	Rs
34,986	261,403	2,37,375	0 14 6	794,516	7,07,376	0 14 3	5,64,984	95,799	12,736	15,163	5,243	37,651	30,821
24,910	169,532	1,71098	1 0 2	498,742	4,77,861	0 15 4	4,05,904	23,363	3,653	6,206	3,671	14,973	22,580
70,199	364,987	4,15,869	1 2 3	1,043,743	1,200,320	1 2 6	10,02,022	1,87,426	13,128	11,129	7,571	27,139	71,735
32,502	423,019	1,36,300	0 5 1	717,863	2,42,789	0 5 5	1,63,416	38,449	4,624	6,027	1,68[illegible]	5,206	3,58[illegible]
26,281	327,546	2,09,202	0 10 2	676,886	4,39,486	0 10 7	3,40,537	59,680	6,538	1,250	5,528	38,221	29,211
188,878	1,546,487	11,69,844	0 12 1	3,731,749	30,73,832	0 13 2	24,76,863	4,04,717	40,679	39,775	23,093	123,280	1,65,034
17,814	153,165	3,02,351	1 15 7	535,089	9,38,800	1 12 0	5,77,361	3,51,281	9,456	11,056	2,893	49,145	47,333
21,228	199,914	1,92,038	0 15 4	855,201	8,85,192	1 0 6	3,97,882	1,65,636	11,634	9,840	4,146	101,932	2,66,397
7,173	170,903	115,124	0 10 9	530,035	(a) 5,18,[illegible]	0 15 7	3,60,854	91,064	3,877	12,820	1,092	11,200	18,960
25,899	251,181	1,02,154	0 6 6	885,249	3,92,135	0 7 1	...	...	2,744	5,361	546	8,110	10,611
28,660	204,830	91,722	0 7 2	716,804	4,10,360	0 9 2	...		5,536	845	1,762	14,373	11,981
100,774	979,993	8,03,389	0 13 1	3,522,978	31,44,689	0 14 3	13,36,097	6,07,981	33,237	35,922	10,439	184,760	4,65,296
12,916	231,836	2,06,195	0 14 3	852,639	8,09,245	0 15 2	6,93,894	1,43,540	3,149	1,214	1,758	[illegible]	89,259
19,744	314,390	2,66,161	0 13 7	1,189,891	2,08,803	1 0 3	9,51,093	2,69,775	2,854	20,926	1,684	[illegible]76	1,00,74[illegible]
	...	...	...	756,024	4,14,629	0 8 9	2,07,069	56,202	6,521	13,282	1,814	13,003	17,5[illegible]
...	...	...	...	176,641	49,250	0 4 5			2,890	1,877	351	1,566	53[illegible]
[illegible],047	161,057	1,56,491	0 15 6	526,044	5,25,289	0 15 11	93,759	58,137	3,425	951	13,268	81,519	2,37,224
4,449	114,015	85,302	0 12 0	248,778	2,12,308	0 13 7	2,48,492	1,12,916	2,010	153	3,607	18,883	171,563
3,975	93,033	87,883	0 15 1	323,139	2,54,018	0 12 7	57,116	..	1,234	794	1,915	8,733	10,321
5,506	41,656	31,218	0 12 0	88,788	75,467	0 13 7	21,100	...	909	90	517	2,699	3,201
97,637	955,907	8,33,250	0 13 11	4,161,944	35,49,009	0 13 8	22,72,523	6,40,570	22,992	39,287	24,914	190,287	6,30,463
	641,108	4,37,656	0 10 11	1,835,132	12,03,324	0 10 6	...	...	15,925	21,037	5,565	20,052	17,852
	352,186	1,30,092	0 5 11	456,592	1,85,261	0 6 6	...	...	7,736	12,907	1,632	10,579	5,500
	599,774	2,52,830	0 10 1	1,026,206	6,32,521	0 9 10	...	...	14,522	18,037	5,081	15,924	9,847
[illegible]14	[illegible]8,070	87,642	0 5 7	399,952	1,45,853	0 5 10	...	...	12,948	4,786	2,262	7,3[illegible]6	4,100
...		...	...	629,164	1,72,362	0 4 5	...	...	3,580	34,156	9,873	40,655	31,126
		...	...	490,096	79,484	0 2 7	...	...	11,884	31,608	1,646	6,623	4,139
		9,08,220	0 8 10	4,837,142	24,18,805	0 8 0	...	...	66,595	122,531	26,059	101,229	72,573
		37,14,703	0 11 7	16,253,813*	1,21,86,335	0 12 0	60,85,483	16,53,268	163,503	237,515	84,508	599,556	12,74,266

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,72,621 on account of malik-makbuza as explained against the Nimar District.

STATEMENT G (3).—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,024	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	5,908	33	1,156	636	0 8 9
	Jubbulpore	1,367	3	130	58	0 7 2
	Mandla	154,703	846	20,327	6,759	0 5 3
	Seoni	41,221	34	1,832	705	0 6 2
	Total ...	204,223	916	23,445	8,158	0 5 7
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	..
	Hoshangabad	13,325	70	584	358	0 9 10
	Nimar	138,888	140	9,995	6,243	0 9 11
	Betul	16,720	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	16,311	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	185,244	210	10,579	6,601	0 [illegible] 0 0
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1,755	4	302	253	0 13 5
	Chanda	47,073	132	3,254	1,403	0 6 10
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	82,029	988	13,263	2,978	0 3 7
	Total ...	130,857	1,124	16,819	4,634	0 4 5
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur	2,151	10	646	233	0 5 9
	Bilaspur	1,117	6	313	98	0 5
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,268	16	959	331	0
	Grand Total ...	523,592	2,266	51,802	19,724	0

classes of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sub-let by Patels.		Sub-let by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
90	1,024	812	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	409	445
296	4,752	2,564	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173	1,221	672	0 8 10	6	16	9	13	17	386	596
9,680	132,188	40,859	0 4 11	226	2,188	692	8	7	150	54
2,125	39,203	14,502	0 6 0	115	186	66	57	18	136	40
12,364	178,388	59,409	0 5 4	347	2,390	767	78	42	1,081	1,135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,247	12,721	5,422	0 6 10	1	20	4	29	9	434	27 + ½ Batai.
4,356	128,642	83,036	0 10 3	16	251	138	125	127	3,414	2,710
1,302	16,579	5,136	0 4 11	26	141	50	...	...	...	...
1,066	16,311	5,806	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	190	85
7,971	174,253	99,400	0 9 2	43	412	192	154	136	4,038	2,822 + ½ Batai.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	1,453	956	0 10 6	...	...	...	16	13	43	
3,520	43,596	15,220	0 5 7	17	223	159	...	...	2,148	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,070	68,235	14,472	0 3 5	49	531	38	710	204	924	165
9,678	113,284	30,648	0 4 4	66	754	197	726	217	3,115	1,342
171	1,500	425	0 4 6	5	5	2	...	...	...	...
94	804	356	0 7 1	...	...	...	6	2	28	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	2,304	781	0 5 5	5	5	2	6	2	28	9
30,278	468,229	1,90,238	0 6 6	461	3,561	1,158	964	397	8,262	5,308 + ½ Batai.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent to w[illegible]age Papers were tested and the Result of each Testing during the Agricultural [illegible]r ending the 31st May 1901.

Districts.	Total number of Villages.	Total of Khasra numbers.	AMC[illegible]ING AND RESULTS. By R[illegible]				By District Revenue Inspectors			By Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners.		Jamabandi Testing by Kanungos.		
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possessi[illegible]n.	Percentage of column 6 on column 5.	No. of Revenue Inspectors' Circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	17
Saugor	2,085	696,250	2,085	100,119	711	0·71	12	470	9,425	66	1,100	75	808	99,810	694	0·70
Damoh	1,394	509,555	1,394	45,187	976	2·16	6	191	6,469	66	550	5	61	49,028	463	0·94
Jubbulpore	2,536	968,451	2,536	91,949	975	1·06	13	375	11,961	22	835	12	137	97,765	1,718	1·76
Mandla	2,044	631,760	1,808	62,934	304	0·48	(a) 7	(a) 181	(a) 3,055	80	1,143	10	213	38,645	419	1·08
Seoni	1,635	380,080	1,538	43,942	537	1·22	(a) 8	a) 301	(a) 5,247	46	1,238	...	...	49,977	636	1·27
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	9,694	3,186,096	9,361	344,131	3,503	1·02	46	1,518	36,157	280	4,866	102	1,219	335,225	3,930	1·17
Narsinghpur	1,089	303,000	1,089	34,805	243	·70	(a) 8	(a 875	(a) 12,421	85	864	175	1,026	30,191	347	1·15
Hoshangabad	1,433	304,644	1,252	32,649	245	·75	12	352	4,180	519	1,066	...	...	9,340	54	·58
Nimar	977	162,304	977	27,815	278	1·00	8	305	4,109	239	1,835	5	45	21,883	162	0·74
Betul	1,236	244,423	745	22,462	413	1·84	(b) 7	(b) 562	(b 14,006	35	499	...	...	23,160	256	1·10
Chhindwara	1,340	300,978	1,250	32,414	688	2·12	7	441	7,536	18	338	5	98	20,346	317	1·56
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,075	1,315,349	5,313	150,145	1,867	1·24	42	2,535	42,252	896	4,602	185	1,169	104,920	1,136	1·08
Wardha	1,372	152,412	1,372	36,858	434	1·18	9	661	15,501	472	3,531	109	1,527	20,416	103	0·50
Nagpur	2,213	250,699	1,968	35,759	509	1·42	(a) 12	(a) 408	(a) 5,344	205	1,786	1	6	26,814	445	1·66
Chanda	3,003	530,998	1,849	42,041	1,639	4·00	10	627	12,578	25	617	7	91	50,937	3,156	6·19
Bhandara	1,815	517,197	1,402	34,380	296	0·86	9	204	5,406	124	1,749	38	345	39,137	532	1·36
Balaghat	1,219	298,223	1,219	45,094	564	1·25	8	208	6,262	420	2,835	33	376	34,608	2,369	6·83
Total Nagpur Division ...	9,622	1,749,529	7,810	194,132	3,442	1·77	48	2,108	45,091	1,246	10,518	188	2,345	171,972	6,605	3·84
Raipur	3,437	4,748,652	2,964	217,945	3,670	1·68	(a) 21	(a) 644	(a) 20,909	25	583	...	...	82,285	2,153	2·62
Bilaspur	(b) 3,670	3,240,720	3,115	161,298	3,944	2·44	(a) 11	(a) 677	a) 16,941	79	2,458	...	...	19,231	930	4·84
Sambalpur	1,041	392,697	453	4,354	39	·90	3	182	4,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	8,148	8,382,069	6,532	383,597	7,653	1·99	35	1,503	42,033	104	3,041	...	...	101,516	3,083	3·04
Grand Total ...	33,539	14,633,043	29,016	1,072,005	16,465	1·54	171	7,664	165,533	2,526	23,027	475	4,733	713,633	14,754	2·07

Jubbulpore Division.

[illegible]erintendents of Land Records.

[illegible]DA Division.

[illegible] Land Rec[illegible]

Nagpur Division.

(a) By District Superintendents and his Assistants.

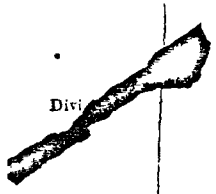
Chhattisgarh Division.

(a By District Superintendents and his Assistants.
b Includes 555 villages of Janjgir Tahsil where map-correction work is done.

STATEMENT showing the Progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1901.

	Total number of Patwaris.	Number non-resident (a) on September 30th, 1900.		Number non-resident (b) on September 30th, 1901.		Percentage of Patwaris non-resident without permission.		Remarks.
		With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.	On September 30th, 1900.	On September 30th, 1901.	
	1	2		3		4		5
Saugor	387	9	76	9	64	20·00	17·00	*Jubbulpore Division.*
Damoh	190	15	14	13	18	7·37	9·47	(a) Out of 17, 5 are Officiating Patwaris whose confirmation depends upon their showing good work within the time allowed.
Jubbulpore	403	50	7	52	(a) 17	2·00	4·22	
Mandla	144	13	15	13	(b) 17	10·42	11·80	(b) Out of 17 Patwaris, 13 are temporary and 4 are permanent.
Seoni	155	7	32	7	25	20·64	16·13	
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	1,279	94	144	94	141	11·26	11·02	
Narsinghpur	269	38	7	38	6	2·60	2·23	
Hoshangabad	278	1	3	1	3	1·08	1 08	
Nimar	237	20	108	20	61	45·57	25·74	
Betul	191	...	41	...	55	21·46	28·79	
Chhindwara	150	8	15	8	14	10·00	9·33	
Total Nerbudda Division ...	1,125	67	174	67	139	15·47	12·36	
Wardha	217	4	3	4	3	1·38	1·38	
Nagpur	270	21	21	22	17	7·78	6·30	
Chanda	190	4	29	4	47	15·26	24·74	
Bhandara	204	20	26	20	17	12·75	8·33	
Balaghat	125	6	1	6	9	·80	7·20	
Total Nagpur Division ...	1,006	55	80	56	93	7·95	9·24	
[illegible]ur	739	2	45	2	86	6 09	11·64	*Chhattisgarh Division.*
Bilaspur	424	...	26	...	(a) 28	6·13	6·60	(a) Most of them are Zamindari Patwaris, out of whom 15 are officiating.
Sambalpur	256	8	75	3	89	29·30	34·77	
To'al Chhattisgarh Division ...	1,419	10	146	5	203	10·29	14·31	
Grand Total ...	4,829	226	544	222	576	11·27	11·93	

STATEMENT J.—*Showing the extent to which Punctuality was observed in filing the Principal Village Returns during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1901.*



Division	Districts.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
		Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed after one month after date but before 30th September.	Number unfiled on 30th September.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2,085	1,752	333	..	...	...	2,085	984	947	154	..	...	2,085	1,500	559	26	...
	Damoh	1,394	1 394	...	...	...	...	1,394	1 394	...	...	..	...	1,394	955	438	...	1
	Jubbulpore	2,536	2,536	..	...	...	...	2,536	2 536	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,089	447	...	...
	Mandla	2,044	2 044	...	...	...	...	2,044	1.983	61	...	...	...	2,044	1,752	292	...	...
	Seoni	1,635	1,635	...	...	...	...	1,635	1,133	394	108	...	...	1,725	426	1,035	264	...
	Total	9,694	9,361	333	...	..	...	9,694	8 030	1,402	262	...	...	9,784	6,722	2.771	290	1
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	1,089	1,089	...	...	...	...	1.089	1,089	...	...	...	...	1,089	735	176	178	...
	Hoshangabad	1,433	1,433	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,314	90	23	...	...	1,433	1,433	...	...	...
	Nimar	977	977	...	...	...	...	977	977	...	...	...	...	977	977	...	...	...
	Betul	1,236	1 236	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	1,210	26	...	...	1 236	1.062	174	...	...
	Chhindwara	1,340	1,340	...	...	...	...	1,340	1,340	...	...	...	...	1 340	1,212	102	11	15
	Total	6,075	6,075	...	...	...	...	6,075	4.720	1,306	49	...	...	6,075	5.419	452	189	15
Nagpur	Wardha	1,372	1.372	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,372	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,372	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2 213	2,213	...	...	...	...	2,213	2,213	...	..	...	...	2,213	2,213	...	...	...
	Chanda	2,423	2 035	163	225	...	...	2.423	1,588	605	230	...	...	2,423	1,541	722	160	...
	Bhandara	1,815	1,815	...	...	...	...	1,815	929	852	34	...	...	1,815	1,674	131	10	...
	Balaghat	1,219	1.219	...	...	...	...	1,219	...	1,219	...	...	...	1,219	530	689	...	...
	Total	9,042	8,654	163	225	...	...	9,042	6,102	2,676	264	...	...	9,042	7.330	1,542	170	...
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	3,437	3,437	...	...	...	...	3,437	3,437	...	...	..	...	2,551	2,551	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	3.115	3,115	...	..	...	...	3,115	2,675	339	101	...	...	3 115	1,673	840	602	...
	Sambalpur	1,041	...	1,041	...	...	...	1,041	...	...	1,041	...	...	1 041	...	...	...	1,041
	Total	7.593	6,552	1,041	...	...	...	7.593	6,112	339	1,142	...	...	6,707	4 224	840	602	1,041
	Grand Total	32,404	30,642	1,537	225	...	...	32,404	24.964	5,723	1,717	...	...	31,608	23,695	5,605	1,251	1,057

STATEMENT (1).—*Showing Financial Results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1901.*

	Districts.	Loans outstanding (Principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report [column 20 of Statement K.2].	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	a On account of principal during year under report [column 19 of Statement K(2)].	b Written off as irrecoverable during the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	149	17,613	...	...	...	...	(a) 5,606	561	11,446	435	2·47	
	Damoh ...	(b) 192	(c) 45,165	...	...	1	350	(c) 4,714	...	(c) 40,801	830	1·84	
	Jubbulpore ...	(d) 619	(e) 56,834	...	...	1	150	(e) 8,467	...	(e) 48,517	608	1 07	
	Mandla ...	6	1,850	...	...	...	...	267	...	1,583	54	2·92	
	Seoni ...	(f) 152	(g) 30,829	...	...	...	...	(g) 4,351	(g) 4,620	(g) 21,858	717	2·32	
	Total ...	1,118	1,52,291	...	...	2	500	23 405	5,181	1,24,205	2,644	1·74	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	15	2,940	1	200	1	150	481	...	2,809	51	1 73	
	Hoshangabad ...	36	10,207	...	...	...	...	319	...	9,888	150	1 47	
	Nimar ...	162	13,585	...	...	3	200	3,093	...	10,692	597	4·39	
	Betul ...	(a) 161	(b) 11,944	...	...	2	400	(b) 155	...	(b) 12,189	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	2	181	...	...	...	...	99	16	66	3	1·66	
	Total ...	376	38,857	1	200	6	750	4,147	16	35,644	801	2·06	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	272	22,576	...	...	...	...	1 279	...	21,297	504	2·23	
	Nagpur ...	414	(a) 68,536	...	...	14	2,150	(a) 23,349	...	(a) 47,337	3,790	5 53	
	Chanda ...	...	46,789	...	...	32	2,910	8,855	...	40,844	3,106	6·64	
	Bhandara ...	344	43,305	...	...	27	5,490	5,705	...	43,090	1,739	4·02	
	Balaghat ...	168	30,610	...	...	112	6,478	...	...	37,028	...	...	
	Total ...	1,198	2,11,816	...	...	185	17,028	39,188	...	1,89,656	9,139	4·31	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	180	31,383	...	...	1	300	1,234	...	30,449	216	·69	
	Bilaspur ...	331	(a) 73 211	...	...	...	...	(a) 2,363	...	(a)70 848	89	·12	
	Sambalpur ...	301	52,899	1	2,000	...	...	11,159	...	43,740	3,193	6·03	
	Total ...	812	1,57,493	1	2,000	1	300	14,756	...	1,45,037	3 498	2·32	
	Grand Total ..	3.504	5,60,457	2	2,200	194	18,578	81.496	5,197	4,94,542	16,082	2·87	

Jubbulpore Division. Rs.

(a) Recoveries made ... 1,606
Famine loans transferred 4,000
5,606

(b) Includes 116 cases on account of famine.

(c) Include Rs. 28,487, Rs. 960 and Rs. 27,527, respectively, on account of famine.

(d) Includes 370 cases on account of famine.

(e) Include Rs. 40 214, Rs. 7,193 and Rs. 33 021, respectively, on account of famine.

(f) Includes 75 cases on account of famine.

(g) Include Rs. 11.501, Rs. 1,525, Rs. 2,870 and Rs. 7,106, respectively, on account of famine loans.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) Includes 86 cases on account of famine.

(b) Include Rs. 7.882, Rs. 120 and Rs. 7.762, respectively, on account of Famine loans.

Nagpur Division.

(a) Include Rs. 16,706, Rs. 9,068 and Rs. 7,638, respectively, on account of loans under water-supply.

Chhattisgarh Division.

(a) Include Rs. 57.397, Rs. 1,878 and Rs. 55,519, respectively, on account of Famine loans.

STATEMENT K-(2).—Showing Efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the Land
ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Demand for year under Report, under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 3 + 5—7).	Interest (cols. 4 + 6—8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	2,087	609	2,299	463	...	...	4,386	1,072
	Damoh ...	(c) 10,355	1,109	(c) 4,832	594	...	...	(c) 15,187	1,703
	Jubbulpore ...	(d) 11,805	934	(d) 25,592	902	(e) 636	...	(d) 36,761	1,836
	Mandla ...	684	114	100	14	..	...	784	128
	Seoni ...	(f) 6,239	1,264	(f) 3,631	585	208	...	(f) 9,662	1,849
	Total ...	31,170	4,030	36,454	2,558	844	...	66,780	6,588
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	1,083	176	342	11	...	...	1,425	187
	Hoshangabad ...	5,024	...	5,183	1	624	...	9,583	1
	Nimar ...	3,123	640	639	91	...	...	3,762	731
	Betul ...	(a) 3,253	138	(a) 8,407	262	...	...	(a) 11,660	400
	Chhindwara ...	40	2	141	6	...	...	181	8
	Total ...	12,523	956	14,712	371	624	...	26,611	1,327
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,977	771	171	33	...	...	2,148	804
	Nagpur ...	(a) 27,984	3,190	3,743	666	10	1	(a) 31,717	3,855
	Chanda ...	7,739	2,473	6,400	2,817	...	...	14,139	5,290
	Bhandara ...	6,315	1,773	7,061	1,880	...	...	13,376	3,653
	Balaghat ...	2,698	834	3,051	1,361	...	...	5,749	2,195
	Total ...	46,713	9,041	20,426	6,757	10	1	67,129	15,[illegible]
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur ...	6,743	1,069	14,708	3,145	50	...	21,401	4,214
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 19,692	683	(a) 29,496	1,043	...	...	(a) 49,188	1,726
	Sambalpur ...	11,209	3,225	675	115	25	7	11,859	3,333
	Total ...	37,644	4,977	44,879	4,303	75	7	82,448	
	Grand Total ...	1,28,050	19,004	1,16,471	13,989	1,553	8	2[illegible]	

Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Year September 1901.

Collection made on account of Net Demand.		Written off as irrecoverable during the Year.		Balance.		Advance collection.		Total Collection.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 11 and 17).	Interest (cols. 12 and 18).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) 1,606	435	(b) 393	(b) 210	2,387	427	...	...	(a) 1,606	435	*Jubbulpore Division*
(c) 4,614	830	...	...	(c) 10 573	873	100	...	(c) 4.714	830	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 4,000.
(d) 8,167	608	...	...	(d) 28,594	1,228	(e) 300	...	(d) 8 467	608	(b) Remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. C-154, dated the 21st May 1901.
267	54	...	...	517	74	...	...	267	54	(c) Include Rs. 6,134; 3,141; 9,475; 960; 8,515 and 960 respectively on account of Famine loans.
(f) 3,590	661	(f) 2,133	218	(f) 3,939	970	(f) 761	56	(f) 4,351	717	(d) Include Rs. 9,323; 18,777; 27,462; 6,803; 20,568 and 7,193 respectively on account of Famine loans.
										(e) Famine loans.
										(f) Include Rs. 2,653; 1,477; 4,130; 1,517; 1,343; 1,271; 8 and 1,525 respectively on account of Famine loans.
18,244	2,588	2,526	428	46,010	3,572	1,161	56	19,405	2,644	
481	51	...	...	944	136	...	...	481	51	*Nerbudda Division.*
319	1	...	...	9,264	...	...	149	319	150	(a) Include Rs. 2,194; 6,672; 8,867; 115; 8,752; and 120 respectively on account of Famine loans.
3,073	597	...	...	689	134	20	...	3,093	597	(b) Famine loans.
(a) 150	...	...	...	(a) 11,510	400	(b) 5	...	(a) 155	...	
99	3	16	...	66	5	...	...	99	3	
4,122	652	16	...	22,473	675	25	149	4,147	801	*Nagpur Division.*
1,279	504	...	...	869	300	...	...	1,279	504	(a) Include Rs. 2,706, 16,706; 9,068; 7,6[illegible] and 9,068 respectively on account of loans under water-supply.
(a) 23,340	3,789	...	...	(a) 8,377	66	9	1	(a)23,349	3,790	
8,855	3,104	...	...	5,284	2,186	...	2	8,855	3,106	
5,705	1,739	...	...	7,671	1,914	...	...	5,705	1,739	
...	...	...	...	5,749	2,195	...	...	...	...	
39,179	9,136	...	...	27,950	6,661	9	3	39,188	9,139	
1,134	216	...	...	20,267	3,998	100	...	1,234	216	*Chhattisgarh Division.*
(a) 2,363	89	...	...	(a) 46,825	1,637	...	...	(a) 2,363	89	(a) Include Rs. 16,142; 24,505; 40,645; 1,878; 38,767 and 1,878 respectively on account of Famine loans.
11,133	3 186	...	...	726	147	26	7	11,159	3,193	
	3,491	...	...	67,818	5,782	126	7	14,756	3,498	
	867	2,542	428	1,64,251	16,690	1,321	215	* 77,496	19[illegible]	* Exclusive of Rs. 4,000 as explained in Statement K-(1) against the Saugor District.

STATEMENT L-(1).—Showing Financial Results of Action under the Agriculturists'

Division.	District	Loans outstanding (Principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	(a) 6 475	(b) 3 39,707	339	40.777	392	(b) 21,480
	Damoh	5,152	5,87,273	...	...	957	18,901
	Jubbulpore... ...	10,179	1,69,847	...	...	4,452	68 711
	Mandla	6,500	63,064	...	...	781	13,037
	Seoni	9,846	1,57,124	...	...	2,434	32,932
	Total ...	38,152	13,22 015	339	40.777	9,016	1,55,061
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	1,436	51,776	2,534	32,941	15	607
	Hoshangabad ..	5,836	1,61,456	...	...	3,618	99,334
	Nimar	6,863	1,07,875	...	...	1,735	27,647
	Betul	7,233	1,20,877	1,837	46,138	832	13,687
	Chhindwara... ...	800	27,663	...	...	8,229	87,030
	Total ...	22,168	4,69,647	4,371	79,079	14,429	2,28,305
Nagpur.	Wardha	(a) 3,025	(b) 1,22,067	...	...	(a) 693	(b) 41,290
	Nagpur	443	(c) 72,780	...	...	115	(c) 82,752
	Chanda	...	(d) 47,502	...	...	3,613	(d) 3,30,743
	Bhandara	7,985	(f) 3,55,637	...	...	1,034	(f) 74,050
	Balaghat	12,801	1,35,278	...	...	20,438	2,70,098
	Total ...	24,254	7,33,264	...	...	25,893	7,98,933
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur	29,829	4,21,961	29,130	5,85,169	11,418	90,277
	Bilaspur	14,356	1,35,848	...	...	28,901	5,33,415
	Sambalpur... ...	3,926	72,947	...	...	170	5,341
	Total ...	48,111	6,30,756	29,130	5,85,169	40,489	
	Grand Total ...	1,32,685.	31,55,682	33,840	7,05,025	89,827	

* Exclusi

Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1901.

Recoveries made.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during the year under report [column 20 of Statement L-(2).]	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
a.	*b.*				
On account of Principal during year under report [column 19 of Statement L-(2)].	Written off as irrecoverable during the year.				
9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		*Jubbulpore Division.*
(*b*) 30 951	(*b*) 28,861	(*b*) 3,42,15-	386	0·11	(*a*) Includes 53 cases on account of Famine. (*b*) Include Rs. 22,533; 4,000; 1,563; 2,447 and 22,524 respectively on account of Famine loans.
29,505	2,60,086	3,16,583	7,135	1·21	
62,576	...	1,75,982	5,431	3·20	
19,734	...	61,367	711	1·04	
43,181	9,149	1,37,726	3,734	2·38	
1,85,947	2,98,096	10,33,810	17,397	1·32	
24,029	64	61,231	1,106	2·13	
41,503	...	2,19,287	180	·11	
15,389	...	1,20,133	402	·37	
6,570	...	1,74,132	229	·19	
13,756	...	1,00,937	3,981	14·39	
1,01,247	64	6,75,720	5,898	1·26	
					Nagpur Division.
(*b*) 7,175	...	(*b*) 1,56,182	131	0 10	(*a*) Include 2,736 and 623 cases respectively on account of loans without interest. (*b*) Include Rs. 1,09,134; 38,808; 5,562 and 1,42,380 respectively on account of loans without interest. (*c*) Include Rs. 58,826; 76,942; 14,135 and 1,21,633 respectively on account of loans under kharif. (*d*) Include Rs. 5,574 and 3,22,024 respectively on account of special loans bearing no interest. (*e*) This excludes Re. 1 advance collection of previous years. (*f*) Include Rs. 2,99,212; 59,142 and 3,58,354 respectively on account of loans given free of interest.
(*c*) 25,343	...	(*c*) 1,30,189	1,357	1·86	
(*e*) 12,551	...	3,65,694	1,210	2·55	
6,906	132	(*f*) 4,22,649	819	·23	
448	...	4,04,928	9	·006	
52,423	132	14,79,642	3,526	·48	
7,640	...	10,89,767	154	·03	
3,002	50	6,66,211	197	·14	
61,074	...	17,214	134	·18	
6	50	17,73,192	485	·08	
	2,98,342	49,62,364	27,306	·86	

ious years.

STATEMENT L.-(2).—Showing efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' the 30th

Division.	District	Demand for year under report, under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear Demand.		Collection made in advance in previous Year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 3+5—7).	Interest (columns 4+6—8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	(a) 35,846	857	(a) 2,81,707	17,962	(c) 5,288	...	(a) 3,12,265	18,819
	Damoh ...	22,621	15,052	4,76,358	93,019	89	7	4,98,890	1,08,064
	Jubbulpore ...	52,693	3,774	1,15,737	8,236	20	21	1 68,410	11,989
	Mandla ...	8,822	479	23,915	1,563	214	6	32,523	2,036
	Seoni ...	30,975	1,528	63,167	5,412	...	...	94,142	6,940
	Total ...	1,50,957	21,690	9,60,884	1,26,192	5,611	34	11,06,230	1,47,848
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	34,167	1,142	21,565	1,018	20	1	55,712	2,159
	Hoshangabad ...	62,537	199	1,37,723	7,584	...		2,00,260	7,783
	Nimar ...	4,274	85	23,783	361	...	...	28,057	446
	Betul ...	53,733	806	54,180	4,338	...	..	1,07,913	5,144
	Chhindwara ...	21,697	3,071	19,248	992	...	...	40,945	4,063
	Total ...	1,76,408	5,303	2,56,499	14,293	20	1	4,32,887	19,595
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	(a) 20,625	66	7,143	290	...	...	(a) 27,768	356
	Nagpur ...	(b) 1,41,062	938	7,228	519	...	...	(b) 1,48,290	1,457
	Chanda ...	12,997	1,326	17,830	1,716	...	...	30,827	3,042
	Bhandara ..	(d) 35,818	696	18,097	1,496	...	...	(d) 53,915	2,192
	Balaghat ...	37,321	2,010	1,10,555	8,491	...	...	1,47,876	10,501
	Total ...	2,47,823	5,036	1,60,853	12,512	...	...	4,08,676	17,548
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur ...	35,713	1,789	2,03,407	17,229	47	4	2,39,073	19,014
	Bilaspur ...	39,236	2,166	93,525	11,119	...	..	1,32,761	13,285
	Sambalpur ...	70,989	81	1,958	148	...	...	72,947	229
	Total ...	1,45,938	4,036	2,98,890	28,496	47	4	4,44,781	
	Grand Total ...	7,21,126	36,065	16,77,126	1,81,493	5,678	39	2[illegible]	

Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Year ending the September 1901.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Written off as irrecoverable during the year.		Balance.		Advance coelection.		Total Collection.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 11 and 17.)	Interest (columns 12 and 18.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						(a) & (b)		(a) & (b)		Jubbulpore Division.
(a)28,359	386	26,414	2,766	(a)2,57,492	15,667	2,653	...	31,012	386	(a) Include Rs. 5,484 ; 3,125 ; 3,322 ; 8.9 ; 2,513 , 815 and 1,624 respectively on account of famine loans.
27,104	7,135	2,60,086	60,490	2,11,700	40,439	2,401	...	2 9505	7,135	(b) This amount includes Rs. 61 on account of advance collections of previous year not adjusted, hence the figure given in column 9 of Statement L (1) does not correspond.
62,302	5,431	...	..	1,06,108	6,558	274	...	62,576	5,431	(c) Famine loans.
7,411	711	...	...	25,112	1,325	12,323	...	19,734	711	Nerbudda Division.
43,107	3 733	9,063	928	41,972	2,279	74	1	43,181	3.734	(a) Include Rs. 16 (principal) and Re. 1 (interest) owing to advance collection of previous year.
										Nagpur Division.
1,68 283	17 396	2,95,563	64,184	6,42,384	66,268	17,725	1	1,86,008	17.397	(a) Include Rs. 20,035 ; 20,035 ; 5,562 ; 14,473 and 5,562 respectively on account of loans without interest.
										(b) Include Rs. 1,35,768 ; 1,35,768 ; 14,135 ; 1,21,633 and 14,135 respectively on account of loans under rabi.
23,930	1,103	64	5	31,718	1,051	99	3	24,029	1,106	(c) Includes Rs. 407, recovered on account of special loans bearing no interest.
40,949	171	...	...	1,59,311	7,612	5	9	41,503	180	(d) Include Rs. 29,571 ; 29,571 and 29,571 respectively on account of loans given free of interest.
6,764	399	...	...	21,293	47	8,641	3	(a)15 405	(a) 402	(e) Of this Rs. 132 and 75 respectively have been remitted.
1,644	227	...	...	106,269	4 917	4,925	2	6,570	229	
13,756	3,981	...	...	27,189	82	...	...	13.756	3.981	
87,043	5,881	64	5	345,780	13,709	14,220	17	1,01,263	5.898	
(a) 7,175	131	...	...	(a)20,593	225	...	...	(a) 7,175	131	
(b) 25,337	1,357	..	...	(b)1,22,953	100	6	...	(b) 25,343	1,357	
(c) 12,130	1,210	...	...	18,697	1,832	422	...	12,552	1,210	
				(d) & (e)						
6,906	819	...	...	47,009	(e) 1,373	...	...	6,906	819	
19	2	...	...	1,47,857	10,499	429	7	448	9	
51,567	3,519	...	...	3,57,109	14,029	857	7	52,424	3,526	
3,116	154	...	...	2,35,957	18,860	4,524	...	7,640	154	
2,982	197	50	6	1,29,729	13,082	20	...	3,002	197	
61,074	134	...	...	11,873	95	...	...	61,074	134	
	485	50	6	3,77,559	32,037	4,544	...	71,716	485	
	1	2,95,677	64,195	17,22,832	1,26,043	37,346	25	*4,11,411	27,306	

* Inclusive of Rs, 78 on account of advance collections of previous year not adjusted as explained in Statement L-(1).

ANNEXURE H.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand

Division	District	Land revenue current on 1st October 1900.	Increase during the Year. By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other cause.	Total (columns 4 to 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	(a) 4,97,116	46	(b) 28	...	...	...	74
	Damoh ...	3,45,067	26	..	95	...	...	121
	Jubbulpore ...	(b) 9,18,067	169	...	...	..	1,025	1,194
	Mandla ...	1,05,742	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	2,60,932	...	...	2,419	...	...	2,419
	Total ...	21,26,924	241	28	2,514	...	1,025	3,808
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	6,34,680	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	7,67,582	...	80,151	..		295	80,446
	Nimar ...	2,86,044	400	..	540	..	...	940
	Betul ...	(a) 2,73,663	...	...	1,270	...	...	1,270
	Chhindwara ...	(b) 2,94 435	4	...	...	...	21	25
	Total ...	22,56,404	404	80,151	1,810	...	316	
Nagpur	Wardha ...	6,43,996	10	40	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	9,85,807	208	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	2,90,494	830	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	(a) 5,83,567	461	...	345	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	2,39,652	...	...	125	...	...	125
	Total ...	27,43,516	1,509	40	470	...	...	2,019
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	8,51,270	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	5,12,150	217	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur ...	1,66,021	193	...	21 30	524	89,032	114
	Total ...	15,29,441	410	...				114
	Grand Total ...	86,56,285	2,564	80,219	4,794	...	1,455	

Jubbulpore Division.—(a) The amount of land revenue on the roll is not the same as that shown in column 17 of the last year's printed statement, b... Rs. 5,47,23¾ to Rs. 4,97,116. This is on account of the sanctioned abatements having had retrospective effect from the 1st Oc...
(b) Last year's figure was wrong.

Nerbudda Division.—(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
(b) In the figure shown in column 17 of the previous year's printed statement, Rs. 4 on account of resumption of a muafi grant h... sanction to the resumption was received after the close of the year, the correct figure, *i. e.*, Rs. 2,94,435 has been shown in ... of this statement.

of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1901.

Decrease during the Year.					Net increase (column 9 *minus* column 14).	Net decrease (column 14 *minus* column 9).	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1901.
By release of revenue-free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of (columns 10 to 13).			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	28	...	28	46	...	4,97,162
...	...	...	...	...	121	...	3,45,188
...	55,470	2	85	55,557	...	54,363	8,63,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,742
...	...	...	...	...	2,419	...	2,63,351
...	55,470	30	85	55,585	...	51,777	20,75,147
...	...	55	...	55	...	55	6,34,625
...	2,74,559	134	...	2,74,693	...	1,94,247	5,73,335
...	11,134	18	...	11,152	...	10,212	2,75,832
...	...	338	...	338	932	...	2,74,595
...	...	129	...	129	...	104	2,94,331
...	2,85,693	674	...	2,86,367	...	2,03,686	20,52,718
...	...	43	...	43	7	...	6,44,093
...	...	17	...	17	191	...	9,85,998
4	...	...	...	4	826	...	2,91,320
...	...	10	...	10	796	...	5,84,363
...	...	...	...	...	125	...	2,39,777
4	...	70	...	74	1,945	...	27,45,461
...	...	110	...	110	...	110	8,51,160
...	636	70	7,000	7,706	...	7,489	5,04,661
...	...	...	114	114	193	...	1,66,214
	636	180	7,114	7,930	...	7,406	15,22,035
4	3,41,799	954	7,199	3,49,956	...	2,60,924	83,95,361

The amount entered in column 17 of the previous year's printed statement was Rs. 5,28,410. The increase of Rs. 55,157 is due to—

(1) The changes caused in the land revenue demand of certain villages of Saoli-Dongargaon malguzari estate of the Tirora Tahsil in accordance with Secretariat letter No. 4085, dated the 8th October 1900.

(2) The announcement of the revised *takolis* in the Zamindaris of the Tirora and Sakoli Tahsils.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections

A-I.—LAND REVENUE

Division.	District.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous Year.					For the year under Report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	Balance for Collection.		Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
				Suspended.	Unsuspended.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	4,27,667	2,59,260	99,886	68,521	1,68,407	4,97,116	...	1,292	20,864	22,156	4,74,960
	Damoh ..	2 99,182	87,174	1,80,797	31,211	2,12,008	3,45,067	...	4,780	923	5,703	3,32,364
	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 8,93,193	7,37,247	31,979	1,23 967	1,55,946	9,18,067	55,494	...	6,615	62,109	8,55,958
	Mandla ...	69,474	54,708	.	14,766	14,766	1,05,742	...	...	1,936	1,936	1,03,806
	Seoni ...	1,61,468	1,17,858	...	43,610	43,610	2,60,932	...	25,776	2,915	28,691	2,32,241
	Total ...	18,51,984	12,56,247	3,12,662	2,82,075	5,94,737	21,26,924	55,494	31,848	33,253	1,20,595	20,06,329
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ..	4,45,032	1,78,918	..	2,66,114	2,66,114	6,34,680	...	...	3,363	3 363	6,31,317
	Hoshangabad .	(a) 9,88,488	...	8,23,214	1,65,274	9,88,488	7,67,603	2,82,884	...	15,063	2,97,947	4,69,656
	Nimar ..	1,33,252	5,921	...	1,27,331	1,27,331	2,86,044	10,707	...	...	10,707	2,75,337
	Betul ..	3,07,463	2,68,187	30 316	8,960	39 276	2,73,663	5	64,522	.	64,527	2,09,136
	Chhindwara .	1,85,366	13,869	1,47,047	19,450	1,66,497	(b) 2,91,726	...	..	38	38	2,91,688
	Total ...	21,54,601	4,66,895	10,00,577	5,87,129	15,87,716	22,53,716	2,93,596	64,522	18,464	3,76,582	18,77,134
Nagpur.	Wardha ..	5,52,717	1,83,287	3,24,650	14,780	3,39,430	6,43 996	32,674	...	277	32,951	6,11,045
	Nagpur ..	6,14,390	2,56,019	3,44,814	13,557	3,58,371	9,85,807	...	...	(a) 5,224	5,224	9,80,583
	Chanda ..	(b) 2,32,997	1,28,995	85,856	18,146	1,04,002	2,90,494	...	95,094	161	95,255	1,95,239
	Bhandara ...	(c) 4,57,942	3,89,149	64,088	4,705	68,793	5,83,567	...	2,94,885	1,816	2,96,701	2,86,866
	Balaghat ...	2,38,575	2,37,452	..	1,123	1,123	2,39,652	85,141	71,675	1,043	1,57,859	81,793
	Total ...	20,66,621	11,94,902	8,19,408	52,311	8,71,719	27,43,516	1,17,815	4,61,654	8,521	5,87,990	21,55,526
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	(a)10,33,556	6,13,446	4,18,193	1,917	4,20,110	8,51,270	25,487	38,783	(a) 3,721	67,991	7,83,279
	Bilaspur ...	6,04,316	4,41,253	1,54,213	8,850	1,63,063	5,12,150	18,209	40,354	2,7 48	61,311	4,50,839
	Sambalpur ...	25,103	...	24,431	672	25,103	1,66,021	...	...	(b) 9	9	1,66,012
	Total ...	16,62,975	10,54,699	5,96,837	11,439	6,08,276	15,29,441	43,696	79,137	6,478	1,29,311	14,00,1
	Grand Total ...	76,35,181	39,72,743	27,29,484	9,32,954	36,62,438	86,53,597	5,10,601	6,37,161	66,716	12,14,478	74,3

Jubbulpore Division.—(a) Rupees 111 land revenue of muafi village was wrongly included in the previous year's balance, hence the difference.

Nerbudda Division.—(a) Includes Rs. 21 being the uncollected balance of the first kist of Takolis realizable from the Jagirdars, hence the difference with column

(b) The difference of Rs. 2,7 between this column and column 3 of Statement I is due to the fact that the figure in column 3 of the latter statement amount of the takoli payable by the Jagirdars while this figure includes Rs. 291 on account of this head that remained outstanding at the beg orders contained in Under Secretary's endorsement No. 517, dated the 7th February 1901.

during the Year ending the 30th September 1901.

ON THE ROLL.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.						
			On account of previous Year.			On account of year under Report.									
On account of previous year.	On account of the year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	(Total of columns 20 and 21).	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Date of oldest item of balance in column 7.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 27 and 28).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,700	4,64,149	4,88,849	98,331	45,376	1,43,707	1,292	10,811	12,103	99,623	56,187	1,55,810	1st June 1898.	313	1,926	2,239
28,091	3,27,338	3,55,429	1,80,797	3,120	1,83,917	4,780	12,026	16,806	1,85,577	15,146	2,00,723	June 1901.	283	456	739
90,789	8,15,471	9,06,260	31,979	33,178	65,157	...	40,487	40,487	31,979	73,665	1,05,644	1st October 1896.	2,395	5,022	7,417
13,645	1,02,105	1,15,750	...	1,121	1,121	...	1,701	1,701	..	2,822	2,822	1st February 1898.	..	618	618
38,175	2,28,810	2,66,985	...	5,435	5,435	25,776	3,431	29,207	25,776	8,866	34,642	1st February 1897.	...	5,515	5,515
1,95,400	19,37,873	21,33,273	3,11,107	88,230	3,99,337	31,848	68,456	1,00,304	3,42,955	1,56,686	4,99,641	...	2,991	13,537	16,528
99,294	5,90,872	6,90,166	...	1,66,820	1,66,820	...	40,445	40,445	...	2,07,265	2,07,265	1st June 1897.	...	4,152	4,152
1,857	4,62,465	4,64,322	8,23,214	1,63,417	9,86,631	...	7,191	7,191	8,23,214	1,70,608	9,93,822	1st June 1895.	...	3,705	3,705
91,309	2,72,162	3,63,471	...	36,022	36,022	...	3,175	3,175		39,197	39,197	1st February 1900.	...	841	841
4,313	1,89,766	1,94,079	30,316	4,647	34,963	64,522	19,370	83,892	94,838	24,017	1,18,855	1st February 1897.	5,150	.	5,150
83,469	2,77,346	3,60,815	70,217	12,911	83,028	...	14,342	14,342	70,217	27,153	97,370	1899-1900	...	870	870
2,80,242	17,92,611	20,72,853	9,23,747	3,83,717	13,07,464	64,522	84,523	1,49,045	9,88,269	4,68,240	14,56,509	...	5,150	9,568	14,718
59,591	6,10,917	6,70,508	2,75,820	4,019	2,79,839	..	128	128	2,75,820	4,147	2,79,967	1898-99.	..	304	304
78,491	9,74,980	10,53,471	2,77,028	2,852	2,79,880	..	5,603	5,603	2,77,028	8,455	2,85,483	15th May 1900.	40	1,013	1,053
17,622	1,81,370	1,98,992	85,856	524	86,380	95,094	13,869	1,08,963	1,80,950	14,393	1,95,343	...	.	244	244
2,562	2,69,377	2,71,939	64,088	2,143	66,231	2,94,885	17,489	3,12,374	3,58,973	10,632	3,78,605	10th February 1900.	...	6,279	6,279
503	77,174	77,677	...	620	620	71,675	4,619	76,294	71,675	5,239	76,914	10th February 1899.	20	382	402
1,58,769	21,13,818	22,72,587	7,02,792	10,158	7,12,950	4,61,654	41,708	5,03,362	11,64,446	51,866	12,16,322	..	60	9,122	9,182
1,877	7,43,605	7,45,482	4,18,193	40	4,18,233	38,783	39,674	78,457	4,56,976	39,714	4,96,690	1st March 1900.	.	15,266	15,266
8,411	4,47,695	4,56,106	1,54,213	439	1,54,652	40,354	3,144	43,498	1,94,567	3,583	1,98,150	Do.	...	17,327	17,327
25,103	1,66,005	1,91,108	...	..	...	...	7	7	...	7	7	1-3-1900	26		26
	13,57,305	13,92,696	5,72,406	479	5,72,885	79,137	42,825	1,21,962	6,51,543	43,304	6,94,847	..	26	32,593	32,619
	92,01,607	78,71,409	25,10,052	4,82,584	29,92,636	6,37,161	2,37,512	8,74,673	31,47,213	7,20,096	38,67,309	.	8,227	64,820	73,047

—(*a*) Rupees 8 out of advance collections outstanding at the end of the previous year have been refunded.

sive of Rs. 406 on account Famine arrears remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3747, dated the 29th July 1901.

ere two villages bearing the name of Sonegaon in the Adyar Group of the Bhandara Tahsil, of which one belongs to Murlidhar Amrit Buti and the other to Balaji . Term of the last Settlement of the former village expired in 1893-94 and of the latter in 1896-97. The revised Settlement was to come into force from 1896-97 in se of the former, and from 1837-98 in the case of the latter village; but as in furnishing the list of villages where revised Settlement was to come into force from , the Settlement Officer mentioned the Sonegaon of Balaji Patel (his letter No. 810, dated the 29th January 1897) instead of the Sonegaon of Murlidhar Amrit Buti, t was that Rs. 113 were recovered in excess of the real demand in 1896-97 from Balaji, while Rs. 31-8-0 were recovered short from Murlidhar Buti. Hence the he Sonegaon of Murlidhar Buti had deen increased for the year 1896-97 by Rs. 25.

Rupees 33 recovered in September 1900 on account of advance collections of villages, remission of land revenue where of was subsequently sanctioned in No. F-171, dated the 28th February 1902, had wrongly been adjusted and the balance at the end of September 1900, had w gly been reduced by the

as advance collection in column 29 of the previous year's printed statement, Rs. 2,035 were collections out of suspended revenue and have been of column 14 as there is no separate column in this statement to show this amount. The balance of Rs. 9 is now shown in column 11 of this

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections

A-II.—CESSES ASSESSED ON

Division.	District.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous Year.					For the year under Report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	Balance for collection.		Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during year.	Suspensions granted during year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
				Suspended.	Unsuspended.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	33,027	9,458	20,047	3,522	23,569	38,982	...	...	4,288	4,288	34,694
	Damoh ...	27,077	9,055	14,427	3,595	18,022	27,705	...	269	1,552	1,821	25,884
	Jubbulpore ..	61,020	40,565	2,411	9,044	11,455	74,602	4,210	...	1,608	5,818	68,784
	Mandla ...	4,791	3,698	...	1,093	1,093	8,206	...	...	222	222	7,984
	Seoni ...	13,317	10,055	...	3,262	3,262	21,208	...	...	1,071	1,071	20,137
	Total ...	1,39,232	81,831	36,885	20,516	57,401	1,70,703	4,210	269	8,741	13,220	1,57,483
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	15,013	1,065	...	13,948	13,948	48,648	...	...	800	800	47,848
	Hoshangabad ...	65,009	...	54,395	10,614	65,009	60,835	23,104	...	5,685	28,789	32,046
	Nimar ...	8,463	96	...	8,367	8,367	28,807	927	...	...	927	27,880
	Betul ...	23,330	20,645	...	2,685	2,685	20,849	...	2,488	...	2,488	18,361
	Chhindwara ...	5,921	799	...	5,122	5,122	23,965	...	...	130	130	22,835
	Total ...	1,17,736	22,605	54,395	40,736	95,131	1,82,104	24,031	2,488	6,615	33,134	1,48,970
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	36,162	...	35,491	671	36,162	50,445	364	...	34	398	50,047
	Nagpur ...	25,931	538	...	25,393	25,393	81,690	...	...	29	29	81,661
	Chanda ...	15,864	6	...	15,858	15,858	21,608	...	...	3	3	21,605
	Bhandara ..	(a) 33,822	507	...	33,315	33,315	45,350	...	16,698	396	17,094	28,256
	Balaghat ..	(b) 19,975	916	.	19,059	19,059	19,628	.	14,614	151	14,765	4,863
	Total ...	1,31,754	1,967	35,491	94,296	1,29,787	2,18,721	364	31,312	613	32,289	1,86,432
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	82,903	14,252	35,179	33,562	68,741	70,357	1,473		361	1,834	68,523
	Bilaspur ...	44,012	1,537	...	42,975	42,975	44,850	...	.	428	428	
	Sambalpur ...	1,279	...	1,279	...	1,279	17,470	...	...	(a) 2	2	
	Total ..	1,28,284	15,289	36,458	76,537	1,12,995	1,32,677	1,473	...	791	2,26	
	Grand Total ...	5,17,006	1,21,692	1,63,229	2,32,085	3,95,314	7,04,205	32,078	34,069	16,760	80,90	

Nerbudda Division.—(a) The Kistbandi figure includes Rs. 1,078 on account of cesses and Rs. 393 on account of additional

Nagpur Division.—(a) There were two villages bearing the name of Sonegaon in the Adyar group of the Bhandara Tal
The revised Settlement was to come into force from 1896-97 in the case of the former and fro
Sonegaon of Balaji Patel (his letter No. 810, dated the 20th January 1897) instead of the So
Hence the demand of the Sonegaon of Murlidhar Buti had been increased for the year 1896

(b) The difference between the entry in column 25 of last year's statement and that in column 3 of

Chhattisgarh Division.—(a) Out of Rs. 513 shown in column 29 of the previous year's printed statement,

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1901.

THE LAND REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.						
			On account of previous Year.			On account of year under Report.									
On account of previous year.	On account of the year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21.	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Date of oldest item of balance in column 7.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 27 and 28).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,853	33,955	45,808	7,898	3,818	11,716	...	739	739	7,898	4,557	12,455	1st Feby. 1898.	1,171	121	1,292
3,382	25,402	28,784	14,427	213	14,640	269	482	751	14,696	695	15,391	1st June 1901.	252	90	342
6,979	67,193	74,172	2,411	2,065	4,476	...	1,591	1,591	2,411	5,656	8,067	1st Octr. 1896.	787	2,503	3,290
1,019	7,860	8,879	...	74	74	...	124	124	...	198	198	1st Feby. 1898.		118	118
2,912	19,871	22,783	...	350	350	...	266	266	...	616	616	1st Feby. 1897.		166	166
26,145	1,54,281	1,80,426	24,736	6,520	31,256	269	3,202	3,471	25,005	6,722	34,727	...	2,210	2,998	5,208
6,351	46,384	52,735	...	7,597	7,597	...	1,464	1,464	...	9,061	9,061	1st Feby. 1900.	..	701	701
662	31,897	32,559	54 395	9,952	64,347	...	149	149	54,395	10,101	64,496	1st June 1895.	..	6,526	6,526
5,827	27,131	32,958		2,540	2,540		749	749		3,289	3,289	1st Feby. 1900.		141	14
1,670	16,908	18,578	..	1,015	1,015	2,488	1,453	3,941	2,488	2,468	4,956	1st Feby. 1897.	1,317	..	1,317
4,567	22,459	27,026	...	555	555	...	376	376	...	931	931	1899-1900.	..	121	121
19,077	1,44,779	1,63,856	54,395	21,659	76,054	2,488	4,191	6,679	56,883	25,850	82,733	...	1,317	7,489	8,806
4,173	50,045	54,218	31,630	359	31,989	.	2	2	31,630	361	31,991	1899-1900.	...	25	25
23,245	81,502	1,04,747	.	2,148	2,148	...	159	159	.	2,307	2,307	15th May 1900.	51	269	320
10,675	18,318	28,993	..	5,183	5,183	.	3,287	3,287	...	8,470	8,470	...	...	1	1
10,336	27,323	37,659	...	22,979	22,979	16,698	933	17,631	16,698	23,912	40,610	10th Feby. 1900.	.	803	803
17,524	4,863	22,387	...	1,535	1,535	14,614	..	14,614	14,614	1,535	16,149	10th Feby. 1899.	11	2	13
65,953	1,82,051	2,48,004	31,630	32,204	63,834	31,312	4,381	35,693	62 942	36,585	99,527	...	62	1,100	1,162
32,260	66,028	98,288	35,179	1,312	36,481	.	2,495	2,495	35,179	3,707	38,976	1st March 1900.	.	2,014	2,014
37,863	44,277	82,140	...	5,112	5,112	...	145	145	..	5,257	5,257	1st March 1900.	.	214	214
1,279	17,468	18,747	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	1st March 1900.	41	...	41
71,402	[illegible]775	1,99,177	35,179	6,414	41,593	...	2,640	2,640	35,179	9,054	44,233	...	41	2,228	2,269
1,82,577	[illegible]94	1,91,461	1,45,940	66,797	2,12,737	34,069	14,414	48,483	1,80,009	81,211	2,61,220	...	3,630	13,815	17,445

the Jagi[illegible]le this figure includes only Rs. 340 on account of cesses and Rs. 85 on account of additional rates.

[illegible] and the other to Balaji Patel. Term of the last Settlement of the former village expired in 1893-94, and of the latter in 1896-97. [illegible]furnishing the list of villages, where revised Settlement was to come into force from 1896-97, the Settlement Officer mentioned the [illegible] Rs. 113 were recovered in excess of the real demand in 1896-97 from Balaji, while Rs. 31-8-0 were recovered short from Murlidhar Buti.

[illegible]dars of the Balaghat Tahsil. The announcement of the revised assessment took place in February last.

[illegible]en included in column 14, and the balance of Rs. 2 shown in column 11 of this statement.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1901.

B.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand. Balance from previous year.	Demand. For year under report.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand total of cols. 3 and 4 *minus* col. 5).	Collection. On account of previous year.	Collection. On account of year under report.	Balance. On account of previous year col. 3 *minus* col. 7).	Balance. On account of year under report col. 4 *minus* total of cols. 5 and 8).	Collected in advance on account of the year following.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	(a) 91	8 [illegible]	..	897	11	604	80	198	(b) ...
	Damoh ...	(c) 3,755	3,931	...	7,020	1,063	3,365	2,645	556	19
	Jubbulpore ...	(d) 1,030	1,694	...	2,724	358	1,673	672	21	...
	Mandla ...	(e) 29,076	50,188	7	93,157	461	48,903	(f) 39,515	1,278	2
	Seoni ...	13,064	16,411	...	29,475	1,047	13,457	(g) 12,017	2,954	...
	Total ...	57,806	73,[illegible]	7	1,33,875	2,937	68,062	54,929	4,947	21
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	23	12	...	35	23	12	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	10,382	6,677	...	17,059	40	3,154	10,333	3,523	4
	Nimar ...	(a) 1,36,831	98,[illegible]9	...	2,34,921	10,400	62,756	1,20,431	35,334	...
	Betul ...	(b) 13,997	5,136	...	19,133	10	112	13,987	5,024	...
	Chhindwara ...	11,567	5,625	...	17,192	(c) 10,119	1,680	1,448	3,939	...
	Total ...	1,72,800	1,15,543	...	2,88,340	26,601	67,720	1,46,199	47,820	4
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	5	26	..	31	5	18		8	...
	Nagpur ...	489	2,266	...	2,755	(a) 472	1,439	17	827	.
	Chanda ...	20,616	20,486	26	41,076	(b) 15,609	15,625	5,007	4,835	.
	Bhandara ...	(c) 8,293	683	...	8,973	3,739	133	4,551	550	...
	Balaghat ...	26,141	18,671	(d) 55	44,757	(e) 18,733	(e 16,314	7,408	(f 2,302	43
	Total ...	55,541	42,132	81	97,592	38,558	33 529	16,983	8,522	43
	Raipur ...	10,557	13,803	4	24,356	7,764	12,039	(a) 2,793	860	...
	Bilaspur ...	6,697	14,108	...	20,205	5,223	13,779	(b) 874	329	...
	[illegible]lpur ...	26	2,697	...	2,723	26	2,697	...	...	...
	[illegible] ...	[illegible],682	30,608	4	47,284	13,013	29,415	3,667	1,189	...
	[illegible] ...	3,02,887	2,61,296	92	5,64,091	81,109	1,9[illegible],926	3,21,778	62,478	68

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) This is the net amount for collection of land revenue and cesses after deducting remission sanctioned under Secretariat letter No. 873, dated the 27th February 1901.

(b) Rupees 7 advance collection of previous year not adjusted.

(c) As per total of columns 9 and 10 of the last year's printed statement ... 4,202
Deduct amount remitted 529
Balance ... 3,673
Add amount assessed on two escheated plots left unnoticed in previous years ... 32
Total ... 3,705

(d) This excludes Rs. 20 on account of Patwari cess, but includes Rs. 116 on account of lapsed muafis.

(e) Includes Rs. 5 on account of realizations from certain ryots for their having cultivated Minhai Gochar.

(f) Out of this only Rs. 11 are to be realized in Ramgarh Tahsil and realization of the remainder has been suspended until further orders, *vide* Commissioner's No. 2543, dated the 14th March 1900.

(g) Includes Rs. 10,503, which are under suspension pending orders of Government of India, *vide* Chief Secretary's No. C-71, dated the 16th April 1901.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) In columns 7 and 8 of the previous year's return, Rs. 1,71,861 were shown as balance, while in column 3 of this statement Rs. 1,36,831 have been entered as arrear demand. The difference is due to the fact that Rs. 35,030 have not been included therein. They have been deducted from the demand.

(b) Includes Rs. 571 being demand of 5 villages for 1899-1900 which was omitted from Tauzi as Kistbandis of the villages were not received.

(c) Includes Rs. 5,305 on account of remissions, *vide* Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 4280, dated the 13th August 1901.

Nagpur Division.

(a) Of this Rs. 414 have been remitted.

(b) Includes:—
(1) Remitted ... ... Rs. 11,728
(2) Written off 38
Total ... 11,766

(c) Increased by Rs. 1,375 on account of the Zamindari forest *takolis* for the year 1898-99 for certain Zamindaris in the Tirora Tahsil as explained in the body of the Report.

(d) One rupee collected in 1896-97 is not yet taken in account, hence not shown in column 5.

(e) Include Rs. 17,980 and Rs. 4,321 respectively on account of remissions.

(f) Of this Rs. 1,643 are suspended.

Chhattisgarh Division.

(a) Of this Rs. 1,799 have been remitted.

(b) Do. ,, 542 do.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1901.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

	District.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 *minus* Column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
		Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (Column 3 *minus* Column 7).	On account of year under report Column 4 *minus* total of Columns 5 and 8).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	(a) 70	1,624	...	1,694	70	1 624	...	...	73	JUBBULPORE DIVISION
	Damoh ...	12	372	...	384	3	369	9	3	...	(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
	Jubbulpore ...	(b) 339	7,916	52	8,203	196	7,304	143	560	1	(b) Rupees 108 being the balance outstanding on account of Milkiat Sarkar land which was not shown in the last year's printed statement, has now been included: hence the increase.
	Mandla ...	806	4 068	2	4,872	390	3,896	416	170	10	NERBUDDA DIVISION.
	Seoni ...	...	1.229	...	1.229	...	1,168	...	61	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 574, being receipts from extra Municipal nazul land not under the management of the Revenue Department. These were wrongly taken in previous years under head "Miscellaneous Land Revenue."
	Total ...	1,227	15 209	54	10 382	659	14.361	568	794	84	NAGPUR DIVISION.
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ..	...	10,749	...	10 749	...	10 749	...	...	...	(a) Remitted.
	Hoshangabad ...	(a) 276	2,081	260	2,097	276	1 821	...	...	...	
	Nimar ...	373	1,863	...	2,236	373	1,863	...	...	...	
	Betul ..	59	527	...	586	14	527	45	...	...	
	Chhindwara ..	...	401	...	401	...	401	...	...	...	
	Total ...	708	15,621	260	16,069	663	15.361	45	...	...	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ..	20	1,755	...	1,775	2	1,755	18	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	516	7,050	86	7,480	177	6.679	339	285	...	
	Chanda ..	140	630	...	770	110	630	30	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	25	995	...	1 020	13	940	12	55	...	
	Balaghat ..	482	151	..	633	...	151	(a) 482	...	...	
	Total ...	1,183	10,581	86	11,678	302	10,155	881	340	...	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	6	1,933	...	1.939	6	1,881	...	52	...	
	Bilaspur ...	...	932	...	932	...	932	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur ...	...	1,798	...	1,798	...	1,798	...	...	...	
	Total ...	6	4 663	...	4 669	6	4 611	...	52	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,124	46,074	400	48 793	1,630	44 488	1,494	1,186	84	

STATEMENT III.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1901.

Division.	District.	Notices of demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a).		Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment, Transfer, or Sales of Estates in respect of which arrear accrued, Section 94 (c), (d), (e) and (f).				Attachment of other Immoveable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (g).		Amount of Talbana realized.		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates sold [clause (f)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	2,150	1	8	...	275	113	1[illegible]	...	...	..	...	10	1	317	...	317
	Damoh	1,464	3	32	1	545	105	20	1	...	...	...	..	...	750	[illegible]a 435	750
	Jubbulpore	2,568	...	52	3	901	306	45	3	...	...	..	...	...	749	...	749
	Mandla	1,414	25	4	...	134	14	1	...	...	...	..	10	...	2[illegible]	...	200
	Seoni	1,725	...	20	..	414	38	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	432	...	432
	Total ...	9,327	29	116	4	2,259	605	77	6	...	...	...	20	1	2,550	435	2,556
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	1,298	1	5	...	244	107	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]a 134	230
	Hoshangabad	1,455	...	35	1	370	23[illegible]	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	4[illegible]	..	406
	Nimar	786	15	9	...	248	75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25[illegible]	...	253
	Betul	1,188	...	...	...	478	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]89	...	389
	Chhindwara	1,340	29	2	1	482	33	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	[illegible]10	...	510
	Total ...	6,067	45	51	2	1,782	400	21	4	...	..	...	...	...	1[illegible]48	134	1,788
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,895	9	5	...	201	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	203
	Nagpur	2,762	1	8	1	5[illegible]	98	11	...	...	1.	...	...	...	477	...	477
	Chanda	1,742	3	1	...	4[illegible]	132	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	403
	Bhandara	1,579	12	2	...	220	94	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	195
	Balaghat	1,456	6	1	...	270	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	243
	Total ...	9,434	31	17	1	1,762	418	37	14	1	...	.	...	...	1,581	.	1,581
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	3,336	...	59	5	645	137	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	856	...	856
	Bilaspur	3,726	54	55	...	738	74	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	7[illegible]6	173	583
	Sambalpur	971	56	29	...	91	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	156
	Total ...	8,033	110	143	5	1,474	225	12	16	..	...	...	...	...	1,698	173	1,525
	Grand Total ...	32,861	215	327	12	7,277	1,774	147	40	1	...	...	20	1	7,683	742	7,450

These sums were not paid out of the sums realized as process fees, but were drawn on separate bills ; and hence they were not deducted from the figures shown in column 16 of the statement.

[illegible].—(a) Rupees 74 in the Gadarwara Tahsil were not paid out of Rs. 134 realized as process fees, but were drawn on separate bills ; hence Rs. 74 were not deducted from column 16.

...MENT IV-A.—*Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the Year respectively.*

	District.	Assignments existing on 1st October 1900.					Add grants made during the Year or increase by revision of assessment.					Deduct lapses and resumptions during the year or decrease by revision of assessment.	
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	635	85,554	35,536	1,747	33,789	...	...	...	...	...	4	637
	Damoh ...	342	116,965	(a) 24,607	(a) 3,582	(a) 21,025	..	...	...	...	...	4	20
	Jubbulpore ...	3,414	325,287	91,408	26,609	64,799	...	...	...	..	..	7	390
	Mandla ...	34	11,134	1,624	233	1,391	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Seoni ...	118	155,955	30,585	1,483	29,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,543	694,895	1,83,760	33,654	1,50,106	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,047
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	153	30,281	13,409	4,167	9,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	153	70,714	41,709	3,427	38,282	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
	Nimar ...	1,263	(a) 180,298	38,962	5,863	33,099	...	..	...	..	..	23	323
	Betul ...	69	23,921	3,791	2,032	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	233	58,621	6,602	1,686	4,916	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,871	363,835	1,04,473	17,175	87,298	...	...	...	...	...	23	323
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	371	78,841	46,063	18,680	27,353	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	971	248,405	1,27,861	37,562	90,299	...	...	..		...	24	1,097
	Chanda ...	707	175,525	34,051	19,780	14,271	...	...	181	181	..	17	1,016
	Bhandara ...	158	61 009	21,521	8 480	13,041	...	...	..	..	...	3	15
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,207	563,780	2,29,466	84,502	1,44,964	...	...	181	181	...	44	2,128
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	64	69,010	14,139	351	13,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bilaspur ...	48	41,757	10,059	...	10,059	...	...	...		...	1	775
	Sambalpur ...	286	191,678	29,401	4 215	25,186	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,544
	Total ...	398	302,445	53,599	4,566	49,033	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,319
	Grand Total ...	9,019	1,924,955	5,71,298	1,39,897	4,31 401	...	...	181	181	...	85	5,817

Jubbulpore Division—(a) The decrease is due to the revision of Settlement. | *Nerbudda Division*—(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT IV-A.—*Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the Year respectively.*—(Concld.)

Division.	District.	Deduct Lapses and Resumptions during the Year or Decrease by Revision of Assessment.			Assignments existing at the beginning of the Year					Lapses and Resumptions during the Year.			Number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death at the close of the year.
		Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue Assigned.	
		Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.				
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	46	46	..	631	84,917	35,490	1,701	33,789	...	...	...	35
	Damoh ...	30	.	30	338	116,945	24,577	3,582	20,995	7	24	18	83
	Jubbulpore ...	396	215	181	3,407	324,897	91,012	26,394	64,618	8	48	56	184
	Mandla ...	...	..	.	34	11,134	1,624	233	1,391	216	2,188	692	1
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	118	155,955	30,585	1,483	29,102	15	186	66	100
	Total ...	472	261	211	4,528	693,848	1,83,288	33,393	1,49,895	256	2,446	832	403
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	153	30,281	13,409	4,167	9,242	...	...	...	15
	Hoshangabad ..	..	..	.	153	70,714	41,709	3,427	38,282	1	20	5	9
	Nimar ..	2,272	2,272	...	1,240	179,975	36,690	3,591	33,099	16	252	135	54
	Betul ...	...	..	.	69	23,921	3,791	2,032	1,759	25	132	47	4
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	233	58,621	6,602	1,686	4,916	4	23	...	9
	Total ...	2,272	2,272	...	1,848	363,512	1,02,201	14,903	87,298	46	427	187	91
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	371	78,841	46,033	18,680	27,353	...	...	...	(*a*) 852
	Nagpur ...	208	208	..	947	247,308	1,27,653	37,354	90,299	...	...	...	688
	Chanda ...	358	97	261	690	174,509	33,874	19,864	14,010	16	213	1	246
	Bhandara ...	16	...	16	155	60,994	21,505	8,480	13,025	..	...	..	12
	Balaghat ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	(*b*) 364	32	...
	Total ...	582	305	277	2,163	561,652	2,29,065	84,378	1,44,687	43	577	33	1,798
Chattis-garh.	Raipur ...	...	...	...	64	69,010	14,139	351	13,788	...	...	..	34
	Bilaspur ...	221	...	221	47	40,982	9,838	...	9,838	....	...	..	20
	Sambalpur ...	193	...	193	284	190,134	29,208	4,215	24,993	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	414	...	414	395	300,126	53,185	4,566	48,619	...	...	...	77
	...	3,740	2,838	902	8,934	1,919,138	5,67,739	1,37,240	4,30,499	345	3,450	1,052	2,369

Nagpur Division—(*a*) Last year's number was wrong.
(*b*) This includes 175 acres which have not been assessed with revenue

STATEMENT IV-B.—*Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapse and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1901.*

LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.

	District.		Number of Lapses.			Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	Remarks.
			Unreported from the previous years.		Occurring during year under report.							
			Pending for Settlement.	Settled but not reported.								
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	1	2	7	4	637	46	4	2	8th April 1901.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	.....	
	Damoh	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	5	3	9	4	19	26	3	10	11th November 1899.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	
	Jubbulpore	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	2	6	9	7	390	169	2	8	17th July 1901.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Mandla	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	
	Seoni	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	1	...	4	4	...		1	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Total	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	9	11	29	19	1,046	241	10	20	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	
	Hoshangabad	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	23rd April 1901.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...						
	Nimar	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	18	19	29	323	400	..	8	12th April 1901.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	
	Betul	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	
	Chhindwara.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Total	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	..	18		29	329	404	..	10	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	.....	

STATEMENT IV-B.—Showing results of the An[illegible] Enquiry into the Lapse and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land [illegible]venue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1901.—(Concld.)

[illegible]APSES AND RESUMPTIONS.

Division	District.		Number of Lapses: Reported from the previous years. Pending for Settlement.	Settled but not reported.	Occurs during ar under rep[illegible]	Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area	Revenue	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest cases settled, but not reported.	Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	11	1[illegible]
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	2	5	18	7		..	10	9	15th February 1901	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ..	1	1	3	1	31	10	3	1	3rd June 1901.	
	Nagpur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	15	7	21	24	1,098	208	3	16	31st March 1901.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	.	...			.	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	3	12	27	25	7,490	830	...	16	....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	1	...	1	2	..	...		...	
	Bhandara ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	6	4	9	1,755	461	1	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ..	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	1	24th June 1901.	
	Balaghat ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	...		..	.	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.....	
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	20	31	70	66	10,343	1,499	14	41	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	1	2	4	2	33	10	3	2	.....	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	1	...		...	1	...	.....	
	Bilaspur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	2	.	...	2	775	217	...	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.....	
	Sambalpur ..	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	7	...	7	11	1,544	193	3	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	[illegible]tal ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	9	...	7	13	2,319	410	3	...	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	
	[illegible]D TOTAL	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	38	60	128	127	14,037	2,554	27	71	.....	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	1	2	6	2	33	10	4	3	.....	

...IENT V.—*Showing Mutations in possesssion of Proprietary Rigths due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registerd under Section* 125 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the* 30*th September* 1901.

...sion.	District.	PRIVATE SALES.					SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
		Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	178	116	47,046	15,996	1,82,317	27	153	5,642	2,581	18,491	17	29	5,897	2,028	4,748
	Damoh	79	9	20,744	5,563	31,894	18	4	5,539	1,457	28,494	9	11	2,084	1,126	5,464
	Jubbulpore	97	94	28,473	11,365	1,66,814	35	7	11,846	4,112	26,195	10	16	5,175	2,026	23,251
	Mandla	17	5	13,958	937	31,497	7	...	6,022	348	5,296	7	1	4,911	314	1,564
	Seoni	73	10	40,024	7,645	1,58,696	31	2	17,093	2,899	81,233	3	...	1,792	320	800
	Total ...	444	234	150,245	41,506	5,71,251	118	165	46,142	11,397	1,59,709	46	57	19,859	5,814	35,827
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	26	16	13,920	7,912	1,38,793	19	5	6,367	5,770	80,640	5	6	5,417	1,590	34,027
	Hoshangabad	23	42	17,413	7,564	61,969	8	2	5,326	2,716	35,154	8	6	11,449	5,955	1,77,128
	Nimar	41	479	25,254	7,865	1,91,527	5	5	3,472	843	4,649	11	51	6,686	2,870	59,347
	Betul	38	1	25,550	3,942	61,294	3	...	3,785	330	6,179	23	...	12,331	1,874	9,137
	Chhindwara	33	10	8,234	1,684	33,722	14	2	5,802	750	23,406	1	...	497	36	100
	Total ...	161	548	90,371	28,967	4,87,305	49	14	24,752	10,409	1,50,028	48	63	36,380	12,325	2,79,739
Nagpur	Wardha	83	101	12,137	6,619	52,482	20	30	5,658	3,765	7,212	13	..	5,092	2,145	3,129
	Nagpur	26	193	10,991	5,378	80,502	17	32	6,207	2,115	45,183	10	30	8,268	7,578	8,100
	Chanda	26	33	10,786	1,484	13,834	5	...	3,364	1,190	260	1	1	4,959	784	1,535
	Bhandara	28	195	8,643	3,115	30,480	24	30	12,574	2,446	29,233	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	23	8	9,944	2,394	23,940	16	1	11,647	948	4,914	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	186	530	52,501	18,990	2,31,238	82	93	39,450	10,464	86,802	32	31	18,319	10,507	13,564
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	26	3	9,762	2,235	38,863	26	...	11,165	2,486	24,471	...	1	253	75	...
	Bilaspur	59	44	26,140	6,111	89,833	6	5	2,456	663	7,762	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	63	...	13,95[illegible]	[illegible],500	54,512	8	...	2,076	257	5,153	4	...	425	148	3,950
	Total ...	148	47	[illegible]	10,816	1,83,208	40	5	15,697	3,406	37,286	4	1	678	223	3,950
	Grand Total ...	939	1,359	[illegible]	1,00,279	14,73,002	289	278	126,041	35,676	4,33,925	130	152	75,236	28,869	3,33,080

STATEMENT VI-A.—Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Year ending the 30th September 1901.

Division.	District.	Cases pending from Preceding Year.				Cases instituted during Year under Report.			Cases pending at close of Year.			Date of institution of eldest case in column 6.	Details of Partitions effected during Year.		
		Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jubbulpore	Saugor	6	5	1	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	..	1	2	1,850
	Damoh	3	...	3	...	14	4	...	10	...	...	...	3	8	1,778
	Jubbulpore	19	...	19	...	19	...	13	6	...	...	...	25	79	17,760
	Mandla	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	9	3	...	6	8	...	...	8	6	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ..	38	9	23	6	51	6	13	32	6	...	...	29	89	21,388
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	4	3	1	...	10	4	3	3	...	...	...	4	4	3,684
	Hoshangabad	8	...	7	1	8	...	1	7	1	...	...	8	16	8,380
	Nimar	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	16th October 1900.	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	8	1	6	1	18	4	...	14	1	...	22nd December 1898.	5	11	5,048
	Total ...	21	5	14	2	43	8	4	31	2	...	...	17	31	17,112
Nagpur ...	Wardha	19	...	12	7	16	4	...	12	7	...	2nd October 1899.	14	14	7,205
	Nagpur	29	14	5	10	34	4	...	30	8	2	17th February 1897.	5	13	5,984
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	9	5	4	...	10	4	2	4	...	...	...	6	6	7,790
	Balaghat	10	1	6	3	8	4	...	4	3	...	10th August 1899.	...	...	...
	Total ...	67	20	27	20	68	16	2	50	18	2	..	25	33	20 979
	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	12	...	1	11	2	...	...	2	3	8	...	1	2	1,377
	alpur	2	...	2	...	17	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	...	3	11	19	...	10	9	3	8	...	1	2	1,377
						1	30	29	122	29	10	...	72	155	60,856

...IENT V.—*Showing Mutations in possesssion of Proprieta...joners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Central Provinces of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, dur... year ending 30th September* 1901.

...vision.	District.		Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close o year.
						Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor		...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Damoh		...	3	3	..	...	3	3	...
	Jubbulpore		...	26	26	...	...	19	19	(a) 7
	Mandla		...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Seoni		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	31	31	...	...	24	24	7
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur		...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
	Hoshangabad		1	6	7	..	...	6	6	(a) 1
	Nimar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara		...	2	2	...	...	1	1	(a) 1
		Total ...	1	12	13	...	...	11	11	2
NAGPUR ...	Wardha		2	11	13	...	...	12	12	1
	Nagpur		7	4	11	...	...	9	9	2
	Chanda		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara		.	5	5	.	...	4	4	1
	Balaghat		...	6	6	...	...	4	4	2
		Total ...	9	26	35	...	...	29	29	6
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur		1	2	3	2	...	1	3	..
	Sambalpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	2	3	2	...	1	3	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11	71	82	2	...	65	67	15

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) 5 have since been disposed of.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Since disposed of.

STATEMENT VII.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1901.

Heads of Business.		...ger.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
I.—Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act) ...	Pending at commencement of year	...	91	159	34	18	109	83	5	29	56	116	33	73	45	8	11	60	60	54
	Instituted during year	...	832	963	1,097	127	173	283	239	1,943	193	324	877	1,066	567	613	136	389	572	395
	Disposed of during year	...	862	938	1,062	118	179	346	234	1,744	205	377	880	1,107	579	511	144	395	552	429
II.—Repair of Boundary-marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	3	1	...	1	...	10	124	...	3	1	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	2
	Instituted during year	...	44	8	545	3	25	49	17	25	18	8	19	22	4	29	...	33	2	21
	Disposed of during year	...	45	7	461	4	24	10	141	22	20	9	22	22	3	19	...	32	2	22
III.—Enquiries into the claims of Thekadars to a protected status under Section 65 (a) of the Land Revenue Act (Section 132 (i) of the Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	5
IV.—Applications to declare land sir land (Section 132 (i) of the Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 8 of Tenancy Act) ...	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	1	1	6	...	9	...	61	23	2	11	2	9	6	...	2	12	7	50
	Disposed of during year	...	1	1	6	...	10	1	61	26	3	11	2	11	5	...	2	9	7	46
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him and application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of such improvement having ceased (Sections 13 and 14 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
VII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...
	Instituted during year	..	...	1	4	3	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
	Disposed of during year	...	...	4	4	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	1
VIII.—Avoidance and confirmation of surrenders (Section 36 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	5	...	1	12	...	...	...	6
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	4
[illegible] application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute-occupancy tenant in case of transfer (Section 41 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	11	3	6	2	1	...	4	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	3	...	1	10	1	7	2	1	...	5	...	...
[illegible] fix rent of sir land transferred (Section [illegible] Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...

[illegible] to transfer six land (Section 45 (2) of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	19	...	13	15	7	...	1	6	8	17	1	18	1	16	17	...
	Instituted during year	...	17	5	104	6	47	94	16	12	2	47	36	36	10	34	14	132	34	...
	Disposed of during year	...	15	5	96	4	36	76	21	11	3	31	12	42	6	34	14	44	35	...
[illegible]lication to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1		1	..	1
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	4	2	...	...	13	20
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	1	10	17
[illegible]—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section [illegible] of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
XV.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 73 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	3	...	...	47	...	2	...	1	89	38	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	2	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	81	21	...	1	2	...	...	...
XVI.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Execution of decree by rejectment of tenant (Section 85 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	9	...	1	97	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
	Instituted during year	...	27	5	133	52	54	276	171	50	16	...	52	...	...	113	...	131	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	24	2	103	47	40	284	109	40	16	..	73	...	...	85	...	75	3	...
XVIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 92 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	14	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	32	(a) ...	...	...	...	6	4	1
	Instituted during year	...	48	50	163	3	23	18	92	11	10	4	69	9	8	27	25	29	50	10
	Disposed of during year	...	42	36	153	3	18	13	78	6	6	4	59	9	8	20	21	20	38	6
XIX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 93 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	(a) 14	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	1	...	6	...	...	8	1	21	1	5	18	25	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	1	...	11	...	1	7	1	17	1	1	23	35	...	1	...	1	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	Pending at commencement of year	94	163	82	21	128	211	138	33	64	125	121	114	46	35	12	90	86	60	
	Instituted during year	977	1,035	2,064	198	334	792	602	2,090	253	404	1,165	1,213	602	850	180	734	613	509	
	Disposed of during year	995	1,047	1,902	184	312	779	651	1,869	265	452	1,164	1,255	607	694	183	588	652	510	

Nagpur Division.—(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1901.

Division.	District.	SUITS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.					SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND, OR UNDER SECTION 48 (B).			PROCEEDINGS FOR EJECTMENT OF ORDINARY TENANTS, SECTIONS 55 (B) TO 57.				SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
		Number disposed of during Year.			Number of Decrees executed.		Number disposed of during Year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of Decrees for Ejectment.		Number disposed of during Year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jubbulpore	Saugor	116	916	167	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	12	15
	Damoh	45	349	127	1	27	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
	Jubbulpore	97	920	217	59	60	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	16	33
	Mandla	25	120	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
	Seoni	31	173	45	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
	Total	314	2,478	582	61	93	4	7	7	...	...	..	...	6	41	60
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	66	864	220	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	100	1,668	112	4	80	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	2	8	7
	Nimar	28	234	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	36	255	29	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	49	277	53	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	1	5	8
	Total	279	3,298	455	21	96	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	13	15
Nagpur	Wardha	91	419	191	130	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	156	1,317	747	220	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	16	159	57	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Bhandara	44	669	104	23	75	...	...	...	29	...	6	12	1	2	8
	Balaghat	9	137	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Total	316	2,701	1,136	379	124	...	...	...	29	...	6	12	1	3	10
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	23	224	87	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	18
	Bilaspur	13	97	49	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	11
	Sambalpur	5	95	65	...	...	1	40	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
	Total	41	416	201	...	105	1	40	27	...	...	...	...	2	21	44
	Grand Total	950	8,893	2,374	461	418	5	47	35	29	...	6	12	12	78	129

...—*Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September* 1901.

Division.	District.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts: Pending at close of preceding year.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts: During the year.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts: Total.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years purchase of revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.			*Jubbulpore Division.*
Jubbulpore	Saugor	131	41	172	10	1	9	1	(a) 22	129	800	6,061	8	5 033	(a) Cases struck off in default ... 5; Do. do on decree-holder's request ... 8; No purchaser ... 3; Other instances .. 6; Total ... 22
	Damoh	23	45	68	7	...	4	...	6	51	218	608	3	5 162	
	Jubbulpore	49	101	150	20	15	12	...	17	86	683	7,224	11	4,967	
	Mandla	(b) 31	10	41	8	...	1	...	1	(c) 31	4	21	5	...	(b) In column 10 of previous year's printed statement, 5 lease cases were counted twice over, hence the difference.
	Seoni	29	15	44	7	...	...	...	...	(d) 37	...	...	...	...	(c) Include 4 lease cases.
	Total	263	212	475	52	16	26	1	46	334	1,705	13,914	8	15,162	(d) Includes 3 cases in which leases have been granted.
															Nerbudda Division.
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	(a) 143	(a) 137	(a) 280	(a) 37	11	11	...	64	(a) 157	...	1,324	...	...	(a) Include 27, 11, 38, 1 and 37 on account of cases in which leases have been granted.
	Hoshangabad	305	168	473	68	12	35	6	56	296	2,719	28,754	10	45.361	(b) Include 7, 13, 20 and 2 do.
	Nimar	(b) 76	(b) 145	(b) 221	(b) 20	13	17	...	15	156	178	6,059	34	4,575	(c) 18 cases pending expiry of lease.
	Betul	62	22	84	17	3	9	...	3	52	232	3,744	16	1 272	
	Chhindwara	121	42	163	37	...	14	1	13	(c) 98	319	4,873	15	4,745	
	Total	707	514	1,221	179	39	86	7	151	759	3,448	44,754	13	55,953	
															Nagpur Division.
Nagpur	Wardha	227	87	314	50	9	3	1	55	(a) 196	61	830	13	...	(a) Includes 43 cases in which leases for a term of years have been granted.
	Nagpur	320	143	463	53	22	16	...	79	293	620	6,026	10	6,600	
	Chanda	71	39	110	9	10	...	2	14	(b) 85	...	...	...	...	(b) Includes 10 cases in which leases have been granted.
	Bhandara	152	90	242	12	1	...	...	25	204	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat	112	31	143	1	...	...	...	3	139	...	...	...	...	
	Total	882	390	1,272	25	42	19	3	176	917	681	6,856	10	6,600	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	113	42	155	13	...	...	1	27	114	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	64	12	76	8	...	1	...	3	64	58	225	4	1,242	
	Sambalpur	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total	179	56	235	3	...	1	1	30	179	58	225	4	1,2[illegible]	
	Grand Total ..	2,031	1,172	3,203	[illegible]0	97	132	12	403	2,189	5,892	65,749	11	78,957	

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1901.

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue, excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal: Pending at close of preceding year.	Number of cases for disposal: Instituted during the year.	Number of cases for disposal: Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than: Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Number of English Letters in Revenue Department: Issued.	Received.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Miles.	Acres.		Rs.											
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	1 358	533	47 .666	2 085	4.97.116	528	4 442	4 970	4 561	4 9	13	10	40	102	2.4 6	2,009
	Damoh ...	815	443	285,138	1,394	3 45 067	707	4,598	5,305	4 737	508	93	17	...	23	2,732	2.506
	Jubbulpore ...	1.913	149	680 485	2 537	9 18 067	377	6,183	6,560	6 005	555	109	7	...	24	2.977	3.704
	Mandla ...	1,093	485	317,250	2 044	1 05.742	375	2.294	2,669	2 409	260	41	12	6	25	1.735	2,346
	Seoni ...	1,293	522	327.7 9	1,035	2 60 932	101	2.570	2,671	2,323	348	51	16	32	31	1,762	1,903
	Total ...	6,475	212	2 081,248	9,695	21.26,924	2,088	20,087	22,175	20,035	2,140	307	62	78	205	11,612	12 468
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	983	352	313,951	1,089	6.34,680	795	6,140	6,941	6 307	634	102	11	19	76	2.923	3,166
	Hoshangabad ..	1,517	416	440,165	1,433	7.07 603	612	6,414	7,026	6,482	544	31	11	7	175	3,134	3.313
	Nimar .	1,077	369	327,035	977	2.86.044	171	6 860	7.031	6,728	303	54	29	5	46	3.514	3.355
	Betul ...	1,600	151	285.364	1,236	2.73.673	395	2,898	3,293	3,029	264	92	7	2	37	944	981
	Chhindwara ...	1.649	79	407.9-7	1,340	2 91,725	409	5,869	6 278	5,586	692	34	9	7	76	2,270	2.362
	Total ...	6,828	77	1,783,442	6,075	22,53 710	2,382	28,187	30,569	28,132	2.437	313	67	40	410	12,785	13,177
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,588	62	385,103	1,372	6 43.996	608	5,540	6,148	5,476	672	117	33	26	227	4,155	4.061
	Nagpur ...	2,148	62	751,844	2,213	9.85,807	892	5,808	6,700	6,166	534	52	40	92	165	3.014	3,332
	Chanda ...	1,536	312	661,533	3,003	2.90 494	154	5,673	5,827	5,655	172	6	2	10	58	2,242	3,362
	Bhandara ...	1,541	638	663,062	1,815	5.83,367	397	10,770	11,167	10,364	803	121	24	24	162	2.753	2.562
	Balaghat ..	733	623	326,521	1,279	2,39,652	204	4,855	5,059	4,858	201	9	10	13	117	1,332	1,248
	Total ...	7,548	417	2 728 063	9,622	27.43,516	2,255	32,646	34,901	32,519	2,382	305	109	165	729	13,496	14,565
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	4,701	470	1,440,556	3,310	8,51,270	462	6,794	7,256	6,670	586	184	39	13	107	2,573	2,915
	Bilaspur ...	2,883	538	1,012,072	3,664	5,12,150	484	3,107	3,591	3,187	404	107	9	3	61	4,311	4.982
	Sambalpur ...	2,190	572	829,6[illegible]8	2,720	1,66,021	279	2,677	2,956	2,593	363	120	23	4	12	4,256	4,153
	Total ...	9,776	310	3,283,225	9,694	15,29,441	1,225	12,578	13,803	12,450	1,353	411	71	20	180	11,140	12,050
	Grand Total ...	30,628	366	9,875 979	35,086	85,53,597	7 950	93,498	1,01,448	93,136	8,312	1,336	309	303	1,524	49,033	52,260

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Excluding Rs. 55,434 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Abatements	55 438
(2) Remission on account of Mauza Chikli	25
(3) Double entries of Mauzas Kukrai and Sunawal	31
Total ...	55,494

Secretariat Press Nagpur:—A H. R.,—8 4-1902.—250.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1901-1902.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2053, dated Pachmarhi, the 18th May 1903.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1902.

Reports of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on (*a*) Agriculture, (*b*) Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

The character of the monsoon of 1901 was unsatisfactory all over the Province. The rains set in late everywhere except in Chhattisgarh. The middle period was marked by continuous heavy falls which impeded agricultural operations. Finally, the monsoon ceased early. The Christmas rains practically failed. The extreme dryness of the latter part of the season led to extensive damage by caterpillars, grasshoppers and rats. Mandla had favourable harvests, and in Damoh the kharif crops were good; the cotton crop in the Nagpur Division was little short of normal, and in parts of Chhattisgarh the outturn of wheat was good. Elsewhere the outturns of the crops were below normal, although in some districts not largely so. It was even necessary to grant relief to some 2,600 persons in Chhattisgarh, and to supplement the demand for labour with works of land improvement in the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor.

2. In spite of the somewhat unsatisfactory character of the seasons there was distinct evidence of a general recovery during the year from the depression caused by the recent cycle of bad years. The area held by occupancy tenants has decreased slightly, but there has been an increase in the total occupied area. The figures of Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda and Bhandara exhibit a decrease in the area of occupied land, which largely represents land actually abandoned two years ago, but shown, under the rules, as in tenants' occupation until this year. There has been an increase in the rent-roll and generally speaking, wherever figures are available, they show that rental collections have been decidedly good, especially considering the general character of the harvests. In Hoshangabad special assistance to malguzars in collecting their rents was found necessary, and in some other districts there have been signs of withholding payment in the hope of the grant of more remissions. On the whole, however, the succession of bad seasons, with the extensive suspensions and remissions entailed by them, appear to have resulted in much less demoralization than might have been expected. The Khurai Tahsil of Saugor, the Hatta Tahsil of Damoh, the rice tracts of Seoni, the districts of Hoshangabad and Betul, the rice tracts of the Nagpur Division, the Janjgir Tahsil of Bilaspur and parts of the Raipur District are reported to be still suffering from depression and will require careful nursing for some time to come. Generally speaking, the tenants seem to have made more progress towards recovery than the landlords, and at the same time to have improved their positions as against the latter class, and to show a greater readiness to avail themselves of the protection which the law affords to them. In spite of this the relations between landlord and tenant, with the usual exception of the Chhattisgarh Chamars, are reported as good, especially in the case of old-established landlords, and instances of oppression on the part of malguzars seem to be rare. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, however, reports that malguzars do not now finance their tenants to anything like the extent that was usual ten years ago. Conciliation proceedings were during the year successfully extended to the Hoshangabad and Bhandara Districts, and are being contemplated for Betul. The malguzars in

Raipur have also commenced to petition for them, but there is room for doubt whether the conditions in that district are such as to justify the hope that they could be advantageously carried out in it. The beneficial effects of conciliation in accelerating progress towards agricultural recovery continue to be observed in Damoh, Saugor and Balaghat Districts.

3. It is satisfactory to learn from the reports that the recent famine and the construction of tanks as relief-works appear to have stimulated the minds of the people in the direction of improving the methods of agriculture and especially of irrigation. The experiments in rabi embankment in the Khurai Tahsil are reported to have aroused great interest and some emulation. In Mandla, there is a slow but steady substitution of juar for the smaller millets, hitherto the staple food of the aboriginal tribes. The newly instituted District Agricultural Associations, which are alluded to in paragraph 39 of the Director of Agriculture's Report on Agriculture for the year 1901-1902, forwarded to the Government of India under cover of this office letter No. 1087, dated the 11th March 1903, are also reported to have brought to light quite a number of practical seekers after knowledge. In Hoshangabad five demonstration farms were started to improve the cultivation of juari, and experiments in rabi embankment were made. In the rice tracts of the Nagpur Division a policy of improving irrigation has been instituted on two good lines, *viz.*, large irrigation works to protect groups of villages and the improvement of village tanks on a system of grants-in-aid. A number of village tanks are already being improved upon this system. In Chhattisgarh the people are also reported as interested in irrigation, but as wanting capital to carry it out and as reluctant to take loans from Government for the purpose. Demonstration farms have been started in the Division and have attained some success in juar cultivation where the quality and drainage of the soil have been suitable. Of such land there is reported to be abundance. These experiments are extending into the Feudatory States. Some progress has been made in the distribution of selected seed, and an interesting series of experiments for the extermination of grasshoppers has been conducted with considerable success in Bilaspur. The method pursued was to collect these insects in drag nets drawn over the fields while the crops are young and able to recover from the injuries caused by the nets.

4. The Government loan account (principal) stands thus (in thousands of rupees) :— Statements C and D.

	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
Outstanding at commencement of the year	38,11	19,98
Remitted	4,41	38
Collected	10,89	5,50
Advanced	3,08	55
Outstanding at close of the year	25,89	14,65

5. Mr. Hewett regrets that the materials necessary to give a review of the financial results of the five preceding years have not been collected in time for this resolution. This is owing to the fact that by an oversight the requisite instructions on the point were omitted from the orders issued on receipt of Mr. Fuller's letter of 26th September 1901. The information will be given next year as desired by the Government of India.

6. About half the outstandings under the Agriculturists' Loans Act relate to the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, which also claim the bulk of the remissions and about half the collections. Advances were made most largely in the depressed districts of Saugor, Betul, Hoshangabad and Raipur. Most of the

remissions represent sums of which recovery was hopeless, but some part of them are the results of the action of the State in taking part, with other creditors, in conciliation proceedings.

7. The bulk of advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act were made in the Saugor District, with the object of extirpating the *kans* grass which has done so much damage to the black cotton soil. The Nagpur Division absorbs over three-quarters of the provincial outstandings and transactions under this Act.

8. Good progress has been made in the work of unravelling the various loan accounts from the confusion into which a succession of large advances hurriedly made during the recent famines had reduced them, and in consolidating them and clearing them of irrecoverable balances. The work is practically finished in the Jubbulpore Division. It has been begun in the Nerbudda and Nagpur Divisions. It also made excellent progress in the Chhattisgarh Division, where unfortunately further consideration will be necessary in view of the failure of the last kharif crops. It is practically certain that further extensive remissions of outstanding loans will be called for in Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur and, perhaps, in other districts. It is to be hoped that in the current year much of the outstandings in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions will be recovered.

9. There is an almost unanimous opinion as to the advantages of the system of making loans on joint responsibility, which seems to have succeeded wherever it has had a fair trial. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is satisfied that it possesses decided advantages not only from the point of view of simplicity of accounts and convenience of collection, but also because it acts as a deterrent to applications for loans except when they are really wanted. Mr. Hewett agrees with the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division that Government should not attempt the impossible task of replacing the private money-lender in ordinary years, and should reserve its resources for seasons of exceptional calamity when private capital shows signs of exhaustion. Similarly, he agrees with the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division that the principle of joint responsibility should be strictly enforced, at any rate as soon as a measure of prosperity has been re-established, with a view of deterring future applications for loans when they are not really needed.

10. The demand of land revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 84,28,321, a figure which shows an increase of some Rs. 53,000. The increase is due to the re-settlement of the Drug Tahsil in Raipur; to expiry of abatements in Saugor and Seoni, and to progressive assessments in Balaghat. Abatements in Narsinghpur, rendered necessary by deterioration of villages, produced a decrease of some Rs. 9,000. Other changes call for no remark.

Statement E.

11. The very liberal remissions of famine arrears granted under orders of the Government of India have gone a long way towards clearing the accounts, and it is to be hoped and expected that all districts will shortly be able to show a clean slate.

Statement F.

12. Out of the current demand it was found necessary to suspend half a lakh in Jubbulpore, and remit rather over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the Betul, Raipur, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Balaghat and Seoni Districts. Allowing for these concessions, the collection of the net current demand (Rs. 80,65,723) has been extraordinarily good.

13. After such a prolonged cycle of bad years it was not to be expected that the revenue would be promptly collected without considerable resort to coercive processes. In many districts, notably in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Betul, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur, the atmosphere of suspension and remission in which the people have recently lived had bred distinct signs of demoralization and a tendency on the part of both malguzars and tenants to withhold payment, which they could easily make, in the hope of thereby obtaining further concessions. It was most essential to combat this tendency promptly and sharply. The

Statement G.

comparatively small percentage of cases in which arrest was followed by imprisonment and goods were actually attached or sold, satisfy the Officiating Chief Commissioner that, speaking generally, coercion was not unduly resorted to in cases where real hardship would ensue. The number of mahals sold was only 15, and of these 12 were the property of one man, a pleader in the Balaghat district, who has long been a wilful defaulter. While, however, Mr. Hewett is satisfied that the issue of coercive processes generally was not conducted in such a way as to cause actual hardship, he cannot regard it as satisfactory that only 991 writs of demand were issued, while 7,989 attachments were ordered and 1,826 of them effected. The principles to be followed in determining what form of process should be issued are laid down in Revenue Book Circular No. I—1 in which, *inter alia*, directions are given as to the preparation of separate lists of malguzars to whom writs of demand should ordinarily issue, and of those in whose cases arrest or attachment of property are the most suitable forms of process. The Commissioner of Chhattisgarh observes that Tahsildars seldom exercise a wise discretion in selecting defaulters for the various processes, and it is evident that, if lists such as are contemplated in the Circular just referred to are to be maintained at all, they should be constantly revised. This revision has, it would appear, not been as regularly effected as it should have been. Mr. Hewett finds it difficult to believe, since less than 1,000 writs of demand were issued during the year, that unauthorized processes were not resorted to by Tahsildars. This matter requires constant attention at the hands of Commissioners and members of the District staff. Upon the whole Mr. Hewett cannot regard the figures regarding the coercive processes issued during the year under review as altogether satisfactory. He is of opinion that more supervision is required over Tahsildars in this matter, and has under consideration a means of improving the control over these officers by assigning definite duties in connection with the collection of the land revenue to Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners over Sub-Divisions of districts. These officers would carry on these duties in strict subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, but they would relieve the latter of detailed work for which he is sometimes unable to find the time.

14. The demand for land revenue not on the roll is mainly on account of revenue due from ryotwari villages. Rs. 1,94,645 were collected out of a current demand of Rs. 2,28,729; including collections for previous years the amount paid in to Government was practically equivalent to the current demand. The ryotwari villages are most important in Nimar, Mandla, Chanda, and Balaghat. Mr. Hewett was not at all satisfied with what he saw of the administration of the ryotwari villages of the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat District (in which there are 269) during a recent tour in that tract. It appears to him that the management has lacked system, and that improvements have been starved. Orders have been issued to remedy this state of things, and it is hoped that a substantial sum will be expended in improvements in these villages during the current year.

15. The amalgamated report on the Land Record Department and on the operations of the Settlement Department, which, under recent orders of the Government of India, is published separately from the Land Revenue Report, shows on the whole a satisfactory year's work.

16. With the object of improving the Land Record work of Chhattisgarh, the inefficiency of which was commented on by the Government of India, the Land Record Staff in Bilaspur was completely revised and strengthened during the year, and similar proposals for Raipur have been approved since the close of the year. In other districts an increase in the number of posts of Assistant Superintendents, Assistant Patwari Fund clerks and office peons awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State. This revision of establishment involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 58,000, for which a grant from provincial revenues will be required. The prospects of the staff have been considerably improved by nearly doubling the number of Assistant Superintendents and the deputation of members of the staff to other departments of service.

17. The Patwari Fund opened the year with a deficit of some Rs. 2,83,000, which was made good by a provincial contribution, and closed with a credit balance of nearly one and a half lakhs, the receipts being exceptionally large owing to the collection of arrears of previous years.

18. The year has been marked by various important changes in the system of Land Records. The majmua rasid-bahi or village compilation of rental collections has been introduced in addition to the receipt books already maintained for each tenant separately. Steps have been taken, in some cases with only partial success, to instruct the Land Record Staff in the somewhat complicated procedure necessitated by the recent changes in the law on the subjects of the appropriation of payments to rent account, the avoidance of transfers, and the accrual of occupancy rights in transferred *sir* land. Revised instructions have now been issued which should clear up some doubtful points which had arisen in the interpretation of the law restricting transfers by tenants. The duty of maintaining the Circle Note Book has been transferred from the Superintendent of Land Records to the Kanungo, while that of the Village Note Book has been taken from the latter and made over to Revenue Inspectors. The last of these records continues to be found most useful to officers on tour. The jamabandi in ryotwari villages has been abandoned as being superfluous in addition to the kistbandi. The abolition of the pandhri tax has also relieved the staff of the occupation register which was maintained for that purpose.

19. The weak points appearing from the annual reports, to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner wishes to draw the particular attention of Deputy Commissioners, are the omission of some Tahsildars to take stringent action for the upkeep of village boundary-marks, and the general failure of all grades of officers from Tahsildars to Deputy Commissioners to pay adequate attention to the checking of entries in the land records in the field. There has indeed been some improvement in the latter respect during the year under review, but the returns are still very unsatisfactory. Four Tahsildars did no testing at all, and in the districts of Seoni and Balaghat the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants neglected this work altogether. This work has, from its inherent importance, a strong claim on the time of Revenue Officers, since no Deputy Commissioner can administer his district efficiently unless he is in touch with the Land Record work of it. It is also, in Mr. Hewett's opinion, invaluable in training junior officers in revenue matters and bringing them into close acquaintance with the language and life of the agricultural communities. The Officiating Chief Commissioner therefore looks to Deputy Commissoners not only to do a reasonable amount of inspection themselves, but to insist on the same from their Assistants and Tahsildars, in particular from the junior Assistants sent to them for training. The Officiating Chief Commissioner will not overlook negligence in this respect in future.

20. The number of sanads granted for agricultural improvements has fallen from 508 in the previous year to 314. Mr. Hewett agrees with the Director of Land Records that the variation in the figures from district to district indicates a want of sustained attention to this subject on the part of the District staff, and trusts that this feature will be found to have disappeared when the record of the urrent year's work has to be written.

21. Fair progress has been made in the difficult task of inducing patwaris to reside in their circles, and in instructing and training them. The Officiating Chief Commissioner endorses the remarks of the Director regarding the importance of training classes, which should always be regularly held. The number of punishments inflicted on patwaris has decreased. Nearly half of the total number of punishments were inflicted in the Chhattisgarh Division, where the recent measures to reduce the size of charges and increase the pay and prospects of the staff will, it is hoped, soon bear good fruit. On the whole the discipline of patwaris has been satisfactory. Mr. Hewett agrees with Mr. Sly as to the advisability of granting rewards for specially good work, and he thinks that if these rewards were bestowed by the Deputy Commissioner in person with some publicity (as he believes is sometimes done), the effect of the pecuniary encouragement given would be enhanced.

22. In addition to their ordinary duties the Land Record staff have had much extra work in the preparation of schemes for suspension, remission and abatement of the land revenue demand. They have also given considerable assistance in demonstrating practical improvements in agriculture and the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. The sale of quinine by patwaris is gradually spreading, over 30,000 one-pice packets having been sold during the year.

23. Settlement operations have suffered both from the bad health of the staff in some localities and from the failure of the rice crop, which necessitated an early return of patwaris to their villages in connection with the possible necessity of relief measures.

24. In Raipur the Settlement of the Drug Tahsil has been completed and announced, but all further re-settlement operations, except in one group, have been temporarily abandoned owing to the deterioration caused by successive famines followed by another crop failure. In Chanda operations were continued, and, considering the difficulties to be faced, good progress has been made under Mr. P. Hemingway. In Sambalpur also, under difficulties, an excellent start has been made by Mr. Dewar. Map-correction has been completed in Chhattisgarh. Mr. Scott has also made excellent progress in the survey and assessment of the zamindari estates of Raipur, and Mr. B. Jagannath has done good work in the ryotwari settlement of Nimar and Hoshangabad. An important part of the year's work has been the temporary abatement of rents and revenue in districts where deterioration has resulted from the previous famines and crop failures. Such abatements have been made in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Balaghat and Betul, giving considerable relief in deteriorated villages. The process of excising culturable land from Government forest and settling it on the ryotwari system continues, and some 42,000 acres, assessed at nearly Rs. 15,000, were allotted during the year. There are still some 400,000 acres available for allotment.

25. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is obliged to Mr. Sly for his able and conscientious control of the department committed to his charge and for his careful and lucid report. The report has not been submitted punctually this year, a circumstance to some extent due to the delay in the issue of the orders as to the form in which it should be submitted in future. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that Mr. Sly will in succeeding years arrange that it shall be punctually submitted.

26. There has been a general increase in the numbers of transfers in land, except in the depressed districts of Saugor and Balaghat and in the comparatively prosperous district of Sambalpur. In Balaghat the small number of transfers is attributed to the success of the conciliation proceedings. There has been a rise generally in the price of land sold by private sale, but the consideration money paid in the case of sales over the province generally is, calculated on the land revenue, less than in the previous year. In some parts, particularly in Saugor and the rice tracts of the Nagpur Division, the value of land is low, but elsewhere there are distinct signs that it is recovering its value. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division mentions that in Arvi and Katol land has never commanded so high a price as at present, and Mr. Hewett has himself been struck with the very large multiple of the revenue assessed which has been estimated and in some cases realised in sales in the flourishing parts of that Division. As a rule the transfers, especially the private ones, were in favour of agriculturists. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad and Mr. Crump, when acting as Commissioner in the Nerbudda Division, expressed the opinion that the chief obstacle in the way of agricultural recovery is the presence of a number of useless and indebted malguzars and tenants who will have to make way for better men. Mr. Hewett does not regard the change of ownership in such cases as regrettable, so long as those who oust the existing owners are themselves professional agriculturists.

Statement J.

27. Partition work was practically in abeyance in Chhattisgarh owing to settlement and map-correction operations. Elsewhere good progress has been made in this branch of revenue work, except in Saugor, Chhindwara and Wardha. Two hundred applications for partition were filed during the year. Of the 103 cases pending before Deputy Commissioners at the close of the year, 32 belonged to the Wardha and 18 to the Nagpur Districts; of the 31 pending in Commissioners' Courts, 23 were pending in the Court of the Commissioner of Nagpur. Work generally has been exceedingly heavy in the Nagpur Division, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes that the number of pending cases will be reduced in the current year.

Statement K.

There are complaints that excessive partition is leading to difficulty in revenue administration in the Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur Districts, and the advisability of checking or limiting excessive sub-divisions has been suggested. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division mentions that cases have occurred in the Jubbulpore District in which the sub-division into smaller shares of shares in a mahal, which have already been privately partitioned, has been applied for and effected by the Revenue Court. He considers that such partitions are illegal on the ground that the Land Revenue Act provides for the partition of mahals only and not the partition of pattis, and he further suggests that the power given to Commissioners under Section 136-R of the Act to quash partition proceedings could properly be used for the purpose of restricting generally the excessive sub-division complained of. As at present advised the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no necessity for placing any limits on imperfect partitions, nor can he find any provision in the Land Revenue Act which would enable this to be done, were it desirable. It seems to him that the difficulties in the collection of land revenue can readily be surmounted if the system of joint responsibility is properly enforced, and the provisions of Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act are readily used. Nor can Mr. Hewett agree that excessive sub-division would in itself be sufficient grounds for either the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner to quash proceedings. The powers that are given to these officers by Sections 136-Q (2) and 136-R, respectively, are clearly only meant to be exercised on the discovery of some such objection as is described in Section 136-F or on the ground of faulty execution of the partition. In regard to the Jubbulpore cases alluded to, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that any co-sharer has under the Act a right to claim imperfect partition, and that his right to an authoritative separation in severalty of the land which represents his fractional interest in the mahal is not affected by the fact that his share in the mahal happens to be included in a patti which has already been partitioned off by private arrangement.

Statements L and M.

28. The figures in Statements L and M regarding revenue applications and suits between landlord and tenant exhibit great fluctuations. Applications to avoid surrenders and transfers of occupancy and ordinary holdings show an increase. Applications for permission to transfer occupancy rights in *sir* have increased in some districts and decreased in others: they are most numerous in the Raipur, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur Districts. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division brings to notice attempts to evade this provision of the law by means of a prior lease in perpetuity of cultivating rights in *sir* before sale of the mahal. This device seems to be of doubtful legality since it appears to have been the intention of the legislature that the malguzar should not create tenancy rights in *sir* land which would militate against his own right of occupancy accruing on the loss of his malguzari right. There are signs of the increased value of land in the applications to enhance ordinary tenants' rent in Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Wardha: this has led in the Nagpur Division to an increase in the purchases of occupancy rights; elsewhere these purchases show a decline. There has been a very large increase (1,080 to 1,964) in applications for ejectment in execution for arrears of rent; this process has been chiefly resorted to in Narsinghpur and Raipur. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division speaks favourably of it as a means of realising rents and getting rid of useless tenants, and the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh recognises in it the best way of dealing with refractory Chamar tenants. There has also been a considerable increase (649 to 956) in applications for summary reinstatement after ejectment: these are most frequent in the Jubbulpore and Wardha districts. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division notices a tendency to try to convert this summary procedure into regular suits for the establishment of title.

29. There were 481 applications from lambardars for summary recovery of revenue from pattidars. As observed above it seems to the Officiating Chief Commissioner that the use of this procedure would go far to mitigate the administrative difficulties which some Commissioners complain of as due to the excessive partition and sub-division of shares in mahals.

30. The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets to notice a tendency on the part of Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners to send cases before them in their judicial capacity for report by the Tahsildar. This practice

is most objectionable; it causes delay and transfers to the shoulders of the Tahsildar, who is fully occupied with work of his own, a burden which should be undertaken by the Assistant Commissioner or Extra-Assistant Commissioner as the case may be. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will rigorously repress this practice.

31. Civil litigation between landlords and tenants is chiefly confined to suits for arrears of rent by landlords and for recovery of possession by tenants. Both classes of suits show an increase during the year under review.

32. The new rules on the subject of land acquisition have generally worked well, though some modifications, which are now under consideration, seem to be required in them; and good progress has been made in reducing the pending files of these cases. In Chanda and Hoshangabad, where delay has occurred, there have been special reasons to account for it. The most important piece of land acquisition work of the year was that in connection with the Satpura Railway.

Statement N.

33. Good progress has also been made in clearing the files of decrees transferred to Collectors for execution in all districts, except Raipur, where the Deputy Commissioner is undoubtedly overworked. Proposals have been made to the Government of India for a reduction in the size of the district. The improvement has been effected in spite of a general increase in the number of cases instituted everywhere except in Sambalpur. The figures in Statement N are misleading, as many cases shown as pending are only retained as such during the periods of leases, and others are before the Conciliation Boards. There is still a good deal of time wasted over protracted enquiries into cases in which it might have been recognised at the outset that sale was inevitable. Not much can be learnt from the figures of purchase money realised in these sales, as they take no account of the encumbrances, which to all intents and purposes form part of the purchase money, and also because in a large number of cases the decree-holder is himself the purchaser, and he is almost always willing to bid up to the amount of his decree, irrespective of the value of the land, as he has not got to throw good money in the shape of cash after bad.

34. The work of the village mukaddams is generally well reported on. The process of providing mukaddam-gomashtas with proper remuneration in the shape of rent-free land continues.

35. With the exception of the Gandas of Sambalpur the village watchmen are everywhere favourably reported on. In some districts abatements in land revenue have diminished their profits, and in many cases they have had to receive assistance from Government officers in securing their dues. In Saugor it was found necessary to make a special grant for the relief of indigent kotwars. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division reports that the principal defaulters in the matter of paying kotwars' dues are malguzars, and suggests that fining the mukaddams—one of whose duties is to assist the kotwars in the recovery of their dues—would have a good effect. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would like to see this experiment tried, and, if the results are successful, extended. There is no doubt that this humble class of public servant is a most important factor in successful administration, and Mr. Hewett hopes that District Officers will devote careful attention to the work of securing to them the remuneration to which they are entitled. It seems to him possible that in some recent settlements the provisions of the wajib-ul-arz may in some cases have deprived the kotwars of many of their old customary dues, without making sufficient provision for their maintenance by a rate on rents, which, being new to the people, is not paid as punctually as it should be. This is particularly likely to be the case where deterioration of villages has necessitated an abatement of rents, Mr. Hewett will be obliged if Commissioners will give this subject their attention, and will welcome any suggestions that they may have to make on the subject.

36. The despatch of revenue business has been fairly prompt and the pending files have been generally reduced. The Officiating Chief Commissioner notices with pleasure the success attained in the Jubbulpore, Bhandara and Bilaspur Districts in this respect. The

Statement O.

results are not so satisfactory in Raipur which, as noted above, is a very large and heavy district.

37. The office of Chief Commissioner was held by Sir Andrew Fraser up till 15th September 1902 and thenceforward till the close of the year by Mr. Hewett.

38. Mr. Hewett is much indebted to Messrs. Carey, Fox-Strangways, Craddock and Crump for their assistance and the interesting reports which they have punctually submitted, as also to the Deputy Commissioners, Assistants and Tahsildars whose names have been brought to his favourable notice therein, particularly Messrs. Maw, Low and Montgomerie. The year was one of hard work left behind by the famine, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner congratulates the Revenue staff generally on the zeal and success with which it was performed.

39. Mr. Hewett regrets the late submission of this Resolution, which is due to changes in the Secretariat.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 26-5-1903—250.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1901-02.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1901-02.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1901-02.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1901-02.

E.—Statistical Tables.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1901-1902.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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No. C-411, dated the 13th December 1902.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1901-02.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Rainfall.

1. The monsoon of 1901 began late and ended early. There was heavy and continuous rain from the middle of July to the beginning of September; but notwithstanding this the total rainfall fell considerably short of the normal, and the premature cessation of the monsoon was followed by a hot and dry September and October. The Christmas rains were either altogether absent or very light, and in February the northern districts were visited by some severe frosts.

Outturn of crops.

2. These conditions were not favourable to either kharif or rabi, and the only district where the crops may be said to have been good is Mandla, which had the benefit of a good fall of rain in the end of September. In Damoh also, for the same reason, the kharif outturn was on the whole good. Elsewhere the kharif crops, especially rice, suffered severely from the absence of good autumn rain, which the lateness of the sowings made even more essential than usual. In the northern districts the rabi sowings were effected with difficulty, germination was bad, and the extreme dryness of the soil induced a plague of caterpillars which did great damage to wheat, while the minor rabi crops suffered severely in Saugor and seriously in Damoh and part of Jubbulpore from the frosts of February. The "Season and Crop Report," published by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in September, gives the outturn of rice at 120 in Mandla, 70 in Jubbulpore, and 75—83 elsewhere, and that of til at less than 80 everywhere, while juar varies from 63 in Saugor to 100 and 105 in Mandla and Damoh. Wheat is given at 75 in Saugor and 90—100 elsewhere, and gram at less than 80 in Saugor and Damoh, and from 90 to 105 elsewhere.

Changes in occupation of land and tenures.

3. The occupied area has increased by about 120,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. The increase has been most marked in Seoni and Mandla, in the latter of which districts it means a rapid recovery in ryotwari cultivation, temporarily checked by the famines. But malguzars also have everywhere, except in Saugor, added to their home-farms; and the figures in column 24 of Statement A show a marked reduction in the proportion of it which they let to sub-tenants. All districts except Mandla and Seoni show as usual a reduction in the area held by occupancy tenants; and in Mandla the increase is entirely among the Government ryots of ryotwari villages, who are classed as occupancy tenants; among occupancy tenants proper there has been a reduction. This has everywhere been accompanied by substantial increases in the ordinary tenancy area. In Saugor, Damoh, and Mandla the increase in ordinary and decrease in occupancy area is attributed in part to the effect of Land Record Circular No. 36. This Circular has caused a good deal of trouble in the Saugor District: I understand that its amendment is under consideration. There has been a considerable increase in the area of rent-free service land owing to the steps taken to put the remuneration of mukaddam-gomashtas on a proper footing.

Rent collections.

4. The total rental demand has risen only by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in the tenancy area. This is owing to the effect of the suspensions of revenue and rent granted in Jubbulpore. The collections have been remarkably good. In Jubbulpore, owing to a good rabi harvest in the "bundhwas" lands, nearly 4 lakhs of arrears were collected in addition to the full current demand; in Damoh and Mandla the total collections practically equalled the current demand, and it is only in Saugor that they fell seriously short of it (82 per cent.). I am not sure that the figures for this district allow fully for the effect of suspensions; but even if they do, the result is not unsatisfactory considering the conditions of the year. It is noted that the collections in Damoh were the best since 1891-92, and the same is probably the case in other districts.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

5. The losses over the kharif harvest necessitated liberal suspensions of revenue in the rice tracts of Jubbulpore and Seoni and over a great part of the Saugor District. In the Khurai Tahsil there was even a threatening of actual distress. No actual relief was required beyond a grant of Rs. 1,500 for necessitous kotwars, but substantial sums were spent, both directly and in the form of takavi, on works of land improvement, of which the object was partly to give employment to the labouring classes. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore remarks that in spite of the repeated calamities of season from which parts of his districts have suffered, he did not receive a single complaint or petition for relief from either malguzar or tenant. The people have learnt to trust to the Land Record Staff. The same thing struck me in marching through Khurai. Mr. Standen also remarks that malguzars appear to have been harder hit than tenants by the famines, and I think this is certainly the case. Suspensions of revenue, involving corresponding suspensions of rents, often mean actual loss to malguzars who have not large home-farms, as is shown by their readiness in some cases to overstate the outturn of the crops. And the famine has been a great solvent of old customs by which malguzars added in various ways to their authorised rent receipts. Tenants are now readier to resist illegal demands. Again the debt conciliation operations in Saugor and Damoh benefited tenants to a much greater degree than malguzars. For these and other reasons, malguzars do not now finance their tenants to anything like the extent that was usual ten years ago; and the value of a village depends almost entirely on the proportion of sir land which it contains. Looking at the Division as a whole the condition of malguzars varies very greatly. There is prosperity in the Jubbulpore haveli; the Mandla District as a whole seems to have completely recovered; and in parts of the other districts there are many malguzars in a satisfactory position; but in the depressed tracts, the Khurai and Hatta tahsils, and the rice tracts of Seoni, little recovery is yet visible. Tenants on the other hand are, generally speaking, in nearly as good a position as they were before the famines. Although the debt conciliation scheme failed of its full effect, because it assumed normal seasons and was immediately followed by a bad one, it yet relieved the tenants in Damoh and Saugor of a great load of debt. Proofs of their improved condition may be seen; firstly, in the good collections of arrears of rent, and, secondly, in the fact stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh on the authority of the merchants of that town, that twice as much silver was sold to villagers this year as last year. The cropped area in Damoh this year was greater than in any year since 1891-92, and where cropping is still short, it is due more to the death or disappearance of tenants than to restricted cultivation by those who remain.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

6. Notwithstanding the general strengthening of the position of tenants, due partly to the pressure of hard times and partly to legislation, there is still a consensus of opinion that the relations between them and the malguzars are on the whole decidedly good. Evidence of this may be found in the success which has generally attended the system followed in this Division of allowing malguzars discretion in distributing suspensions of revenue among their tenants. The one man in the Division who is picked out in the District Report as a conspicuously bad landlord is the Diwan of Seoni, and his faults are mainly neglect and indifference. I think that the great majority of villages owned by one man are well managed; where trouble occurs is in villages split up, by private or official partition, between a number of shareholders, collecting rents and paying revenue separately. This sub-division of rights and responsibilities is the principal difficulty of revenue administration in this division at present.

Improved methods of cultivation.

7. Another effect of the famines, which may turn out to be ephemeral, but which for the moment at any rate is encouraging, is a marked tendency towards improved methods of cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore notices the fact that irrigation was of so little importance at last settlement that no separate factor was proposed for irrigated land, whereas in the last year or two it has become quite common in the rice tracts. The experiments in rabi embankment, now being carried out by the Irrigation Department in the Khurai Tahsil, have aroused great interest and

some emulation. In Mandla there is a slow but steady substitution of juar for the smaller millets, and the first meetings of the newly-instituted District Agricultural Associations brought to light quite a number of practical seekers after knowledge. Applications for land improvement sanads are not numerous, but 52 were issued in Mandla.

Agricultural loans.

8. The outstandings on account of agricultural loans are still very heavy, amounting at the end of the year to 7 lakhs for the Division. But a great deal was done during the year to clear the accounts of irrecoverable arrears, to collect what was recoverable, and to overhaul and re-write the registers. The collection during the year amounted to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. In Jubbulpore, as the Deputy Commissioner admits, more might certainly have been collected for the *haveli*, but elsewhere the collections were, I think, quite sufficient. In Seoni, where pressure was applied somewhat injudiciously, and at a wrong time. by an inexperienced Tahsildar; and in Damoh where, I think, somewhat too liberal promises of remission had been made at the time of the debt conciliation proceedings, some discontent arose, but in both cases the pressure was relaxed by the Deputy Commissioner before any harm had been done. The remissions amounted to about Rs. 1,10,000. A considerable part of this was given in combination with a debt conciliation scheme, and the rest was merely a writing-off of old irrecoverable items. The largest outstandings still remaining are now in Saugor and Damoh. The examination of arrear accounts was not completed in Saugor, and there will doubtless be a good many items here and not a few in other districts, which will ultimately prove irrecoverable; but there has been enough for the present of general enquiries and general remissions. All that is being done now is to take up individual hard cases as they come to light and send them up for remission in half-yearly lists.

9. The inevitable hurry with which very large sums were distributed during the famines has led to a great deal of confusion and inaccuracy in the takavi registers, and their correction has been a troublesome business. The registers are now mostly in good order; the work was particularly well done in Damoh.

10. After the enormous proportions which the business has attained in recent years, the amount given out this year, Rs. 88,424, seems very small: Rs. 67,415 were advanced in Saugor, and the remainder in the affected tracts of Jubbulpore and Seoni. There were no applications in Damoh.

11. It was noted last year that loans in this Division are always given out on the system of joint responsibility. But in my inspections of tahsil offices, I have found that this responsibility is very rarely enforced. I have pointed out that if this is not done the system becomes a farce. During the first season every effort should be made to collect from each debtor individually, before enforcing the joint responsibility, but after that the Tahsildar should collect from anyone who can be made to pay, whether he has paid up his own share or not. This will of course lead to complaints at first, but the result will be that insolvent and thriftless applicants will in future be kept out.

Land Improvement and Famine loans

12. Some Rs. 36,000 were collected during the year on account of land improvement and famine loans and Rs. 4,400 remitted. The balance outstanding is about Rs. 1,40,000. The accounts of these loans were examined and cleared with the others.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collection.

Changes in the demand.

13. Besides the petty changes due to resumptions of muafi grants, &c., there were some further abatements of the revenue demand during the year. The suspensions of about Rs. 20,000 given in the previous year in the rice tracts of Seoni were converted into abatements for three years, and the abatements given three years ago in the Saugor, Rehli, and Banda tahsils of the Saugor District were continued for a further period of three years. I have recently had to propose further abatements in a few villages in Damoh where continued deterioration has made the revenue unpayable.

14. The remissions of arrears of revenue granted in commemoration of the Coronation amounted to Rs. 4,21,951. Collections of arrears made during the year amounted to Rs. 59,998, and the balance outstanding is Rs. 54,948. Nearly the whole of this consists of suspended revenue in the Jubbulpore District, and these suspensions will nearly all have to be converted into remissions on account of further crop failures. The arrear account will thus almost entirely disappear. Collections on current account, after deducting the large suspensions given in Saugor and Jubbulpore, amounted to 99 per cent. in Saugor and Mandla, 98 per cent. in Jubbulpore and Seoni, and 97 per cent. in Damoh. In the Mandla and Seoni districts 98 and 67 per cent. of the ryotwari demand was collected; and if the collection of arrears be included, the percentages are 93 and 101. The Seoni ryotwari villages are very poor ones, and possibly some of them might have been allowed to share more in the concessions made to deteriorated malguzari villages. Their accounts will be examined after next February's collections have been made. Old ryotwari arrears were remitted to the extent of Rs. 50,459, and the outstanding balance is now only about Rs. 6,000.

Collections.

15. Except in the Jubbulpore District the number of coercive processes issued was extraordinarily small—55 warrants of arrest and 223 of attachment in four districts, and only 20 sales of movable property actually effected. The special difficulties in the Sehora Tahsil of Jubbulpore were referred to last year, and the Deputy Commissioner notes a tendency on the part of the well-to-do *haveli* malguzars to delay payment. The tendency is, I think, general, and is one of the results of the atmosphere of concession in which we have been living for some years past. I found in one tahsil that the Tahsildar was in the habit of issuing informal notices of demand free of charge, which is of course the way to encourage dilatoriness. There is generally not enough promptness in dealing with habitual defaulters.

Coercive processes.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

16. The Deputy Commissioner has found that the checking and verification of muafi grants has been somewhat neglected during the past few years in Jubbulpore. There is in this district a very large number of muafi plots, far too many to be personally inspected every year by the Tahsildars; the Deputy Commissioner is arranging to have them inspected systematically. The registers are full of errors, and are now being thoroughly overhauled and corrected. In other districts there is nothing of importance to note under this head.

Resumption of muafis.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

17. The number of private sales of mahals or shares rose again from 444 to 491, that of mortgages with possession from 46 to 81, and that of sales or foreclosures by order of the Court from 118 to 199. The increase is most marked in the Jubbulpore District. In Saugor the private sales have decreased, while those by order of the Court have increased, and in this district alone it is said that land values are still falling. Generally it is found that the prices obtained at Court sales tend to improve, and in Mandla it is said that the bids frequently exceed the officially estimated value of the property. Better prices have recently been obtained for villages sold by the Court of Wards. Of the private transfers the great majority are in favour of agriculturists; this I have also noticed in dealing with applications for sanction to transfer sir land.

Transfers of properietary rights in land.

18. The pending file of partition cases had been reduced from 38 to 29, and very few of them are old cases. The work has been most promptly and efficiently done in Jubbulpore and Damoh, in which latter district the Deputy Commissioner took a large share in it himself. In Saugor alone the results are bad; the Deputy Commissioner promises to take the matter up.

Partitions.

19. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore has discovered that many of the partitions effected in his district are illegal. The applications are in many cases for partition of a small share out of a larger share that has already been imperfectly partitioned privately. The Act recognises partition of a *mahal* only, not of a patti, and consequently these applications ought strictly to be met, if allowed at all, by partition of the whole *mahal*, but in practice this has never been insisted on.

20. The perpetual sub-division of rights is, as I have remarked above, a great difficulty in the way of efficient revenue administration. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore writes :—

"In my opinion some discretion should be allowed to the Deputy Commissioner in the matter of granting applications for partition. I have referred to the difficulties involved in the multiplication of pattis. We cannot prevent private partitions, but we might at least refrain from swelling the number of pattis by official action. The sort of muddle into which things may drift under the partition system was well exemplified in a case lately disposed of, in which owing to the application for partition, four pattis became nine, including *shamilat* pattis."

The Act (Section 136-R) gives the Commissioner absolute power to quash the proceedings for any or no assigned reason. But the Commissioner does not ordinarily see the case until it is complete. I think that it is necessary, in the interests of revenue administration, to put some check on the present almost unlimited right of partition.

21. Of the special sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, the action taken under which is exhibited in Statement L, the only ones which have yet assumed importance are those relating to transfers of *sir* land and to execution of decrees by ejectment and applications for summary re-instatement. I observe that last year there were more *sir* applications in Jubbulpore than in any other district of the Province. The number has risen both in this district (104—115) and in the Division as a whole (179—203). In the majority of the cases that come before me the bargains are fair ones; but there is a substantial number of cases in which the proposals are obviously not for the benefit of the transferor, and where consequently the alteration in the law has been justified. The ejectment and re-instatement sections are freely resorted to in all districts.

Litigation between landlords and tenants.

22. In the matter of suits for arrears of rent there has been no very great departure from last year's figures. Except in Saugor, where crops were poor and suspensions large, the number of suits generally increased; but as there was a fall in Mandla also, where crops were good, I do not think that any inference can be drawn from the figures. Suits for ejectment and recovery also show, except in Saugor, a general increase.

Part V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

Land acquisition.

23. The principal land acquisition case during the year was that of the Satpura Railway. It was not very satisfactorily dealt with, and a good deal remains to be done this year; this is mainly due to delays on the part of the Railway authorities in marking out the land. Other cases have been promptly dealt with, and the new rules are reported to work well.

Collector's cases.

24. The amount of work done by Collectors in selling up or averting sale of landed property was considerably more than last year, the number of sales ordered rising from 475 to 713. In 176 cases sale was averted by payment or by temporary alienation, and sales were actually effected in 169 cases. The pending file has been substantially reduced in Saugor, where it was heavy. Of the 282 cases pending at the end of the year in the Division, a large number are cases in which leases have been given out; the number still under enquiry is very small.

In the great majority of cases where villages or shares were put up for sale, the occupancy rights in *sir* land were saved for the ex-proprietor. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore notes that sufficient publicity is not always given to these sales, and suggests that more of them might be effected by Tahsildars on the spot.

General Revenue business.

25. The figures in Statement XI, showing the disposal of general revenue business, are, I think, extremely creditable to District Officers. The pending file has been reduced from 2,083 (2,140 shown last year, but some heads have since been struck out) to 1,595, and the numbers of cases pending respectively over 6, 9 and 12 months from 62, 78 and 205 to 37, 26 and 116. The results are especially good in Jubbulpore.

Mukaddams.

26. The District reports as usual speak well of the work of mukaddams and kotwars. In Jubbulpore one mukaddam was fined, and in Damoh one was dismissed. This dismissal was criticised at the time as being unsuitable as a punishment, since a mukaddam's position carries duties rather than privileges. But the Deputy Commissioner reports that it was felt as a great disgrace and has had an excellent effect. During the year the arrangements for the proper remuneration of mukaddam-gomashtas by rent-free land were completed in all districts except Saugor; in Damoh 580 gomashtas thus obtained 2,974 acres.

Kotwars.

27. The kotwars in the northern districts are finding considerable difficulty in realizing the full amount of their dues. These have been reduced by the land revenue abatements, and in many deteriorated villages the total fees demandable, even if collected, cannot possibly suffice for the kotwars' maintenance, while his own allotment of land is often kans-grown and unculturable. In Saugor it was necessary to make a special grant for the relief of indigent kotwars. In Damoh the dues were collected in 53 cases by tahsil peons, 18 warrants of attachment being found necessary. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh estimates that not more than 100 of the kotwars in his district receive more than Rs. 36 per annum. But it must be remembered that, as the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor points out, the kotwars depend largely on "vails" at domestic occurrences, and the competition for the office proves that they are not so badly off as the figures seem to show.

Tours and Inspections.

28. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners varied from 95 in Saugor to 141 in Jubbulpore. Assistants and Extra-Assistants also did a great deal of touring in Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh. All tahsilis were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except those at Jubbulpore and Dindori. I myself spent 124 days on tour and inspected all the head-quarters offices and 10 of the 13 tahsilis.

Notice of Officers.

29. All the districts changed hands during the year except Damoh, where Mr. Maw held charge throughout the year. His revenue work has been very thorough and efficient. Mr. Standen, who took charge of the Jubbulpore District in the latter part of the year, has written an interesting report. Among Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Blennerhassett and Mr. Batchelor have been most conspicuous, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Pandit Krishnaji Anant and Munshi Sunder Lal. Most of the Tahsildars have done well; but I would select for special mention Wali Muhammad in Khurai, Khan Sahib Ahfazur-Rahim in Murwara, Kunj Behari Lal in Damoh, Bindeshri Pershad in Seoni, Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhle in Mandla, and Muhammad Ali Haqqani in Dindori. Of the Naib-Tahsildars, Imdad Hussain in Mandla, Abdul Ali in Hutta, Massarat Hussain in Seoni, and Misbah-ul-Usman in Sehora have done best.

CAMP MOHLI:
Dated the 13th December 1902.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,
Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—J. E. A., 22-12-02—250.

ANNEXURE B.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT,. 1902-03.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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No. 10233.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER,

Nerbudda Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Hoshangabad, the 6th December 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Division on the revenue administration of their districts for the year ending the 30th September 1902, together with my review of the same.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

2. The year was generally unfavourable for the crops in all districts of the Division. The late arrival of the monsoon and the continuous fall of rain, which lasted from the middle of July to the end of August with hardly any break, interferred with the cultivation of the kharif crops. The absence of rain in September did further harm, and also prevented the proper cultivation of the rabi crops. Rats, grasshoppers and insects did still more damage, especially in Nimar, Betul and Hoshangabad, and though no crop proved an absolute failure, the general outturn was everywhere below the normal. The districts of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara fared best, as the plague of insects hardly affected these districts, and the outturn of all crops over a normal area was in both cases over three-fourths of the normal. In Betul and Hoshangabad the losses sustained by the agriculturists were again large, and it was found necessary to grant remissions of revenue and rent in the tracts which were most affected. No famine relief was, however, required.

Area and rental statistics of the year.

3. In spite, however, of the unfavourable character of the season, the statistics of occupied area and rental collections give reason to hope that the agricultural depression, which has so long oppressed the Division, is passing away. All districts return an increase in occupied area, and even Betul records a recovery of 6,000 acres out of the 15,000 lost in the preceding year. This extension of occupied area is generally due to the cultivation of abandoned holdings, but in Nimar where the increase is greatest there is reported to be an extension of cultivation to land which has hitherto lain waste.

There is a slight fall in the area recorded as sir, due to the sale of villages and the retention by the old proprietors of cultivating rights in their sir; this is the inevitable result of the losses caused to the malguzars by the past bad seasons,

and it is a proof that the provisions of Section 45 of the Tenancy Act are ow ing to prevent the complete severance of the old proprietors from the land.

The system by which a tenant's name is retained on our land records for two years, in the absence of clear evidence that he has abandoned his holding, has obscured the full effects of the famine on the tenant community, but the results are more clearly shown this year than in the records of the preceding year. Land which has been abandoned and re-let, has passed into the possession of ordinary tenants, and the reduction in the area held by occupancy tenants, in spite of the conferral of fresh rights of this class, is an index of the losses sustained in all districts except Nimar. In that district, with its special tenant-right, the losses are obscured. All the other districts show a decrease both in the number of holdings and the area held by tenants of this class, but Betul is the only district where the decrease is serious. In this district, where the famine was most severe, there has been a fall of 800 in the number of the holdings and an abandonment of over 22,000 acres.

This reduction in occupancy area is, however, fully covered by the increase in the area held by ordinary tenants, and the number of holdings in this right has increased by over 4,000, and the area held by them by over 28,000 acres. In Hoshangabad alone has the number of holdings of ordinary tenants decreased in spite of an increase in the area held in this right, and a reduction of over 1,600 tenants out of 21,000 is a clear proof of the agricultural depression that pervades that district.

Except in Hoshangabad and Nimar, the rental demand of the year has increased, and in spite of the not too favourable seasons, the malguzars have succeeded in collecting a large portion of their demand both on current and arrears account. In Narsinghpur they have been especially successful, and that district shows every sign of an early return to agricultural prosperity. In Hoshangabad, where the tenants are perhaps more demoralised than in any other part of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Low, was compelled to take special measures to aid the malguzars. The Tahsildars were instructed to take up suits for rental arrears on the spot and to allow immediate execution of the decrees. This enabled them to make examples of well-to-do yet persistent defaulters, with most satisfactory results, and the collections though far below the standard of Narsinghpur are better than they have been for some years past.

In Betul the statistics of rental collection are not available, as the patwaris were all employed at head-quarters in connection with the proceedings for the abatement of revenue and rent, and could not be spared to prepare the necessary returns. The failure of the crops in this district would in any case have prevented the recovery of the demand in full, but the results were still less satisfactory, owing to the failure of the malguzars to collect their rents in time, in the hope that further remissions of revenue would be granted.

The Deputy Commissioners of Nimar and Chhindwara have not yet furnished me with the figures for their districts, and I am therefore unable to comment on the results obtained in those districts.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

4. In Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the agricultural classes have now fully recovered from the effects of the famine and are rapidly replenishing their stocks of grain, and the people of the Khandwa and Burhanpur tahsils also show a satisfactory progress towards recovery from their losses. In Hoshangabad, Betul and the Harsud Tahsil of Nimar, where the outturn of the crops this year was comparatively small, the progress is less complete, and special measures were required to aid the cultivating classes.

In Hoshangabad these took the form of remissions of rent and land revenue, and more important still, conciliation operations, by which the tenant class were relieved of a considerable portion of their debt. These operations, which have formed the subject of a separate report, have done much good in instilling fresh hope into a despondent tenantry, and owe their success to the tactful energy of Mr. R. S. Ganga Singh and Mr. Sunderlal. They are still incomplete.

In the Harsud Tahsil of Nimar and in Betul, remissions of revenue and rent were granted, and it was decided to extend conciliation to the latter district at the close of the year.

Much has thus been done and is being done to aid the agricultural classes in their misfortunes, but as the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad points out. "There is still much lee-way to be made up, and the chief obstacle in the "way of recovery is the presence of a number of useless and indebted malguzars "and tenants who will have to make way for better men in due course."

In most cases the ruin of these men was only hastened by the famines, and their extravagance had already so loaded them with debt that they could only manage to retain their land by the help of bumper seasons, and hard as it may seem, the sooner they make way for others, the more rapidly will these tracts be restored to prosperity.

5. The possibility of improving the agricultural methods of the Division received attention during the year, and special measures were undertaken to this end in the Hoshangabad District, where the cultivation is far inferior to that of Narsinghpur or Nimar. Five demonstration farms were started to show the cultivators the best methods of growing juari, now an important staple of the district, and the results were generally satisfactory. Embankments on the Saugor system being built at Government expense over large areas in two portions of the district, in order to ascertain the system of embankment most suited for the districts. In the other districts of the Division the operations of Government were confined to starting agricultural societies, and the distribution of selected seed. The people themselves have done but little. In Nimar a few more irrigation wells were dug, and 16 sanads granted for improvements. In Narsinghpur good progress has been made in repairing field embankments and tanks, which had fallen into disrepair during the famine, and 7 sanads were granted for new improvements. In Chhindwara, where irrigation is less practised, only 2 sanads were granted, and in Hoshangabad only 3.

6. The relations between landlords and tenants have continued good, though isolated cases of oppression are still reported, and special measures had to be taken to deal with two flagrant cases in Betul and Hoshangabad. As the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur points out, there is a tendency among malguzars to hold that the policy of Government, as enunciated in the Tenancy Act, reduces them so far as their tenants are concerned to a collecting medium, and enables the better class of tenants to snap their fingers at the malguzar and go their own way. But this is as a rule only the case in villages which have been newly acquired, and the older families, who have held their villages for generations, are able to command a considerable influence among their tenants.

Loans granted under the Agricultural Loans Act.

7. With the return of more favourable seasons it has been found possible to reduce the advances made to agriculturists to enable them to cultivate their land, and advances on a large scale were required only in the Betul District.

Except in years of scarcity the grant of large advances of takavi seriously interferes with the relations between the cultivator and those who ordinarily provide him with advances of seed and money, and as it is impossible for Government to replace the Banyas in their dealings with the agricultural classes, advances on too large a scale are undesirable. The principles laid down in paragraph 1 of Revenue Book Circular No. IV—4 dealing with takavi advances, appear to have been generally followed, though I am not certain that the operations might not have been further reduced in the Chhindwara District. In that district the system of making loans on the joint responsibility of all the borrowers of one village seems hardly to have received sufficient trial, for out of 724 loans made, only 48 were so advanced. This subject has not been mentioned in the report of the Hoshangabad District, but in Betul, Narsinghpur and Nimar the system is reported to be a success. My enquiries into the working of the system have confirmed me of its value, both as a system of checking inconsiderate advances and an aid to their recovery.

Owing to the large advances made during the years of distress, and to the difficulty of ascertaining in such times that the security was good, large arrears of loans have occurred in all districts, the recovery of which presents some difficulty. In Hoshangabad a special enquiry into these arrears was begun during the year, and still incomplete; but there is no doubt that a portion of the demand will have to be remitted. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara has also made a similar enquiry, the report of which is now before me. Apart from these enquiries on which orders have yet to issue, individual cases have been dealt with, and a sum of Rs. 8,111 has been declared irrecoverable.

Some progress has been made in collecting the demand which is recoverable, and out of a demand on account of principal of over 7 lakhs, Rs. 2,60,000 has been collected, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year reduced to Rs. 5,36,000.

With good crops this year it should be possible to recover a large portion of this balance.

The collections on account of interest are small compared to the amount of principal recovered, and though there are large amounts of loans outstanding on which no interest is chargeable, I have some doubt whether interest has always been recovered in full. The takavi accounts have generally fallen into confusion, and until the new system of accounts is brought into thorough working order it will be impossible to ensure the collection of interest due on arrears.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

8. Advances for land improvement have only been taken on a small scale in all districts, and are still of very little importance in this Division. Only Rs. 8,000 was advanced in the Division as a whole during the year, of which more than half was taken in the Hoshangabad District. The total demand on account of principal for recovery was nearly Rs. 23,000, of which 30 per cent. was recovered. As many of the outstanding loans were issued free of interest during the famines, the amount of interest recovered is comparatively small.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collection.

9. Owing to the deterioration of certain villages in the poorer tracts of the Narsinghpur District, due to the famine, it was found necessary to grant a temporary abatement of the land revenue demand, but apart from these operations the changes in the demand are unimportant.

At the beginning of the year the demand on account of land revenue on the roll was Rs. 20,52,536, while at the close of the year it stood at Rs. 20,44,185.

10. The year opened with a heavy demand due on account of arrears which had accumulated during the past, especially in the Hoshangabad and Betul Districts, and enquiries were instituted in all districts to ascertain what portion of these should be remitted. In the Narsinghpur District orders issued on this point after the close of the year, and much of the sum of Rs. 61,998, shown as still outstanding, will be remitted. When this has been done, the arrears on account of all districts will be reduced to very small dimensions, and should be soon cleared.

The collections of the year on current and arrear account show a very great improvement in all districts of the Division, and it is only in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara that there is any large balance due on current account. Owing to a belief in the former district that all collections on arrear account made up to April last would be adjusted against the demand of the year and the arrears remitted, the Deputy Commissioner neglected to collect his demand in full, and the mistake was discovered too late to remedy the defect.

11. The ryotwari areas are only of importance in the Nimar District, and in that portion of the district where the crops were least good. Arrears have accumulated during the past years, and the collections on this account were small. Nearly the whole of the demand on account of the current year was, however, collected.

12. The collection of the land revenue has not been made without some pressure, and coercive measures for its recovery have formed an important feature in the administration of every district of the Division, but the steps taken appear in all cases to have been justified. In the Hoshangabad District, warrants of arrest were used freely to deal with defaulters who refused to pay the demand though well able to do so, and attachments of movable property were found necessary in all districts. In Chhindwara, where the Deputy Commissioner found that some malguzars intentionally delayed payments until coercive processes were issued, in the hope that difficulty of collection might lead to remission, a freer recourse to warrants of arrest might perhaps have been desirable.

Out of 336 attachments of movable property affected, sale was only necessary in 36 cases, of which 21 were in the Betul District. In this district the malguzars had deferred collecting rents in the hopes of obtaining the remissions of land revenue, and strenuous action was required.

Twelve mahals were attached and taken under direct management, of which five were situated in the Hoshangabad District. Now that fair seasons have returned and the land revenue demand has been adjusted to the conditions of each village, it is essential to collect the demand of the year within the year, and to insist on punctuality of payment, and the results achieved reflect credit on the Deputy Commissioners and their Tahsildars.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlements.

13. The cases of land revenue resumption are detailed in Statement H, and no special remarks seem necessary.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

Transfers of proprietary rights.

14. The details of transfers of proprietary rights, excluding those by inheritance, are given in Statement J. They are nowhere so numerous as to call for any special remarks, and as has been frequently noted, the prices obtained are so affected by previous encumbrances, or the burden of old debt in settlement of which the transfer is made, that it is almost impossible to draw any conclusions regarding the state of the land-market from this return There are, however, other reasons to believe that the land-market is recovering in the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara Districts; but in Hoshangabad it is still difficult to find purchasers for villages.

Partition cases.

15. Partition cases have been promptly disposed of during the year, and the only long-pending cases are to be found in the Chhindwara District, where the partition work is especially heavy, but even here there are only three cases pending over a year, out of which one has been already completed. In the other two cases the delay has been unavoidable.

Cases under important sections of the Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.

16. There has been a general increase in the number of cases brought before the Revenue Courts under the sections of the Tenancy Act which regulate the relations of landlord and tenant, and provisions of the recent Tenancy Act are becoming more widely known. Many of the cases no doubt were brought without sufficient grounds, and many cases which might fairly have been brought, were not instituted. This is not necessarily due to want of knowledge of the law, as tenants especially are often averse to going into Court against their landlord, even if they have good grounds to do so.

Of the revenue cases between landlord and tenants, proper, the most important are those brought under Section 36 of the Tenancy by an heir to recover a surrendered holding, under Sections 82 and 85 for recovery of rent, and under Sections 92 to recover possession after an illegal ejectment. No applications were filed under the firstnamed section in Nimar or Hoshangabad; but recourse to it was had by tenants in the three other districts with varying success.

The provisions of Sections 82 and 85 were made use of in all districts by malguzars as a means of recovering rent or getting rid of useless tenants who were unable to pay, and the malguzars were generally successful. The largest number of cases occurred in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur Districts. In many cases the tenants succeeded in paying off the arrears, and from an examination of a number of cases of these two districts, I have satisfied myself that the use of these sections is beneficial both to landlords and tenants, and is a great improvement on the practice under the former tenancy law.

Applications under Section 92 of the Tenancy Act were most numerous in Hoshangabad, where 66 cases were disposed of, and in 22 of these the tenant was restored to possession.

Applications for permission to transfer the cultivating rights in sir land were most frequent in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, where the demand for land is greatest. None of the cases presented any unusual features, and the provision of the law seems generally well known.

Suits between landlords and tenants in the Civil Courts.

17. Suits for arrears of rent form the bulk of the litigation in the Civil Courts between landlords and tenants, and show a large increase in the Betul District, where the Deputy Commissioner reports that many well-to-do tenants refused to pay until suits were filed. In the other districts of the Division the returns show no great variations from the figures of the previous year.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

Land acquisition.

18. The revised rules for the calculation of compensation for land required under the Land Acquisition Act have enabled these cases to be disposed of more promptly, and the pending files have been cleared of the long-standing cases. In the Nimar District there is only one case which is pending over a year; but in this case, as possession has already been taken of the land, its early disposal is desirable.

In the Hoshangabad District the only long-pending case is one in connection with the Harda Water-works; but the delay is due to a doubt having arisen as to the suitability of the land for the purpose, and not to any delay in the proceedings. In Betul, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara all the work is up to date.

Collector's cases.

19. The number of decrees transferred by the Civil Courts to the Collector for the sale of land has increased in all districts of the Division; and, including pending cases of last year, the Collectors had no less than 1,541 cases to deal with. Much progress was made during the year in clearing off the old cases which had stood over during the famines, with the inevitable result that the number of cases in which sale has taken place shows a large increase. In most of these old cases sale was unavoidable, and the only reason for the delay in holding it was the hope that the land-market might improve. The amount of encumbrances which the purchaser takes along with the property is a most important factor in considering the price realised, and the amount of these should really be added to the purchase money. Another factor which obscures the state of the land-market are purchases by the decree-holder, who is not under the necessity of paying cash, and is therefore always able to make a bid up to the amount of his decree. It is therefore impossible to ascertain the real state of the land-market from the return of such sales.

Out of over 800 cases disposed of, the amount due was recovered by a temporary alienation in only 62 cases, and there is no doubt that much time is at present wasted in an elaborate enquiry into cases where sale is clearly inevitable.

Mukaddams.

20. The mukaddams are reported to have worked well during the year in all the districts except Betul, where the District Superintendent of Police complains that he receives but little

assistance from them in the prevention and detection of crime. The Deputy Commissioner of that district also notes that it is difficult to find suitable men for the post or to persuade the landlords of their responsibility. I have myself no experience of Betul and am therefore unable to express any opinion as to the cause of this or the remedy.

In all districts, except Hoshangabad, where the system is unpopular, the plan of giving remuneration to the mukaddam-gomashta by the grant of land rent-fee has been successful, and steps have been taken everywhere to ensure that these men shall receive an adequate remuneration.

Kotwars.

21. The kotwars are reported to have rendered good service; but some difficulty has been found in securing to them the remuneration to which they are entitled. The principal defaulters are malguzars, for whom the kotwal works, but who are most loath to pay him any dues. The aiding of the kotwal in the recovery of his dues is one of the duties of the mukaddam, and he is liable to a fine for neglect of this, and I believe that the use of this provision would do much to enable the kotwal to recover his dues more promptly.

General Revenue business.

22. Owing to the inclusion of debt conciliation cases in the return of revenue business of the Hoshangabad District, the statement of revenue work shows a very large increase there. There has also been an increase in revenue work in Narsinghpur; but the returns for the other districts of the Division are normal.

Work has been generally promptly done, and the file of long-pending cases much reduced.

Concluding remarks.

23. I took over charge of the Division at the end of May after the touring season had closed; but I believe that my predecessor toured through all districts of the Division. He inspected the offices of all Deputy Commissioners, and either he or I inspected all the Tahsilis of the Division, except Sohagpur, during the year.

The Deputy Commissioners and their subordinate executive staff have also done much valuable work on tour during the year, and I would especially mention the good work done by Messrs. Low, Mayes and Marten during the terms that they held charge of their districts.

Mr. Low had been in charge of the Hoshangabad District throughout the year; but unfortunately broke down in health before he was able to write the report of his administration of it. His work has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner in various ways during the year, and I need therefore hardly say that his charge of the Hoshangabad District has been most successful. There is one point in his administration, however, that I consider deserves especial mention, and that is his system of revenue sub-divisions. Each tahsil was in charge of a selected Executive Assistant, who, as far as the law permits, was empowered to deal with all revenue matters belonging to it and was held responsible for its administration, and the results were most promising. The mainstays of his executive staff for revenue work were Mr. Batchelor, Assistant Commissioner, and Messrs. Mehdi Hussain and Rambhau, Extra-Assistant Commissioners, all of whom did much good work.

The Narsinghpur District has suffered much from changes in its staff, and, though the people are in a prosperous condition, its administration in the past has not been wholly successful. Mr. Marten, who joined it at the commencement of the rains, did much good work during his short tenure, and I regret that it proved necessary to revert him from its charge. I hope that it will be possible to allow the present Deputy Commissioner to hold charge for some years, and thus secure a continuous administration.

I have already mentioned the staff of Assistants in Hoshangabad for their good work. In the other districts the Executive Extra-Assistant Commissioners who have done best are: Messrs. Bambawala and Raghunath Gajanand in Narsinghpur, and Mr. Abdur Rahiman in Nimar.

My experience of the work of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars has been less; but I would single out for special mention: Babu Amarnath Bhose, Tahsildar of Burhanpur, Munshi Abdus Samad, Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, and Pandit Sitaram, Naib-Tahsildar of Multai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Commissioner.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—A. H. R., 19-12-1902—250.

ANNEXURE C.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1901-02.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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No. 6513.

FROM

R. H. CRADDOCK, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER,

Nagpur Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 22nd December 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Division on the Revenue administration of their districts for the year ending the 30th September last, together with my review of the same.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

General character of the season.

2. There was a further recovery from the depression of the famine period; but the season was by no means universally propitious. The rains were late and the June rainfall short; July was well on before the monsoon was established; the August rainfall was abnormally heavy and continuous, and there was a long break in September; then the October rainfall was confined to scattered showers, and there was no cold-weather rain.

The rainfall taken by itself, though insufficient for late rice and rabi crops, would not have accounted for the full falling off in crops which occurred had it not been that climatic conditions seemed specially favourable to insect pests and rats. Grasshoppers repeatedly ate up the young juar shoots, and the til seedlings were completely devoured during the September break. Most of this land was again sown with other crops, but the loss was serious, as the crops which replaced the til did not prosper well. On the whole, however, there was a fair juar crop, except in Chanda; a cotton crop little short of normal, and a moderately good rice crop, except in light soil villages where irrigation was defective Wheat was fair in the few parts where there was October rain, but poor elsewhere. Of the linseed a large portion dried up early in the season; what survived this period did well. The net yield over the whole area sown was, however, small. Gram and the pulses were better in places, but the damage caused by rats and insects was extensive, though not universal.

Effect of season on condition of cultivators.

3. The results of the year were such as to further stimulate the movement towards the extension of cotton and juar at the expense of rabi crops, and this movement will not be

checked until wet Octobers, by damaging cotton on heavy soil and giving good rabi yields, restore the balance once more. The change has, under the circumstances of the last few years, been advantageous to cultivators, but the non-agricultural population lament it, as they attribute the higher prices which have prevailed to the supplanting of food-grain areas by cotton. Personally, I do not think that there is much in this belief. Stocks have had to be replenished, and wheat and rice crops have not been good. When these crops yield well again a fall in prices may be expected. Unhappily, the poorest crops were reaped in those localities which had suffered most previously, *i. e.*, the Chandpur and Rampaili tracts of Bhandara, the Katangi tract in Balaghat, and the south and east of the Hinganghat tahsil.

Labouring classes had a good season.

4. Even, however, with these unfavourable circumstances there was some recovery everywhere, and very great recovery in cotton tracts; while, under the combined effects of a diminished population, extension of the cotton industry, railway construction in Bhandara and Balaghat, and manganese mining in parts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, labourers were able to command good wages, and the condition of the poor was satisfactory. The prosperity of the labouring classes fluctuates from year to year. They are soon up and soon down; but it is otherwise with the cultivators and landlords; and in the three rice districts, the cultivating classes proper are still greatly depressed. From later paragraphs it will appear that remedial measures of many kinds are in progress, but the failure of the rice crop once again in the current year will be a serious impediment to rapid recovery, even if it does not cause much further deterioration.

Variation in occupied area and tenures.

5. The area included in agricultural holdings has increased in Wardha, Nagpur and Balaghat. The decreases in Bhandara and Chanda represent land abandoned in the famine which has only now been shown as such. The increase in Nagpur and Wardha was to be expected as the result of better crops, but the increase in Balaghat, though a small one, is particularly satisfactory as bearing testimony to the success of the remedial measures adopted. The changes in tenures do not call for remark.

Rental collections generally fair to good.

6. The record of rental collections is growing more accurate than it was, and I have found the compilation of *rasid bahis* carefully done as a rule. In Nagpur collections were 91 per cent. of the year's demand, or including arrear collections, 110 per cent. In Wardha the corresponding figures are 84 and 98; in Bhandara 88 and 109; in Balaghat 85 and 91. In Chanda the progress of Settlement operations prevented proper accounts being kept, but the percentage of collections is estimated at 85 per cent. In Bhandara the major collections have been shown against arrears, which is apparently a mistake; in Balaghat about Rs. 35,000 represented remissions, so that collections in this district of the net realizable demand were particularly good. This is most satisfactory as showing that the previous remissions have not demoralized the people, as some thought they would. I feel little doubt that with good seasons punctuality of payment will once again become established. Chanda and Bhandara are the worst in this respect at present, and there are individual villages in all districts in which people are very backward with their rents.

There were large arrear collections made in all districts except Balaghat, which represented arrears of 1898-99 and unsuspended arrears of subsequent years; while, as will presently appear, the people had to pay considerable sums in repayment of *takavi* advances and in satisfying private debts. As, except in cotton tracts, all-round outturns were far from good, the people have done very well in meeting their obligations.

Remedial measures in depressed tracts.

7. The condition of the agricultural classes has, as I have already said, improved. The improvement has been marked in cotton tracts, slight in rabi tracts, and very slight in rice tracts. Depression is confined to a few isolated villages in Nagpur, and over a comparatively small part of the Hinganghat tahsil of

Wardha; in the other three districts it is very extensive. But to meet and relieve this, many measures have been taken, and are in progress. Last year reference was made to debt conciliation in Balaghat, and it is satisfactory to note that nearly all malguzars and 75 per cent. of the tenants have paid the instalments fixed by the arbitrators.

Conciliation in Bhandara.

8. This year similar proceedings have been carried on in Bhandara, and have been very well received by the people. The benefit of the proceedings has been extended in five parganas to tenants, and in the whole district to malguzars. The numbers dealt with up to the end of the year were 346 malguzars and 3,534 tenants. The debts that came under conciliation amounted to 16½ lakhs of rupees. Of this over 7 lakhs have been remitted, and the rest for the most part made payable in instalments. Of the 7 lakhs remitted, over 2½ lakhs were secured by decrees or mortgages. These figures are most satisfactory, but it is yet too early to appreciate their results on the district. But in Balaghat the first year's result has been an increase of the cropped area from 343,604 acres to 387,717 acres, which should suffice to dispel the forebodings of those who predicted that conciliation would give a crushing blow to credit, and that cultivators would not be able to procure seed.

Abatement proceedings.

9. Besides conciliation, proceedings for the abatement of land revenue and rents have been carried out in 60 deteriorated villages of the Hinganghat tahsil, and are in progress in over 400 villages of Bhandara and 300 in Balaghat. This relief should further improve the credit of all malguzars and tenants in these two districts, where agricultural earnings have most diminished, and will prove most welcome at the present juncture.

Remission of *takavi* and revision of instalments.

10. The remission of *takavi* in Balaghat could not be taken up as part of the conciliation, because the accounts were in complete confusion, but special enquiries have been in progress and have been completed since the end of the year, as the result of which large remissions have been recommended, and the demand remaining has been made payable by instalments. In conciliation areas in Bhandara takavi is being dealt with along with other debts; but a similar procedure to that followed in Balaghat will be necessary in other parts of Bhandara and in the Chanda District.

Improvement of irrigation.

11. These measures, in conjunction with the liberal remission of all suspended arrears announced by the Government of India, are having a great restorative effect, but mention must also be made of the new irrigation policy just initiated in the rice districts which should have a most important effect on the well-being of these sorely tried tracts. The task is being approached from two sides—large irrigation works to protect groups of villages and the improvement of village tanks on a system of grants-in-aid.

Work is already going on upon some 15 tanks under this latter system, by which each of these villages will be provided with a really good tank, made under professional supervision, with properly constructed waste-weirs and sluices. The return for the Government share of this improvement will be realized in the next Settlement, and in the meantime the proprietors and tenants will enjoy the full benefits of improved and extended irrigation. A great deal of the depression in the rice districts has been due to the fact that the bad years have deprived the people of means to keep their tanks in repair. If the policy now inaugurated is steadily pursued, there should be a great accession of prosperity in these districts during the next five or ten years.

Attitude of the people as regards Government measures.

12. Those reports which touch on the subject speak of the attitude of the people as well affected towards Government measures; and the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, notes that the remission of famine arrears in his district excited some surprise on account of its liberality. There are, of course, some people who see, or affect to see, sinister motives in every action taken by the Government, but the great mass of the people

have naturally been impressed with the great exertions made by Government in their behalf, and this impression is not likely to fade quickly from their minds. Just at present in the rice districts there is a tendency to look to Government for every thing, a tendency which is not unnatural where resources are low, and will disappear with normal seasons and returning prosperity.

Relations of landlord and tenant.

13. There is nothing new to be said on the subject of relations between landlords and tenants. There are numbers of landlords who look upon their tenants merely as debtors, and especially is this the case with the numerous absentee landlords of Chanda and Nagpur, but active oppression is confined to a few rapacious money-lenders. I cannot say that the largest landed proprietors are, as a rule, conspicuous for setting a good example in sympathetic management; but, as noticed by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, there are not a few instances to be found among the tenantry of persons who try to foment litigation and are a thorn in the side of their landlords. I will again refer to the subject in dealing with tenancy litigation.

Government *takavi* advances. Collections.

14. A consolidated account of the transactions under the two Loans Acts is being separately submitted. For the Division as a whole the following are the results of the year :—

	Ordinary Land Improvement loans.	Ordinary Agriculturist loans.	Special loans without interest.			Total.
			Famine loans of 1896-97.	Special seed loans, 1900.	Water-supply loans, 1900.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due for recovery in the year, including arrears.	58,816	2,68,745	1,59,882	11,07,136	4,732	15,99,311
Remitted	4,497	5,286	8,524	5,502	290	24,099
Net amount due ...	54,319	2,63,459	1,51,358	11,01,634	4,442	15,75,212
Collected	31,402	41,144	35,463	3,97,430	4,087	5,09,526
Percentage of net demand collected.	58	16	23	36	92	32

The collection of over 5 lakhs of rupees in recovery of loans is satisfactory. To this sum Wardha contributed about a lakh and a quarter, Nagpur nearly as much, Chanda nearly two lakhs, Bhandara three-quarters of a lakh, and Balaghat only Rs. 11,000. The practical suspension of collection in Balaghat while the takavi enquiries were pending has lowered the percentage for the Division. The pressure in Chanda was perhaps a little severe, but the people of this district were very greatly demoralized, and there are many obstinate defaulters among them. Of the demand due on account of special loans given in 1900, about a half was collected in Chanda, 92 per cent. in Nagpur, nearly 80 per cent. in Wardha, something under 10 per cent. in Bhandara, and practically *nil* in Balaghat. The figures under ordinary agriculturists' loans are very similar.

Remissions granted or to be granted.

15. The amounts hitherto remitted have been insignificant, and Wardha is the only district in which accounts have been cleared. Similarly, in Nagpur remissions will be confined to a few isolated cases. Detailed enquiries have shown that about three-fifths of the outstandings in Balaghat will have to be remitted, and the proportion will probably be much the same in Bhandara.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda is now having the accounts examined and hopes to combine with the proceedings a little informal conciliation. In view of the large collections already made in this district and of the failure of the rice crop, the people will require specially indulgent treatment in all tracts which are dependent on rice.

16. The advances of the year were on a small scale—Rs. 13,248 under the Land Improvement Act, and Rs. 48,984 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The people dislike the joint security system under the latter Act except when they are in real need, while under the former Act there is not much scope in Wardha and Nagpur, and little inclination to add to liabilities in the rice districts.

Advances made during the year.

Seed takavi is specially valuable in bad years, but at normal times it is not very popular. On the other hand, with land improvement loans instalments have been too few, and recovery is demanded too soon. I find that the extension of instalments and the postponement of the first instalment is doing a great deal to popularize them in Bhandara and Balaghat, and I anticipate a large extension of operations under this system in future. A great deal of money has been wasted in the past for want of supervision over takavi works; and large loans should only be given where professional supervision can be provided. I am trying to arrange for this in the current year.

17. Collections on account of interest average 5½ per cent. over the Division in the case of land improvement loans, but only 1 per cent. on agricultural loans, this poor result being due to the insignificant collections in Bhandara and Balaghat.

Interest.

17. The total outstandings in the Division under all the heads are as follows:—

Outstandings.

	At the beginning of the year. Rs.	At the close of the year. Rs.
Land improvement loans	... 1,84,019	1,54,837
Agricultural loans	... 3,15,356	3,18,372
Special famine loans of 1896-97	... 2,21,497	1,77,014
Special seed loans of 1900	... 11,64,317	7,61,826
Water-supply loans	... 10,063	5,686
Total	... 18,95,252	14,17,735

The old accounts will be considerably reduced during the current year, but large further advances will, I fear, be needed in the rice districts next May.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

18. The net increase in the land revenue demand of the Division has been in round numbers Rs. 2,400. Abatement of revenue on account of land acquired for roads has been Rs. 978 and nearly balanced the gain from muafi resumptions. Progressive assessment has added Rs. 230 to the demand in Bhandara, and Rs. 2,070 in Balaghat. The total land revenue on the roll for the Division was Rs. 27,47,809.

Changes in demand of fixed land revenue.

19. At the beginning of the year the amount of arrears on the books was no less than Rs. 13,00,000, but the liberal remissions granted by the Government of India amounted to Rs. 12,24,085, leaving Rs. 76,000 of unsuspended arrears for collection. The amount collected was over Rs. 59,000, and some Rs. 16,500 remained for collection. A considerable sum, however, was collected in excess before the orders of remission issued, and this has been taken as an advance collection, and will be duly brought into account with the February kist 1903. These collections amounted to Rs. 69,292.

Clearing of annual account.

20. Out of the current demand remission of the second kist was found necessary in a number of villages in the Katangi-Karola parganas of Balaghat, the amount remitted being Rs. 25,591. In the Hinganghat Tahsil also a sum of Rs. 5,058 was remitted in deteriorated villages, and Rs. 244 in Chanda. In Nagpur Rs. 406 were suspended in a few villages near Bhivapur owing to damage by hail, and Rs. 115 were suspended in Bhandara. It was a question whether something more should

Remissions and suspensions in current account.

not be suspended or remitted in Bhandara, but owing to the changes of Deputy Commissioners the facts were not brought to light sufficiently early, and in the end I instructed the Deputy Commissioner merely to refrain from pressing villages which had qualified for abatement, the unsuspended arrears being proposed for remission later on if the abatement proceedings afterwards showed that this was justified.

Net demand and collections.

21. After these suspensions and remissions, as well as advance collections of the previous year, were deducted, the net demand for collection was Rs. 26,90,922, and of this Rs. 26,52,118 were collected, or 98·5 per cent. The lowest proportion collected was 96 per cent. in Chanda and Bhandara.

Cesses.

22. Under cesses collections were almost full in all districts, and in Bhandara a large sum (Rs. 22,000) which were down for collection in the previous year but were not collected by mistake was got in.

Ryotwari revenue.

Ryotwari collections were very good as compared with the previous year. As much as 90 per cent. of the current and arrear accounts were got in in Chanda, and in Balaghat the outstandings were still smaller.

Miscellaneous revenue.

Of miscellaneous revenue the only noticeable item is Rs. 20,644, royalty on manganese ore extracted from the manganese quarries in the Ramtek Tahsil.

Coercive processes.

23. Notices of demand were rarely issued except in Bhandara (333 out of 364 in the Division). Defaulters were arrested in 36 cases, but only 6 were actually imprisoned. Warrants of attachment issued in 2,254 cases, but only in 537 were the attachments actually carried out, movable property being sold in 65 cases only (43 in Bhandara and 16 in Chanda). As many as 49 estates were attached—33 in Bhandara and 12 in Balaghat. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, states that an impression was allowed to prevail, fostered by the patwari staff, that some further suspension or remission would be granted, and consequently in April, when he took charge, very little rent had been paid. It was very necessary to disabuse the people of their belief, and this accounts also for 33 mahals having been attached in that district. It further explains the number of notices of demand issued. The attachment of a mahal really helps the malguzar, since rents can then be collected by summary process; and as movables were sold in only 43 cases, it is clear that the amount of severity resorted to was not excessive. As already stated proprietors of badly deteriorated villages were not coerced.

In Balaghat the 12 villages belonged to a pleader, who has long been a wilful defaulter, and they have since been sold. There was some slight coercion found necessary in Chanda also, but in the other three districts it was quite trivial. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, records that 67 per cent. of the kharif instalment and 28 per cent. of the rabi was paid within a fortnight of the due date, a marked improvement on the previous year. Both in this district and Wardha further improvement in punctuality of payment should be attainable.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

24. The operations carried out by the Settlement Department are separately reported on, but I would like just to note that 35 years have elapsed since much of the Chanda District was assessed, and the demand has become very uneven, so that even if in view of bad years no general enhancement is possible, a re-adjustment of the demand has become absolutely necessary.

Verification of muafis.

The verification of muafis and resumption of those which are liable to resumption has been carried on as usual, and there are now but few cases in which the liability to resumption continues undetected for any length of time. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha appears to be in error if he merely filed off three cases of escheats of malik-makbuza land

because no enhancement of their revenue was possible. The land has to be recorded as the property of Government, and its settlement made either with the malguzar or a cultivator.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

Transfers as shown by mutation cases.

25. There has been an increase of transfers both voluntary and compulsory in all districts except Balaghat. The increase has been substantial in Wardha and Nagpur, and small in Bhandara and Chanda. The small number of transfers in Balaghat is rightly attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the conciliation proceedings. Many a village would have been foreclosed or sold up but for the fixation of instalments by the panchayats.

The increase in transfers is by no means a disquieting feature; for in the cotton districts, and even in Balaghat, land has passed from an unsuccessful to a successful agriculturist. In Chanda, however, this has not been the case, and the prices realised in that district have been very poor, only about four times the revenue. The land market is depressed in all rice tracts, but the depression as judged by prices is greatest in Chanda. On the other hand, in Arvi and Katol land has never commanded so high a price, though the fact is not brought out in the statements.

Progress of partitions.

26. Partition work has become very heavy in Wardha and Nagpur. Progress has been least satisfactory in Wardha, owing partly to the inexperience of the Revenue Officers dealing with them and partly to the extreme obstinacy of the parties; but the quality of the work has also not been good. The pending file in Wardha has increased from 19 at the beginning of the year to 41 at the end. In Nagpur the work has been better done, and the pending file has also been reduced slightly from 40 to 35. Progress has been good in Bhandara, and very fair in Balaghat. Although heavy institutions have raised the number of cases, the average duration of cases has been reduced as compared with the state of things a few years ago. Altogether there were 72 cases pending at the beginning of the year; 93 new cases were instituted as against 68 in the previous year, and 89 in all were pending at the close.

My own file is not so clear as it was last year. Including 6 cases pending from the preceding year, I had 55 cases to dispose of. Of these in 27 cases the partition was confirmed, and 5 were returned for revision, leaving 23 pending at the close of the year. Since the close of the year, 9 have been sanctioned and 5 returned for revision, leaving 9 on my file. Partition into small pattis is being carried to excess in Nagpur and Wardha, and I think that a limit should be fixed, as is the case with perfect partitions.

Important cases under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

27. The statement dealing with applications under the more important heads of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts shows that only a few of the new provisions under the Tenancy Act are as yet well known. In Nagpur and Wardha, where seven years have elapsed since the last settlement was made, notices of enhancement *under Section 64* began to be served. There were 129 in Nagpur and 137 in Wardha; 135 in Wardha and only 29 in Nagpur were followed up by applications to eject the tenant. In 7 cases the enhancement was accepted and in 20 cases a fair rent was fixed by the Revenue Officer;

Enhancement of rents.

in all the others applications were rejected, withdrawn or not pursued. The procedure to be followed is at present novel, and not well understood, and in the great majority of cases there was no good ground for enhancement. Moreover, the Administration have as yet declared no rise in prices. In the only case which reached me in appeal the Deputy Commissioner had largely reduced the existing rents and the effect has been to frighten landlords off applications of this kind. In these particular instances nothing like such drastic reduction was necessary. There is a tendency on the part of Revenue Officers to think that it is the policy of

Government to discourage all enhancements, a view which requires to be combated. The law permits a reasonable enhancement of rents and such applications must be disposed of with despatch and impartiality.

Purchase of occupancy rights.

As a consequence of these notices of enhancement a movement has set in to purchase occupancy rights; but it has been found that in a great many cases the application is an attempt to obtain recognition of tenancy right in case of a disputed title. Only 13 cases out of 55 were successful in Nagpur and 40 out of 81 in Wardha.

Applications under Section 45 (2).

28. Applications for permission to part with cultivating rights in *sir* land under Section 45 (2) are on the increase; their disposal has not been as prompt as it should be, but the recent orders simplifying the procedure have not had time to bear fruit. The latest method of evading the law is for the proprietor to first give a perpetual cultivating lease of his *sir* land and to follow this up by sale of the proprietary right. This method of evasion will require watching; its legal effect is open to some doubt.

Ejectment for arrears of rent.

29. Proceedings under Sections 82 to 85 are necessarily common, as decrees for arrears of rent are executed, but ejectments numbered only 93 in Nagpur, 28 in Bhandara and 30 in Wardha, out of 608 applications. In the other districts there were very few.

Section 92.

Section 92 is very freely resorted to; the largest number of applications were filed in Wardha, 171, out of which 56 were successful. This section is intended to afford a rough-and-ready redress for summary ejectment, and the cases can most suitably be disposed of on the spot, but there is a tendency to turn them into regular suits. This is partly also the fault of the people, who try to use the section as an indirect way of establishing a title. The other sections for exacting penalties or setting aside transfers are

Other sections.

only resorted to by a few people, chiefly by those resident in towns, of their own volition; otherwise, on the suggestion of a Revenue Officer. Some of the questions which arise in these cases are not a little complicated, and the need is felt of authoritative rulings.

Section 116, Land Revenue Act.

30. Under the Land Revenue Act bad years have caused an increase of applications under Section 116. No difficulty arises under this section in the case of malik-makbuzas or in the case of co-sharers when the quotum of revenue due from them is known. The difficulty arises when this has to be ascertained. Deputy Commissioners are somewhat chary of helping lambardars under this section, but it is often necessary to do so if the authority of the lambardar is to be maintained. At the same time resort to the section should, I think, be mainly confined to cases of obstinate default.

Civil litigation between landlord and tenant.

Suits for recovery of rents.

31. Civil litigation between landlord and tenant as such is now mainly confined to suits for arrears of rent and suits by tenants for recovery of possession. A better year resulted in an increase of suits for arrears of rent, except in Nagpur, the fewest suits (368) being brought in Chanda, and the largest (1,681) in Nagpur. The net increase in the Division was 460 suits (4,153 to 4,513). About two-thirds of these were successful.

Suits for recovery of possession.

There were 60 suits by tenants for recovery of possession (38 in Nagpur and Wardha), of which 24 failed. Last year there had been only 14 such suits, of which 10 failed.

Relations of landlord and tenant as shown by litigation.

32. The amount of litigation between landlords and tenants as such, whether before Revenue Officers or in the Civil Courts, is thus extraordinarily small, and indicates that, however much landlords may fail in their extraneous duties, there is now no serious agrarian question as between these classes. Illegal enhancements or ejectments

are comparatively rare, and the chief matters in which the law is not complied with are in the collection of rents before they are due, the omission to give people receipts, the crediting of collections to debts. In parts of Chanda, however, the tenants are too inert to resist some of their money-lending landlords, and difficulties and delays in communication further tend to deter tenants from seeking redress from the Courts. I have no doubt that the Tenancy Act and the new settlements have greatly strengthened the position of tenants not only in theory but also in practice. And in the deteriorated tracts of the rice districts the demand is now for tenants, so that there is not much fear of oppression.

Sale of land by Collectors.

33. Collectors' sale cases continue to constitute a heavy item in revenue business. The accumulations of the famine have largely been worked off, and the pending file has been reduced from 917 to 838. New cases during the year were 527. Sale has actually only taken place in 86 cases, though it has been sanctioned in many more. The pending file looks a great deal more formidable than it really is. No less than 152 cases are shown as pending, because leases for a term of years have been granted. In 45 more the debts concerned are before the Conciliation Boards; a large number were merely awaiting the carrying out of the sale or execution of lease, and several more were awaiting the sanction of higher authority and have since been disposed of. Thus out of 171 cases shown in Bhandara, the total number pending with enquiring officers is only 25. Some little time will elapse before the file of these cases returns to normal dimensions. A great deal of time is lost in postponements for non-attendance of parties, or in returning valuation forms to the tahsil for correction, or in making protracted enquiries in cases in which it should have been obvious from the first that sale was inevitable. Deficiencies of this kind can only gradually be combated, but the average duration is much less than it used to be.

Retention of home-farm by ex-proprietor.

34. Except in cases arising out of documents executed before the Tenancy Act proprietors losing their property have retained occupancy rights in their sir land. The number of such cases is necessarily growing smaller. Occupancy rights were retained in 7 cases in Bhandara, in 5 out of 9 in Nagpur, and in all 3 cases in Chanda, and on the other hand the rights were lost in all 3 cases in Wardha in which proprietory rights were sold. By far the greater proportion of land sold consists of malik-makbuza plots and absolute-occupancy holdings, of which the greater number were cases in which the judgment-debtor owed arrears of revenue and rent in addition to other liabilities.

Progress in land acquisition work.

35. Land acquisition work has immensely improved, both in quality and despatch. Chanda is the only district in which progress has been slow, and the compensation for famine roads has not yet been calculated. The details were, however, not furnished by the Executive Engineer until after the beginning of the year, and the patwaris were engaged on settlement work: the papers required were not prepared quickly. In the other districts there is no case of long duration, and very few cases (in Bhandara none at all) were pending at the end of the year.

Friction between lambardars and sharers.

36. There is nothing of much importance to record with reference to village officers. Imperfect partition of mahals into pattis is causing some friction between pattidars and lambardars. The pattidars collect their own rents, and demur to paying commission to the lambardar, while the lambardar has sometimes to pay revenue in respect of rents which some one else has collected and spent.

If these imperfect partitions are allowed to continue, it will be necessary to expand the term sub-lambardars to include the rent collector of the patti. The

lambardar will then be able to come down upon the sub-lambardar, whose failure to pay will be settled by transferring the defaulter's share to him until arrears are made good.

Mukaddams.

37. Mukaddams continue to earn the general approval of District Officers, and in the majority of cases they do well, the failures occurring among mukaddam-gomashtas, but progress in securing these men better remuneration and thereby obtaining better men for the work continues.

The number of mukaddams fined is small in all districts, four being the largest number in any district. The mukaddams of the Wardha District are not so zealous as they should be in the suppression of crime, but, as a general rule, their police duties are the most efficiently performed, and their sanitary work least.

Village watchmen.

38. The kotwar is as usual much praised. It is wonderful how efficient he is when his small remuneration is considered, and yet, in spite of all, his office is much prized. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda draws attention to the miserable remuneration enjoyed by kotwars in Chanda. This must be rectified at the settlement. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat also discovered that the kotwars in ryotwari villages are not receiving the emoluments due to them from Government. This is one of those oversights which justify the charge that Government does not always practise what it preaches. Bad years have militated against the kotwars' dues being punctually paid; but I think that the difficulty is often exaggerated, and that the power to enforce payment is quite adequate. Whatever difficulty there is will disappear in normal years.

General revenue business.

39. The general revenue business shown in Statement O was lighter than in the previous year, if judged merely by the number of cases. But the business of the previous year was swelled by the greater number of loans transactions. Institutions were 20,859 and disposals 21,760, while the pending file has dropped from 2,382 to 2,032, representing about a tenth of a year's work. Cases pending over 9 months have dropped from 165 to 137, and cases pending over a year from 729 to 471. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara has been at special pains to reduce the revenue files in his district, and his disposals are the largest. Revenue work in Chanda continues to be lightest. The elimination of Collector's proceedings and partition cases would greatly reduce the number of cases pending over a year. In Nagpur this elimination reduces them from 111 to 5.

The appointment of separate Executive Assistants has improved and will continue to improve the disposal of revenue cases; but I have had to check the tendency, very common in some districts, to send every case to the Tahsildar for report. This practice not only delays the disposal of the cases so sent, but hinders Tahsildars in the disposal of the cases which properly belong to them. The registers of my own Court show some 300 petitions, 434 Collector's cases and 158 appeals as disposed of during the year. Parties are represented by pleaders in nearly every appeal that comes before me from Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara.

Tours and inspections.

40. The amount of touring done by Tahsildars and their Naibs was generally adequate, except in the Sakoli Tahsil of Bhandara. Executive Assistants have moved about more freely in the tahsils of which they are in charge. The touring of Deputy Commissioners has been interfered with a good deal, especially in Nagpur, by changes of officers in the charge of districts, which have unfortunately been frequent. I have had 15 officers serving under me in the capacity of Deputy Commissioner in the five districts during the last year. All tahsil offices have been inspected by Deputy Commissioners or Executive Assistants, and several of them two or three times. My own tour was cut short by the advent of the Irrigation Commission, to which I was appointed a temporary member; but I camped through parts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, and have inspected either the tahsil offices or the Tahsildar's work in eight tahsils.

41. None of the present Deputy Commissioners have been in charge of their districts throughout the year. All have devoted much attention to revenue administration, but have been hampered by being new to their districts. Among Executive Assistants Mr. Bagley in Bhandara, Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao in Nagpur, and Pandit L. T. Sheore in Balaghat deserve special mention, while Mr. Anant Lal's work in conciliation proceedings continues to merit most special commendation. Of Tahsildars Pandit Yado Rao in Balaghat and Munshi Mahomed Taki in Bhandara have been the most conspicuous.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner,

Nagpur Division.

STATEMENT K.—PART II.

Statement showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of partition cases under the Land Revenue Act in the Nagpur Division for the year 1901-02.

Divison.	District.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of the year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 136-R	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagpur ...	Nagpur	2	25	27	2	...	14	16	11
	Bhandara	1	10	11	...	...	2	2	9
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Wardha	1	11	12	2	...	7	9	3
	Balaghat	2	3	5	1	...	4	5	.....
	Total ...	6	49	55	5	...	27	32	*23

* 9 sanctioned and 5 returned for revision since the close of the year.

R. H. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner,
Nagpur Division.

NAGPUR:
The th December 1902.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 24-12-1902—260.

ANNEXURE D.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1901-02,

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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No. 12855.

FROM

F. A. T. PHILLIPS, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER,

Chhattisgarh Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Raipur, the 29th December 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the following review written by my predecessor Mr. L. S. Carey, I. C. S., the Revenue Administration Reports of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division for the year ending the 30th September 1902.

These reports were due in this office on the 31st October, and were submitted on the dates noted below with the most commendable punctuality :—

Raipur	...	...	...	29th	October.
Bilaspur	...	...	...	16th	do.
Sambalpur	...	...	...	27th	do.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissioner.

Review, dated the 16th December 1902, by L. S. CAREY, Esq., I.C.S., late Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, on the Revenue Administration of the Chhattisgarh Division during 1901-02.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

The early monsoon was quite satisfactory, and up to the end of August prospects were in every respect most favourable. But during the months of September and October the rainfall was very local, fitful and capricious, and almost universally in defect. The kharif therefore deteriorated daily up to the time of its maturity; the greatest losses being sustained as was to be expected in high-lying villages with small facilities for irrigation. The tracts which suffered most were those in which yellow soil preponderates—(1) the Janjgir tahsil in Bilaspur, (2) the adjoining Jagir of Padampur-Chandarpur in Sambalpur tahsil, and (3) the larger Zamindaris of the Bargarh tahsil, *viz.*, Phuljhar, Borasambar and Barpali.

Other very weak corners of the Division were—

(*a*) the Laon paragana of Raipur;

(*b*) the Tarenga Tahut of Bilaspur which are largely tenanted by Chamars, a caste which seems incapable of fighting against disaster. In these latter tracts agriculture is in a deteriorated condition, owing to a very long succession of bad seasons, and the insufficiency of the late monsoon told more adversely on these villages than on others where the usual operations are conducted effectively and at the right season.

2. Irrigation was especially beneficial; and during my tour in November 1901, I traversed a number of villages in which fields protected by tanks had a 14 to 16 anna crop, while in the immediate vicinity lay unirrigated plots which promised a yield of only 2 annas to 4 annas at the outside. The increase in the irrigated area was most marked in the Raipur district, and was due, as stated by the Settlement Officer, to the works carried out in the two previous famines. My own impression is that but for the protection so afforded the State would have had to expend a considerable amount of money on relief operations.

3. Apart from the depressed areas enumerated above, the yield of rice ranged between 60 and 90 throughout the Division with an average of 75. The kodo crop was not good, but the yield in Raipur appears to have been underestimated by the Director of Agriculture in his note, dated the 4th September 1902. The outturn was probably nearer 50 than 15. In the black soil rice-land of Chhattisgarh, double-cropping with linseed and pulses used to be of considerable importance. But this style of cultivation requires a slushy seed bed in September, when the seed is broadcasted among the still standing rice crops. In the year under report conditions were most unfavourable, and very little *utera* was put down.

In the centre and east of the Division very little rabi was sown owing to deficiency of moisture, and for the same reason germination was defective. The cold-weather rain was also withheld. But in the richer lands to the north-west of the Raipur district, and in the Mungeli tahsil of Bilaspur, a good deal of wheat and other spring crops were put down, and the outturn was fair to good. In May strings of carts carrying wheat converged on Raipur and Bhatapara, and the export from Chhattisgarh during the year ending 30th September 1902 exceeded that of any other Division. Linseed and other spring crops suffered from the prolonged drought and did not yield well. Tur was very little sown owing to previous failures.

Areas and rental statistics of the year, Statements A and B.

4. The figures for Raipur and the Sambalpur Khalsa are to some extent based on mere estimates owing to settlement operations being in progress, and in Bilaspur Land Record administration proper has been interfered with owing to the claims of map-correction in the Janjgir tahsil. Too much weight cannot then be attached to the figures. The increase in sir in Raipur and

Bilaspur is due to the conferment of this right during the course of settlement. The expansion of khudkasht is common to all districts and is in the main due to abandonments by ryots, one of the after-effects of the famine periods. The small fall in the tenant area in Raipur is attributable to the same cause. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur there is a satisfactory increase in the area so held indicating a measure of recovery.

5. No trustworthy statistics will be available for rent collection until settlement operations are concluded and the Land Record Staff settle down to their ordinary duties. The columns are therefore left blank. Enquiries made in the camping season, however, indicate that rents are not now-a-days paid so punctually in Chhattisgarh as was the case up to 1895-96, before the series of scarcities commenced. The tenants, especially of the more enlightened Khalsa, are now-a-days always on the look out for concessions and withhold payment of rents as long as possible. On my return from a tour in Kalahandi in February 1902, I traversed Khariar and other Eastern Zamindaris. I found rent collection was proceeding fairly briskly in these tracts, but in the Khalsa hardly a rupee had been collected, and I was informed that the tenants were watching for an indication from the Tahsildar that the current revenue was to be collected. Orders were accordingly issued that the current demand was to be paid where the failure of the season's crops had not been deemed to justify suspension or remission. The concessions as to arrears of 1899-1900 were also promulgated. The very late announcement of the revised rental and jamas in the Drug tahsil has led to increased unpunctuality in this tahsil. I venture to deprecate strongly the taking of any increments on revision, which cannot be announced to the people by the 31st December of the Revenue year in which payment is to be demanded. All that remains to be added on this head is that much attention has been paid to the due maintenance of Rasid-bahis in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur and in the Sambalpur Zamindaris. When the patwaris are absent in the Settlement office the up-keep of these books is necessarily neglected. But I attach the greatest importance to stating at the commencement of the Revenue year each tenant's demand and to recording payments as they are made. There is no better way of keeping tenants up to the mark in the discharge of their lawful dues.

Condition of agricultural classes.

6. The public health has been singularly good during the year under report, and the rate of mortality has been universally low. There has been practically no epidemic disease; and though the crops may not have been good enough to enrich the people, they have been in most tracts sufficient to maintain the population in proper health. In those tracts, where crops failed seriously, and which had a bad previous history, such as the Janjgir tahsil and Laon pargana, remissions on current account were promptly given. This step left a sufficiency of food to the agriculturists. In Sambalpur no concessions of this nature proved necessary as the previous history of the affected tracts was uniformly good, and the rent-rate in this district is abnormally light. It was deemed necessary to keep a careful watch during the hot weather on the weak portions of Janjgir and the Laon pargana. From Laon a great number of Chamars and others migrated eastwards to Kharakpur and Kalanga, where they found employment at remunerative rates on railway construction or sleeper sawing operations. All that proved necessary in this tract was to place a few destitute incapables on village relief for a few months. In Janjgir, however, a test-work was started in May. Every effort was made to satisfy the conditions of the Code in respect to fixing a task that was stringent but not repellent, and I believe success was fully attained. Employment was thereby furnished to a limited number of labourers, who experienced difficulty in finding work in their villages, and the limit reached was 1,506 on the 20th May. The task was then sufficiently hard and distasteful to keep off those who could find employment elsewhere. On the 17th July, when the monsoon was established, the work closed automatically. Doles were also given to 1,090 incapables, who showed signs of emaciation, and for whom the village charity that had been carefully organized failed to provide. In this way at a relatively small expenditure, apart from the revenue remissions, a period of some anxiety was tided over.

7. The shoe does not appear to have pinched much in Sambalpur, for the local works which were opened by Zamindars, Gaontias, the Court of Wards and the District Council failed to attract. The comparative failure of the rice crop was partially compensated for by the other minor crops, such as til, kodo, pulses and millets. Prices were also easy and mahua was cheap and abundant.

8. As to Bilaspur, I concur with the Deputy Commissioner that most tracts shew signs of recuperation. This seems to me especially the case in the heart of Mungeli tahsil. The increase of the cropped area, the revival of rabi cultivation, the ground regained by rice at the expense of kodon, the character of the bidding at excise sales are all indications of this tendency. But it will, of course, be understood that the affected portions of Janjgir form an exception to these general remarks. Here all that could be expected was that the assistance of Government in the shape of liberal remissions, takavi loans, village relief, &c., might arrest further deterioration and enable the country-side to be sown on the approach of the monsoon. Judging from the information at present available this end was attained.

9. The picture in Raipur is on the whole less satisfactory ; and parts of the district, especially the Loan pargana, are distinctly deteriorated. Some villages in this part are becoming depopulated. The ryots are migrating to the south and east in the belief which is in a sense justified by a succession of seven lean years that there is no livelihood to be made in this pargana. This impression will doubtless be accentuated by the insufficient rainfall of the present year and the consequent shortness of the harvest now being reaped.

The contraction of *utera* and rabi sowings I regard as a somewhat serious feature of the situation. Dhamtari has suffered considerably in respect to *utera*, while in the Raipur and Simga tahsils rabi sowings have contracted. The Raipur district has unfortunately a wretched rice crop again this year, and the condition of the poorer ryots and labouring classes has again become a source of anxiety to the district administration during the last few months. My conviction is that this almost unbroken sequence of deficient crops is telling seriously on the physical condition of the agricultural classes. I notice an appreciable deterioration during the past 18 years, and it seems to me more marked in the case of the men than the women. This last failure coming on the top of other disasters has put the people much out of heart.

10. As a general rule the relations between landlord and tenant are fairly good. There are doubtless troublesome communities of misbehaved Chamars who harrass their landlords. Considering the very great losses the latter class has sustained, I think they behave in as kindly and considerate a manner to their ryots as could reasonably be expected. They feel that their own interests are bound up with those of their ryots and their sympathy is evoked by the misfortunes which have fallen on all alike. To my mind happier relations exist now-a-days between landlord and tenant in the important talukas of Tarenga and Lormi than was the case some years ago. I traversed a number of the Zamindaris during the year, and I found little cause for complaint. The only large estate in which there is anything approaching a scandal is the Chandarpur Jagir of Sambalpur. The proprietor is indebted owing to mismanagement and squeezes his people to satisfy his creditors. I have spoken to him seriously on the subject. The only remedy is, in my opinion, a period of management by the Court of Wards.

11. The proprietary body in Raipur has for the past six or seven years been getting more deeply involved in debt during each succeeding year. An extensive apprehension now exists that they will fail to save anything out of the general wreck. This state of affairs is more their misfortune than their fault as their agricultural ventures have been dogged by bad luck. I trust the corner has been turned in Bilaspur, though the applications for permission to sell or mortgage cultivating rights in sir are somewhat numerous here too, and crop prospects are unfavourable in parts of the district. The Raipur malguzars have quite recently commenced to petition for the application to their district of those measures of debt conciliation with fixation of reasonable instalments of repayment which, if rumour speaks

true, have been so beneficial to the proprietors of Balaghat and Bhandara. And the failure of this season's rice crop may necessitate some such remedial measures.

12. Sanads have been granted in Raipur and Bilaspur for most of the improvements that have been effected in recent years. But land improvement is, I fear, rather at a standstill in these districts at present. Capital is restricted and few landlords have spare cash. Many are so indebted that they absolutely refuse loans, however favourable the terms as to period of repayment. Under existing circumstances, they are naturally averse to increasing their indebtedness. In Sambalpur, there has been greater activity in this respect; 19 sanads were granted and 33 applications have been referred to the Settlement Officer for disposal, as the Land Record Staff is now under his orders.

13. As to the attitude of the people to the measures of Government, they are certainly interested in the irrigation projects. They have had in the past few years the clearest proofs of the benefits of irrigation. With the first apprehensions of scarcity, they petition for the construction of tanks in their own villages. On the other hand, persons whose most fertile lands are submerged in the proposed reservoirs not unnaturally object. To my mind such projects are less worthy of encouragement than *tar* schemes which fill existing tanks and reservoirs made in waste land on the lower scarps of hill ranges. There is no doubt a measure of real gratitude at the remission of all outstandings on account of the famine year 1899-1900, also for the remission of a portion of the large takavi outstandings and the concession of instalments in respect to the rest. But a succession of crushing disasters and repeated blows leave little heart in any people, their sensibilities become blunted, and their perceptions deadened. I should have expected a livelier appreciation of the State's solicitude in their behalf had this year's crop prospects been at all satisfactory.

14. The efforts to establish juar cultivation in Chhattisgarh continue. The Demonstration Farm at Kumbhari in Raipur, the site of which I myself selected is quite promising. Some of the sites in the heart of the Mungeli tahsil are water-logged and unsuitable. A condition precedent to success with this experiment in Chhattisgarh is to select sites on black soil uplands, where the soil is fairly fertile but not unduly heavy. There is abundance of such land in the Division. I have been extending the experiments in the States. Chhuikhadan and Raj-Nandgaon are co-operating with some success. Kawardha is following suit. The Burha garden under Mr. R. W. Johnson's intelligent management is becoming a centre for distribution of seed. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools of Raigarh, Patna, Sarangarh and Kalahandi have been supplied with seed which they have distributed to various schools. Some encouraging reports have been received.

15. During the last few years of relatively short rainfall grasshoppers have increased in Chhattisgarh to an amazing extent, and these insects cause much damage to rice in the succulent stage of growth. An interesting series of experiments have been conducted in Bilaspur to stamp out this insect pest. The procedure which is described in detail in paragraph 21 of Mr. Montgomerie's report was suggested by Mr. Stockman, Assistant to the Imperial Bacteriologist, and has been worked out under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner and the Director, Land Revenue and Agriculture, by Mr. Slaney, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, whose efforts deserve recognition. Some success has been attained this season, and with an earlier start next June, it is hoped to stamp them out.

16. In Sambalpur all tenants have occupancy right. There have been no applications in Raipur or Bilaspur under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act. Mr. Drake-Brockman holds that this is due to the straitened circumstances of the agricultural classes. My own view is that since the recent amendment of the Act, an ordinary tenant is just as well off as an occupancy, and nothing is therefore gained by paying the $2\frac{1}{2}$-fold premium.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Statement C.

17. As explained in last year's report, advances have been curtailed owing to the large outstandings, and we have concentrated our advances in deteriorated tracts with a view to helping them back to prosperity. The total advances in 1901-02 aggregated Rs. 48,789. They have been given mainly for kharif sowings, and on joint security in small sums to assist as many ryots as possible. Mr. Drake-Brockman favours the system of joint security and holds that it should be invariably followed wherever possible. In Bilaspur loans on joint security were freely taken in well-established villages; but where cultivation had become unsettled owing to bad seasons, there was some hesitation at first to touch the joint bonds. When, however, the ryots found that takavi was not otherwise obtainable, they accepted the conditions of Government.

18. The principal feature of the year's work was the consolidation of loans to tenants under the orders contained in Secretariat letter No. 3730 of 29th July 1901. This was a very heavy task as there were loans outstanding for previous years in addition to those advanced in the famine year 1899-1900. An Additional Tahsildar was posted to Raipur and Bilaspur for this work, and with the assistance of the Tahsildars and their Naibs, each several borrower's account was brought together from the numerous registers that lay in the tahsilis without any index. Anything in excess of three years' rental was remitted, as were also sums due from impoverished tenants who were deemed unable to pay.

The amounts remitted were—

			Rs.
Raipur	...	...	1,71,695
Bilaspur	...	...	1,63,197
	Total	...	3,34,892

After consolidation it became necessary to remit a further sum of Rs. 7,673 in villages of the Janjgir tahsil owing to the failure of the crops of 1901-02. The sums set down for collection were spread in three instalments over 1902, 1903 and 1904 and amounted to—

			Rs.
Raipur	...	...	9,39,924
Bilaspur	...	...	5,26,305

Including Rs. 12,859 collected in Sambalpur, Rs. 4,82,745 were realized during the year throughout the Division. In Bilaspur nine-tenths of the instalment due was brought to account. Less success was met with in Raipur, where Rs. 1,32,245 were outstanding at the close of the year. Consolidation took longer in this district owing to its large size and the transfer of the Additional Tahsildar. Less time was then left for collection of the demand. I question, moreover, whether discretion was as wisely exercised as in Bilaspur. For all that, the realization of over 3 lakhs of rupees in Raipur is a fact creditable to the Deputy Commissioner and his Tahsildars. Had this year's crops been good, I expected the bulk of these advances to have been collected by the end of 1903. But as the kharif has failed, it has been decided to postpone the instalments for a year in villages where suspension of revenue has proved necessary. This should occasion no great difficulty, as the consolidated accounts are now in good order, and are arranged by villages and patwaris' circles. But much of the arrears of the 1902 instalment will now, I fear, prove irrecoverable. The action taken has, I think, proved salutary and has checked the demoralization to which ryots were becoming a prey, while impoverished agriculturists have been relieved from debts they could not pay.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Statement D.

19. There is, for reasons stated in paragraph 12 above, no demand for these loans at present in Raipur and Bilaspur. A small sum of Rs. 2,200 was advanced in Sambalpur.

The total collections for the year were Rs. 37,131 on account of principal and Rs. 4,353 for interest. The results attained in Sambalpur are satisfactory. Mr. Montgomerie has only collected interest to keep alive the responsibility

of the borrowers. At my instance the Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Bilaspur are overhauling the accounts of advances under this Act. Many were given as famine loans in 1896-97, and the instalments have fallen into arrears owing to bad seasons. Amounts that can fairly be remitted have been listed, and the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has been or will be solicited to this step. In other cases easier instalments are being granted in accordance with the reduced paying capacity of the borrowers.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collection.

20. The principal increase has accrued from the revision of settlement in Drug tahsil, which has added Rs. 32,123-8-8 to the demand. To the Sambalpur kistbandi Rs. 1,899-15-9 has been added owing to the resumption of muafi plots and the lapse of certain quit-rent tenures. The decreases, which amount to Rs. 163-7-0, are due to land acquisition operations.

Statement E.

21. Sambalpur shows a clear slate, the current demand having been collected in full with Rs. 7, the balance of last year.

Statement F-I.

The arrears of the 1899-1900 famine, aggregating almost Rs. 6½ lakhs, have all been remitted in Raipur and Bilaspur. In the latter district Rs. 35,000 odd was suspended or remitted, and 99 per cent. of the demand we set ourselves to collect was duly realized. In this district only Rs. 1,525 is now outstanding on current and arrear account.

In Raipur the position is not quite so satisfactory. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 76,113 was remitted outright in the deteriorated tracts, while Rs. 7,90,859 were collected. At the end of the year Rs. 52,279 were outstanding, of which Rs. 40,038 was on current account. More than three-fourths of the latter balance has accumulated in the Drug tahsil, where a revised settlement was announced so late that the first instalment had to be collected on the old kistbandi, with orders to adjust on the second instalment.

Of the balance Rs. 12,241 on arrear account, three-fourths are due from Zamindars who collected rents in 1899-1900, in consequence of which remissions of takoli previously granted were cancelled. Since the close of the year Rs. 4,100 has been brought to account, and Rs. 5,150 is in train of collection. Of Rs. 2,990 due from malguzars, Rs. 1,633 has been recommended for remission.

22. Here again Sambalpur has a clear balance sheet. In Bilaspur the balance is only Rs. 55, while there is an advance collection of Rs. 1,197 for adjustment due to realization of amounts prior to the receipt of orders for remission. Liberal remissions have been granted to Raipur on current account as also for 1899-1900, but Rs. 2,857 remains in arrears, while Rs. 3,159 advance collections have to be adjusted.

Statement F-II, Cesses.

23. The arrears due from ryotwari villages have been overhauled during the year, and remissions granted where necessary. Collection has been good in all districts, the outstanding balances being unimportant:—

Land revenue not on the roll, Statement F-III.

	Rs.
Raipur	395
Bilaspur	70
Sambalpur	72

24. The divisional demand has increased from Rs. 4,669 to Rs. 5,956, of which the whole has been collected with the exception of Rs. 31 in Raipur. More attention has been paid to the levy of royalty on quarries, while the increase in mutation fees and revenue fines was the result of activity in bringing the record of proprietors up to date. The testing of village note-books in the course of my

Statement F-IV, Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

tours revealed a number of unrecorded changes. I accordingly instructed all Deputy Commissioners to take systematic action to bring mutation and other registers relating to village office-bearers up to date. I hold that the action of the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, is erroneous in including under the head of malikana the share of village profits, which in this district inferior proprietors pay to superior proprietors through the treasury. These payments are in the nature of a mere deposit, and should not be shown in the accounts as miscellaneous revenue payable to Government.

25. During the past six or seven years the malguzars of Raipur and Bilaspur have grown lax in the payment of their land revenue on the due date. The inferior character of the crops accounts for this in a measure. But, as Mr. Drake-Brockman remarks, the necessity of granting remissions to weak villages creates a reluctance to pay on the part of those to whom concessions are not granted. They hope by withholding payments to obtain remissions, and of course the unpunctuality of the ryots affects the malguzars' capacity to pay at the right time. In Sambalpur more coercion in the shape of attachment of moveable property has been necessary than in past years. But no sales proved necessary. Mr. Montgomerie has attained a notable measure of success in Bilaspur with less coercive process. The number of attachments ordered has fallen from 738 to 475. Only 28 attachments were effected, and sale was resorted to in only three cases. Attachment of proprietary rights proved necessary in three cases of complicated indebtedness, or disorganization caused by family quarrels.

Coercive processes, Statement G.

In Raipur no less than 1,542 warrants of attachment were issued, but attachment and sale was only effected in 298 and 55 cases, respectively. Altogether 11 mahals were attached in this district with varying success. In 5 the whole of the arrears were recovered, in 4 the action proved infructuous as the malguzar had collected and appropriated all realizable rents. The Deputy Commissioner considers this form of coercion specially suitable in the case of malguzars with refractory and dishonest ryots, and he makes the useful suggestion that such villages should be included in a separate list, similar to the 3 prescribed by paragraph 17 of Revenue Book Circular I-1. Action on these lines would, I hold, meet the cases of recalcitrant Chamar tenantry, to which Mr. Blenkinsop in recent settlement reports has so prominently invited attention. I concur with Mr. Drake-Brockman that Tahsildars seldom exercise a wise discretion in selecting defaulters for the various processes. This important subject has received much attention at our hands in the course of Tahsili inspections. I have ordered the revision of all lists in the light of the experience gathered respecting landlords during the past few years of stress. The Tahsildars have been instructed to deal with the matter personally and bring to bear their local knowledge. But the size of the Chhattisgarh tahsils must be reduced, in my opinion, before matters can be placed on a really satisfactory footing.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

26. This statement calls for no remarks in Raipur and Bilaspur, but four cases still pend decision in Raipur. All grants have been verified in the three districts. In Sambalpur activity has been displayed in resuming a number of grants, in which the conditions had been broken and mortgages with possession had been given to creditors. A period of grace has been granted in all instances, and resumption has been effected only when the mortgagors failed to extricate their property.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

27. Sales, both private and compulsory, have been less numerous in Sambalpur, and land transferred by private sale fetched 26 times the revenue, which is a good price. In Bilaspur where the value of land has been slowly but steadily recovering from the low-level reached after the famine of 1899-1900, the effects of this disaster in increasing the indebtedness of the proprietary body are clearly manifest from a comparison

Statement J.

of the statistics of this year with those of its predecessors. There were no less than 175 private sales in this district as compared with 103 in the previous year. This feature is most marked in the Mungeli tahsil, which had a good rabi harvest following a fair kharif and where signs of recovery are most marked. Sales by order of Court have increased from 11 to 35. This is mainly due to the resumption of Collectors' cases, which were laid aside in the famine periods.

In Raipur there is an increase of sales under both heads, but it is less marked in the case of private sales than in Bilaspur. The disposal of Collectors' cases accounts for the increase from 26 to 69 under the head of compulsory sales.

Mr. Drake-Brockman alludes to a rise in the selling value of proprietary rights owing to the partial improvement in agricultural conditions during the two years succeeding the last famine. But this rise is as yet only very faintly perceptible. Great difficulty has been experienced by the Court of Wards in finding purchasers for villages that have been ordered to be sold, and in deteriorated tracts land is now-a-days a drug in the market and no bidders are forthcoming. Under the circumstances above detailed, the extent to which agriculturists have held their ground in Bilaspur and Sambalpur is a re-assuring feature.

28. Partition work has been practically in abeyance in this Division owing to settlement and map-correction operations. The Raipur statement is blank. Of the 25 cases shown against Bilaspur, 8 were withdrawn by the parties and 10 were filed off with instructions to the parties to apply afresh after the completion of map-correction operations. The remaining seven cases are being pushed through. Of these two were sent up to the Commissioner during the year, and one was sanctioned on the 18th October 1902. All the 19 Sambalpur cases have been filed off until the revised settlement is announced. Six of these came up for sanction during the year, but had to be returned for revision.

Partition, Statements K-I and K-II.

29. The long-pending applications for protected status which were received from the Settlement office, Bilaspur, when the settlement was abandoned were systematically enquired into by Mr. Bathurst, I. C. S. Orders are awaited on 10 from the Secretariat, and only 3 cases remain under enquiry. Of the 13 cases emanating from Sambalpur, 7 were disposed of and 6 transferred with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture to the Settlement Officer.

Statement L.

30. There have been somewhat numerous applications from lambardars for assistance under Section 116, Land Revenue Act. Most of these have been rejected in Sambalpur, while in Bilaspur some recalcitrant inferior proprietors have been dealt with. Many of the Raipur applications were rejected, as the assistance sought in recovering arrears of rent due by tenants cannot be granted under this section.

31. In Raipur and Sambalpur applications to deposit rent were more numerous than usual. They were in the main due to landlords demanding amounts in excess of previous rental payments. The action of some Bilaspur malguzars in collecting arrears of cesses in excess of what they were entitled to was a mere mistake which may be traced to the unavoidable failure of patwaris to write up Rasid-bahis. In Sambalpur 22 cases instituted by tenants for the reduction of their rents on account of acquisition of land for public purposes were disposed of. In the same district there were 24 applications to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holdings. In Raipur and Bilaspur the provisions of Section 36, Tenancy Act, are practically a dead letter.

32. Of 203 applications presented in Raipur under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act for the transfer of cultivating rights in *sir*, 139 were settled. What these numerous applications represent has been stated in paragraph 38 of my last year's report. They indicate the serious condition of indebtedness into which the Raipur malguzars are sinking. The Deputy Commissioner states

that systematic refusal to register documents transferring *sir* rights without sanction has now brought the people to apply for sanction in all cases where it is necessary.

Of the 37 applications under this section in Bilaspur, 16 were sanctioned, 12 rejected, and 9 are pending.

33. There were a few applications in all districts under Section 47 of the Tenancy Act to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants, most of them emanating from malguzars in Bilaspur and from co-sharers and relatives in Sambalpur. But very little resort was had in Raipur and Bilaspur to the provisions of Section 71 for the setting aside of transfers made by ordinary tenants, and none of them were decided in favour of the applicants.

The malguzars of Raipur have resorted extensively to the provisions of Sections 82—85 of the Tenancy Act for the execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants. Refractory Chamars are best dealt with in this manner. Out of 316 cases under this section, 212 were disposed of. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur there were 39 and 5 cases, respectively, under these sections, most of which resulted in favour of the applicants.

Most use was made by tenants of the provisions of Section 92 in Bilaspur. There were 196 cases for disposal in the Division as compared with 100 in the previous year. But in only 37 out of 165 cases disposed of were the applicants successful. This provision for the protection of tenants is becoming more widely known, but as remarked by Mr. Drake-Brockman the knowledge has not always been turned to good account.

34. Sambalpur is the only district in which there were any suits for the ejectment of tenants, on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur holds that the enquiry in the course of revision of settlement for determining the extent of *sir* land does away with the necessity of instituting such cases.

Statement M.

The number of rent suits has gone up from 658 to 1,206. Sambalpur shows a slight decline, the other districts large increases. Mr. Montgomerie attributes this to the demoralization of ryots. Mr. Drake-Brockman to their impoverishment, but he admits that some of the suits were instituted to prevent claims becoming time-barred, and he mentions the case of tenants who withheld payment though able to do so.

Suits by tenants for recovery of possession have increased from 67 to 93.

In Raipur there is a decline which is attributed to the freer recourse to Section 92, Tenancy Act. In Bilaspur most claims were unsuccessful, being for holdings abandoned in the famine.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

35. This class of work had fallen into serious arrears during the famine, and special efforts had to be made during the year under report to complete long-pending cases. The work accomplished represents the acquisition of 3,248 acres, of which 2,204 were for roads, 976 for railways, and 68 for other purposes. There are now no long-pending cases in Bilaspur. In Sambalpur the question has recently been re-opened as to the advisability of acquiring certain villages in the Barapahar. The date of institution of the oldest case in Raipur, *viz.*, the Balod-Chitod Road, is the 12th December 1900. This and the other pending cases of Dhamtari tahsil should be promptly disposed of by Mr. May, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Land acquisition.

The land acquisition work done by Messrs. Bahmanji Mancherji, Mean Bhai and Zakir Ali deserves special recognition.

The new rules have worked well, but require amplification in the directions indicated in my recent letter on the subject.

36. There are very few cases of this nature in Sambalpur. In Bilaspur the pending file has been reduced to reasonable dimensions, and only 19 cases were pending for enquiry in the middle of October. This is not, however, the case in Raipur, where no less than 146 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of these 82 have lain for long periods with the Deputy Commissioner. I have on numerous occasions represented that this officer is overworked and have recommended that relief be afforded by splitting the Raipur and Bilaspur districts into 3. Pending this consumation I would suggest that Collectors' cases might be allowed to pass from experienced assistants, such as Messrs. May and Zakir Ali, direct to the Commissioner. Of the 119 cases disposed of in the Division, 64 were struck off—

N. Collectors' cases, Statement

(*a*) in default;

(*b*) for want of bidders;

(*c*) prior foreclosure;

(*d*) as coming from scheduled districts;

(*e*) as occupancy holding was attached;

in 18 sale was averted by payment of claim, in 8 a similar result was attained by temporary alienation. In 13 sale was refused owing to the decree-holder declining to take a lease on reasonable terms, and in only 16 has sale taken place Of the latter 3 related to absolute-occupancy holdings; in all the others the ex-proprietors have retained possession as occupancy tenants of the *sir* land.

37. The lambardari system works on the whole in Chhattisgarh well, but in cases of private or imperfect partition trouble is often experienced, as the share-holders while levying rents direct from ryots shirk paying their share of the Government demand. The provisions of Revenue Book Circular I-19 have been noted in Raipur. The attention of other Tahsildars should be directed to these orders. The number of lambardar-gomashtas appointed in Raipur and Bilaspur is 106.

Lambardars.

38. *Mukaddams* have discharged their duties on the whole as satisfactorily as could be expected from men who are mostly illiterate. A few punishments have, however, been inflicted in Sambalpur. The question of remunerating mukaddam-gomashtas with rent-free land has received some attention, but the matter should not be lost sight of. In all districts the registers of mukaddams and mukaddam-gomashtas, which have been neglected in the famine period, are being systematically brought up to date. In Bilaspur 197 gomashtas were appointed during the year.

39. The Gandas (kotwars) of Sambalpur have maintained their evil reputation, and apart from minor punishments 28 were dismissed owing to their conviction for criminal offences.

In Raipur and Bilaspur the village watchmen have worked well and very few punishments were inflicted. In only one case was it necessary to reinstate in his service-holding a kotwar who had been dispossessed by the malguzar. This class has had difficulty in collecting their dues in the two latter districts, and in 354 cases assistance was given by the Tahsildars. This is a feature which has only manifested itself in Chhattisgarh since the famine of 1896-97.

40. At the close of the previous year 1,353 cases were pending and there were 12,658 new institutions. The total for disposal was then 14,011 as compared with 13,803 in the previous year. But these figures are misleading, as under the revised classification of revenue cases, prescribed in Revenue Book Circular II-1, many cases have been transferred to Register C and are practically left out of account for purposes of revenue business, although as stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, they absorb much of the time of Revenue Assistants. In all 12,527 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,484 pending at the close of the year.

Statement O.

There has been a very marked improvement in Bilaspur, where there are only 104 long-pending cases against 180 in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, is also to be congratulated on the state of his file. There were only 123 cases for disposal at the close of the year, of which 25 were pending for three months and one for nine months. This is a very satisfactory condition of affairs. According to the figures returned the state of business was less satisfactory in Raipur at the close than at the beginning of the year, as 920 cases lay over for disposal against 586 in the previous year, and there are 486 long-pending cases as compared with 343. But registration of cases was very defective until Mr. Drake-Brockman overhauled this department of work, and I distrust the figures returned last year. For all that, considering that the executive staff has been strengthened and the Deputy Commissioner and all his officers have worked very hard to cope with the mass of business, it is disappointing that the results are not better. I would reiterate my conclusion that the present size of the district is excessive.

41. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur spent 107, 120 and 118 days, respectively, on tour. A good deal of touring was also done by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in all districts, and much of their time was taken up in the special work of revising famine note-books. The Tahsildars and their Naibs for the most part displayed activity in touring. The exceptions were the Tahsildar of Dhamtari, Mr. Hanuman Pershad, and the Naib-Tahsildar of Mungeli, who spent only 60 and 40 days, respectively, out of their head-quarters. There have been numerous changes in the office of Naib-Tahsildar, Mungeli. All the tahsils in the Division have been inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, and I would here acknowledge the exhaustive character of Mr. Drake-Brockman's inspections.

42. The office of Commissioner was held by myself throughout the year. I spent 124 days in camp traversing seven out of the nine tahsils on my way to and from the Feudatory States. I inspected all the tahsils and the three district offices, but my inspection in Bilaspur district office only embraced two or three departments. The Deputy Commissioners have co-operated with me in insisting on the inspection by the Tahsildar and his Naib of one branch of their offices each month. A distinct improvement in the discharge of public business and in the systematization of work is perceptible in consequence of the Deputy Commissioner's inspections. The value of regular periodic inspections cannot well be over-estimated.

43. My cordial acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Drake-Brockman, Montgomerie and Chitnavis for the ungrudging assistance they have rendered me in all departments of administration and for their excellent reports.

All the Extra-Assistant Commissioners on the executive side have worked well. But I would single out—for special mention in connection with revenue business—Mr. J. May, who has been Sub-Divisional Officer of Dhamtari tahsil, and has improved the administration in all branches; Messrs. Zakir Ali, Bahmanji Mancherji and Mean Bhai for their land acquisition work; Mr. Elijah Jacob for his Court of Wards administration; Mr. Slaney for his efforts to extirpate the grass-hopper pest.

The Tahsildars whose services deserve recognition are—

Mr. Mir Patcha of Bilaspur.
Mr. Durga Parshad of Raipur.
Mr. Abdul Ghani of Sambalpur.
Mr. Venkatesh Govind of Simga.

44. It remains to acknowledge the very great assistance I have received from Mr. R. W. Johnson, Superintendent of my office, and the subordinate staff. Mr. Johnson is very hardworking, and I have formed a high opinion of his abilities.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :— R. D., 5-1-1903—256.

STATEMENT K-II.

Showing progress made by Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, in disposing of Partition Cases under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the year ending 30th September 1902.

Division.	District.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of the year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 136-R.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	.....
	Bilaspur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2 (*a*)
	Sambalpur	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	.....
	Total ...	...	8	8	6	...	...	6	2 (*a*)

(*a*) 1 case has since been disposed of on 18th October 1902.

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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants ending the 31st

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.		
		Area held as *sir*.	Area cultivated other than *sir*.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	1,100,877	133,013	83,859	20·00
Damoh	688,998	89,638	44,788	19·51
Jubbulpore	1,390,915	149,320	97,892	18·00
Mandla	856,540	35,935	40,563	8·90
Seoni	934,201	137,702	86,655	24·00
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,971,531	545,608	353,757	18·09
Narsinghpur	709,423	84,931	44,108	18·00
Hoshangabad	1,177,058	195,937	77,432	23·00
Nimar	854,145	54,639	33,948	10·00
Betul	1,013,372	66,244	53,641	11·83
Chhindwara	928,549	116,648	90,277	22·00
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,682,547	518,399	299,406	17·46
Wardha	1,146,539	133,343	90,678	19·53
Nagpur	1,599,424	181,532	79,667	16·33
Chanda ... Khalsa	960,549	79,542	37,747	12·21
Chanda ... Zamindari	212,262	35,959	15,264	24·13
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	751,003	120,605	44,019	22·
Bhandara ... Zamindari	324,324	47,393	24,262	22·
Balaghat .. Khalsa	424,593	58,096	19,699	18·
Balaghat .. Zamindari	116,547	18,318	4,750	20·
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,535,241	674,788	316,086	17·90
Raipur ... Khalsa	2,495,635	376,568	269,014	26·
Raipur ... Zamindari	613,795	72,373	41,993	19·
Bilaspur ... Khalsa	1,410,243	174,723	139,875	22·
Bilaspur ... Zamindari	545,231	85,762	33,837	22·
Sambalpur .. Khalsa	818,770	146,749	4,933	19·
Sambalpur .. Zamindari	721,478	143,221	41,444	26·
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,605,152	999,396	531,096	23·17
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,794,471	2,738,191	1,500,345	19·45

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year May 1902.

Land held by Malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free Grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, *i. e.*, total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
3,212	38,402	25,848	816	8,542	4,395	263,816
2,837	29,550	14,703	433	2,859	...	166,835
7,492	51,123	51,229	3,744	9,525	7,291	307,860
299	3,491	1,163	22	45	...	80,034
365	8,253	3,808	7	193	140	232,803
14,205	130,819	96,751	5,022	21,164	11,826	1,051,348
1,163	17,577	11,803	64	1,279	106	147,895
853	25,043	19,340	121	1,341	1,007	299,753
12,349	177,475	172,609	1,172	22,316	27,346	288,378
470	7,234	5,745	63	2,527	1,075	129,646
510	7,319	3,458	22	310	12	214,554
15,345	234,648	2,12,955	1,442	27,773	29,546	1,980,226
4,191	52,472	51,357	579	7,040	6,711	283,533
8,262	103,111	1,37,462	805	13,004	998	377,314
4,343	71,773	24,535	467	8,914	1,077	197,976
91	4 760	333	...	...	...	55,983
5,039	57,003	55,251	99	931	371	222,558
360	7,351	5,597	...	...	...	79,006
594	10,982	8,376	...	...	...	88,777
38	1 030	732	...	...	...	24,098
22,918	308,282	2,83,643	1,950	29,889	9,157	1,329 245
2,551	9,392	3,871	36	800	233	655,774
92	610	207	..	...	...	114,976
3,155	31,011	14,563	8	138	...	345,747
1	30	20	...	..	...	119,629
...	...	...	11	118	...	151,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	184,665
5,799	41,043	18,661	55	1,056	233	1,572,591
58,267	714,992	6,12 010	8,469	79,882	50,762	5,033,410

STATEMENT

Districts.	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant right by Tenants of other classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	17,228	163,724	1,64,633 0 0	1 0 1	29,038	230,150	2,01,728 0 0	0 14 0	128,999	96,305 0 0	0 12 0
Damoh	14,662	117,949	1,14,632 0 0	0 15 6	19,117	129,053	1,18,125 0 0	0 14 8	75,296	69,858 0 0	0 14 10
Jubbulpore	22,932	209,061	2,78,972 0 0	1 5 4	47,164	287,927	3,44,282 0 0	1 3 2	175,600	155,426 0 0	0 14 2
Mandla	804	11,652	8,004 0 0	0 11 0	14,576	238,568	81,988 0 0	0 5 6	63,921	19,579 0 0	0 4 11
Seoni	2,315	44,121	34,565 0 0	0 12 7	12,820	215,353	1,46,103 0 0	0 10 10	92,779	51,850 0 0	0 8 11
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	57,941	546,507	6,00,806 0 0	1 1 7	116,715	1,101,051	8,92,226 0 0	0 13 0	536,595	3,92,998 0 0	0 9 10
Narsinghpur	10,628	146,788	2,46,884 0 0	1 10 11	21,377	132,118	2,94,675 0 0	1 9 10	51,897	94,070 0 0	1 13 0
Hoshangabad	12,830	291,545	3,27,135 0 0	1 1 11	23,603	298,297	2,90,871 0 0	0 15 7	64,250	60,521 0 0	0 15 1
Nimar	368	5,713	3,756 0 0	0 10 7	27,025	360,618	2,08,448 0 0	0 9 3	3,643	2,688 0 0	0 11 9
Betul	11,389	165,655	1,06,266 0 0	0 10 3	22,219	344,604	1,45,540 0 0	0 6 9	84,085	28,786 0 0	0 5 6
Chhindwara ...	8,288	105,577	1,08,189 0 0	1 0 5	24,827	265,806	1,60,499 0 0	0 9 8	121,595	41,639 0 0	0 5 6
Total Nerbudda Division ...	43,573	715,663	7,92,240 0 0	1 1 8	119,051	1,451,443	11,00,033 0 0	0 12 2	325,470	2,27,704 0 0	0 11 2
Wardha	10,021	164,223	1,71,585 0 0	1 0 8	23,584	401,200	3,81,878 0 0	0 15 3	59,399	52,160 0 0	0 14 1
Nagpur	17,193	261,471	3,29,249 0 0	1 4 2	32,221	535,337	5,44,237 0 0	1 0 3	77,664	67,857 0 0	0 14 0
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	8,275	119,014	67,304 0 0	0 9 0	58,174	626,429	3,41,755 0 0	0 8 8	33	21 0 0	0 10 2
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	279	5,217	1,711 0 0	0 5 3	12,236	147,172	39,414 0 0	0 4 3	...	...	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	8,371	89,588	95,031 0 0	1 1 0	24,272	217,754	2,22,251 0 0	1 0 0	54,160	47,960 0 0	0 14 2
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	2,031	25,586	24,631 0 0	0 15 4	7,974	79,953	78,544 0 0	0 15 8	26,743	22,122 0 0	0 13 2
Balaghat ... Khalsa ..	3,178	32,205	35,053 0 0	1 1 4	14,414	172,809	1,03,854 0 0	0 9 7	28,145	24,818 0 0	0 14 1
Balaghat ... Zamindari ..	501	7,330	7,293 0 0	0 15 11	2,553	29,263	28,031 0 0	0 15 3	9,403	8,476 0 0	0 14 5
Total Nagpur Division ...	49,867	704,724	7,31,847 0 0	1 0 7	175,428	2,209,977	17,39,964 0 0	0 12 7	255,547	2,23,414 0 0	0 14 0
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	25,754	291,237	1,83,425 0 0	0 10 1	62,400	695,047	4,66,491 0 0	0 10 9	195,981	1,21,100 0 0	0 9 10
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	7	191	91 0 0	0 7 7	4,150	79,579	43,956 0 0	0 8 10	26,518	11,013 0 0	0 6 7
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	15,133	117,819	73,440 0 0	0 10 0	50,637	364,296	2,22,631 0 0	0 9 9	145,111	84,208 0 0	0 9 3
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	...	.	...	...	10,136	125,512	49,740 0 0	0 6 4	25,200	7,320 0 0	0 4 8
Sambalpur.. Khalsa ...		...	...	...	47,279	629,234	1,72,374 0 0	0 4 5	...	...	...
Sambalpur.. Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	37,371	493,578	77,698 0 0	0 2 6	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	40,894	409,247	2,56,956 0 0	0 10 0	211,973	2,387,246	10,32,890 0 0	0 7 0	392,810	2,23,641 0 0	0 9 1
Grand Total ...	192,275	2,376,141	23,81,849 0 0	1 0 0	623,167	7,149,717	47,65,113 0 0	0 10 8	1,510,422	10,67,757 0 0	0 11 3

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The correct information is not available either for the current or last year, the district being under attestation.

A.—(*Concld.*)

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total rental, *i. e.*, total of colums 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.
30,103	286,403	2,62,377 0 0	0 14 8	809,276	7,25,043 0 0	0 14 4	5,14,175 0 0	82,768 0 0	12,723	15,062	5,525	22,860	33,652 0 0
27,840	188,434	1,84,173 0 0	0 15 8	510,732	4,86,768 0 0	0 15 3	4,16,491 0 0	57,883 0 0	3,858	7,573	3,888	16,199	24,149 0 0
64,991	386,121	4,25,558 0 0	1 1 8	1,058,709	12,04,238 0 0	1 2 2	9,01,306 0 0	4,82,291 0 0	13,182	11,164	7,430	25,588	66,777 0 0
32,815	444,391	1,42,960 0 0	0 5 1	758,532	2,52,531 0 0	0 5 4	2,15,839 0 0	31,006 0 0	3,781	14,193	1,151	5,648	3,639 0 0
27,961	341,191	2,22,098 0 0	0 10 4	693,444	4,54,616 0 0	0 10 6	3,89,524 0 0	10,507 0 0	6,649	1,305	3,940	3,199	21,615 0 0
192,710	1,646,540	12,37,166 0 0	0 12 0	3,830,693	31,23,196 0 0	0 13 0	24,37,335 0 0	6,63,855 0 0	40,193	49,297	21,934	73,494	1,49,832 0 0
18,962	158,940	3,07,648 0 0	1 14 11	539,743	9,43,277 0 0	1 11 11	6,56,173 0 0	2,64,178 0 0	9,390	12,395	2,672	25,496	89,257 0 0
19,566	205,290	1,89,275 0 0	0 14 9	859,782	8,67,802 0 0	1 0 2	5,46,529 0 0	2,89,977 0 0	11,535	5,988	4,019	52,938	1,05,164 0 0
7,559	179,002	1,10,098 0 0	0 9 10	548,966	(a) 4,97,609 0 0	0 14 6	3,18,729 0 0	41,242 0 0	3,890	12,911	1,053	10,775	20,231 0 0
30,302	279,853	1,08,181 0 0	0 6 2	874,197	3,88,773 0 0	0 7 1	1,01,968 0 0	21,815 0 0	2,720	6,809	759	8,600	12,727 0 0
28,979	215,040	96,593 0 0	0 7 3	708,013	4,06,920 0 0	0 9 2	3,41,414 0 0	83,630 0 0	5,158	824	2,064	15,810	13,844 0 0
105,268	1,038,125	8,11,795 0 0	0 12 6	3,530,701	31,04,381 0 0	0 14 1	19,64,813 0 0	7,00,842 0 0	32,693	38,927	10,567	131,619	2,41,223 0 0
12,541	233,708	2,08,052 0 0	0 14 3	858,530	8,13,675 0 0	0 15 2	7,26,701 0 0	1,21,663 0 0	3,380	1,096	1,520	32,244	81,352 0 0
20,146	333,833	2,72,881 0 0	0 13 6	1,198,365	12,14,224 0 0	1 0 3	11,07,084 0 0	2,50,087 0 0	2,956	20,789	1,782	34,557	99,855 0 0
...	...	...	...	745,476	4,09,080 0 0	0 8 9	(a) ...	(a) ..	6,004	11,093	2,096	14,277	18,202 0 0
...	...	...	...	152,389	41,135 0 0	0 4 3	...	...	2,228	1,662	715	2,873	733 0 0
22,409	162,750	1,58,252 0 0	0 15 6	524,252	5,23,494 0 0	0 15 11	1,08,217 0 0	4,74,557 0 0	3,285	908	2,789	24,701	33,895 0 0
13,484	110,899	85,014 0 0	0 12 3	243,181	2,10,301 0 0	0 13 10	42,241 0 0	1,75,922 0 0	2,012	125	988	7,899	11,034 0 0
16,420	100,113	93,059 0 0	0 14 10	333,362	2,56,784 0 0	0 12 3	2,15,637 0 0	15,256 0 0	1,321	1,133	2,161	8,984	8,969 0 0
5,611	45,456	33,587 0 0	0 11 10	91,452	77,386 0 0	0 13 6	69,246 0 0	3,252 0 0	892	105	678	3,304	4,390 0 0
90,611	976,759	8,50,844 0 0	0 14 0	4,147,007	35,46,069 0 0	0 13 8	22,69,096 0 0	10,20,737 0 0	22,078	36,911	12,729	128,839	2,58,430 0 0
64,343	620,145	4,14,091 0 0	0 10 8	1,802,410	11,85,107 0 0	0 10 6	...		26,145	11,306	8,177	24,918	20,622 0 0
31,859	370,118	1,61,746 0 0	0 7 0	476,406	2,16,806 0 0	0 7 3	...	...	6,759	15,654	1,812	10,280	5,795 0 0
65,597	403,694	2,54,208 0 0	0 10 1	1,030,920	6,34,487 0 0	0 10 0	...		24,768	8,808	7,993	19,685	12,179 0 0
30,284	257,577	90,492 0 0	0 5 7	408,289	1,47,552 0 0	0 5 9	..	.	12,967	4,346	3,131	10,186	4,452 0 0
	...	...	...	629,234	1,72,374 0 0	0 4 5		...	3,580	34,156	9,873	40,655	31,126 0 0
...	...	...	...	493,578	77,698 0 0	0 2 6	...		11,555	31,680	2,674	9,840	7,478 0 0
1,02,083	1,651,534	9,20,537 0 0	0 9 0	4,840,837	24,34,024 0 0	0 8 0	.	.	85,774	105,950	33,660	115,364	81,652 0 0
581,672	5,312,958	38,20,342 0 0	0 11 8	16,349,238	1,22,07,670 0 0	0 11 11	66,71,244 0 0	23,85,434 0 0	180,738	231,085	78,890	431,316	7,31,137 0 0

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(*a*) Includes revenue of malik makbuza, Rs. 1,72,609.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,024	1	109	130	1 3 1
	Damoh	7,930	51	1,471	819	0 8 11
	Jubbulpore	1,451	9	246	92	0 6 0
	Mandla	176,184	853	20,837	6,687	0 5 2
	Seoni	46,570	68	3,634	1,316	0 5 10
	Total ...	233,159	982	26,297	9,044	0 5 6
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14,275	37	1,726	684	0 6 4
	Nimar	143,765	147	9,898	6,159	0 9 11
	Betul	61,591	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	22,982	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	242,613	184	11,624	6,843	0 9 5
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	...	..	...	...
	Nagpur	1,755	4	302	253	0 13 5
	Chanda	44,008	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	..	...
	Balaghat	88,902	459	14,459	3,057	0 3 4
	Total ...	134,665	463	14,761	3,310	0 3 7
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur	3,229	11	681	244	0 5 9
	Bilaspur	1,151	10	338	120	0 5 4
	Sambalpur	70	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,450	21	1,019	364	0 5 8
	Grand Total ...	614,887	1,550	53,701	19,561	0 5 10

NERBUDDA

(a) In addition Rs. 2,949 was remitted, *vide*

(b) Including remitted demand.

Classes of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sub-let by Patels.		Sub-let by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
93	915	696	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	424	296
435	6,314	3,179	0 8 1	23	145	89	...	...	...	...
192	1,189	732	0 9 10	9	16	10	13	4	248	627
10,281	153,185	44,365	0 4 8	228	2,162	679	285	19	568	118
2,377	42,750	14,698	0 5 6	115	186	66	52	25	142	50
13,378	204,353	63,670	0 5 0	375	2,509	844	350	48	1,382	1,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	12,589	5,691	0 7 3	1	20	...	...	...	613	340
4,420	133,616	65,096	0 7 9	16	251	135	...	...	988	498
1,597	61,226	(a) 2,198	(b) 0 1 4	37	365	91	...	...	...	...
1,253	22,982	5,850	0 4 1	...	...	...	..	...	430	105
7,804	230,353	78,835	0 5 5	54	636	226	...	...	2,031	943
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	1,453	956	0 10 6	...	...	...	16	13	39	36
3,293	43,705	16,221	0 5 11	...	303	...	...	...	2,851	1,691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,691	73,588	15,114	0 3 3	57	855	187	854	306	2,035	524
8,072	118,746	32,291	0 4 4	57	1,158	187	870	319	4,925	2,251
291	2,547	938	0 5 11	2	1	...	21	1	42	11
68	813	322	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
1	70	12	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	3,430	1,272	0 6 0	2	1	...	21	1	52	18
29,614	556,882	176,068	0 5 0	488	4,304	1,257	1,241	368	8,390	4,303

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

Division.	Districts	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).				Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	3,19,629	67,415	1,12,391	2,74,653	1,15,583	2,55,099	3,70,682
	Damoh ...	3,16,583	70	1,12,867	2,03,786	77,834	2,10,892	2,88,726
	Jubbulpore ...	1,75,982	8,265	54,524	1,29,723	23,880	1,37,395	1,61,275
	Mandla ...	61,367	771	44,350	17,788	51,950	20,182	72,132
	Seoni ...	1,37,644	11,903	87,137	62,410	99,307	41,899	1,41,206
	Total ...	10,11,205	88,424	4,11,269	6,88,360	3,68,554	66,65,467	10,34,021
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	61,231	11,960	49,483	23,708	38,700	31,718	70,418
	Hoshangabad ...	2,19,287	28,403	63,296	1,84,394	87,324	1,59,312	2,46,636
	Nimar ...	1,20,500	13,312	60,823	72,989	95,145	21,326	1,16,471
	Betul ...	1,74,133	47,934	39,723	1,82,344	69,563	90,956	1,60,519
	Chhindwara ...	99,453	20,308	42,382	77,379	49,347	27,190	76,537
	Total ...	6,74,604	1,21,917	2,55,707	5,40,814	3,40,079	3,30,502	6,70,581
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	13,819	4,601	12,111	6,309	11,515	6,120	17,635
	Nagpur ...	8,566	11,961	8,974	11,543	8,530	1,321	9,851
	Chanda ..	38,504	7,069	14,726	30,847	14,934	18,697	33,631
	Bhandara ...	64,313	17,076	5,673	75,716	39,932	17,325	57,257
	Balaghat ...	1,90,164	8,277	4,484	1,93,957	22,513	1,27,858	1,50,371
	Total ...	3,15,356	48,984	45,968	3,18,372	97,424	1,71,321	2,68,745
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur ...	11,11,620	26,939	4,73,376	6,65,183	6,05,621	...	6,05,621
	Bilaspur ...	6,81,828	12,015	3,31,680	3,62,163	1,85,998	1,55,523	3,41,521
	Sambalpur ...	17,214	9,835	12,582	14,467	5,263	11,873	17,136
	Total ...	18,10,662	48,789	8,17,638	10,41,813	7,96,882	1,67,396	9,64,278
	Grand Total ...	38,11,827	3,08,114	15 30,582	25,89,359	16,02,939	13,34,686	29,37,625

PRINCIPAL.			RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			
Total collections on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3+ column 6).	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
73,452	38,939	2,58,291	2,294	6,468	0·77	
94,034	18,833	1,75 859	18,503	8,655	7·10	
35,359	19,165	1,06,751	4,136	5,381	2·70	
38,725	5,625	27,782	240	384	0·61	
76,663	10,474	54,069	799	816	0·80	
3,18,233	93,036	6,22,752	25,972	21,704	3·05	
49,358	125	20,935	1,630	10	3·84	
63,296	...	1,83,340	889	...	0·44	
53,080	7,743	55,648	1,357	490	1·40	
39,480	243	1,20,796	2,112	1	1·18	
42,382	...	34,155	550	...	0·62	
2,47,596	8,111	4,14,874	6,538	501	1·08	
6,873	5,238	5,524	524	1,374	5·20	*Nagpur Division.*
(*a*) 8,932	48	871	751	16	7·47	(*a*) Includes Rs. 6 on account of advance collections of the previous year.
(*b*) 1,474	...	18,890	1,142	...	3·29	(*b*) Includes Rs. 15 on account of advance collections of the previous year.
(*c*) 5,685	...	51,572	504	...	·72	(*c*) Includes Rs. 12 on account of advance collections of the previous year.
(*d*) 4,913	...	1,45,458	155	...	·08	(*d*) Includes Rs. 429 on account of advance collections of the previous year.
41,144	5,286	2,22,315	3,076	1,390	·97	
3,01,680	1,71,696	1,32,245	...	9,447	...	
1,68,483	1,63,197	9,841	...	...	...	
12,582	...	4,554	277	...	1·75	
4,82,745	3,34,893	1,46,640	277	9,447	·02	
10,89,718	4,41,326	14,06,581	35,863	33,042	1·12	

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement

Division.	Districts.	State of Loans Account (Principal).				Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	33,970	29,940	5,634	58,276	6,514	4,900	11,414
	Damoh ...	40,801	120	11,308	29,613	10,202	10,626	20,828
	Jubbulpore ...	48,517	1,881	14,490	35,908	5,513	28,594	34,107
	Mandla ...	9,068	...	1,950	7,118	3,537	1,040	4,577
	Seoni ...	21,858	...	5,071	16,787	5,280	3,939	9,219
	Total ...	1,54,214	31,941	38,453	1,47,702	31,046	49,099	80,145
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	5,704	625	3,578	2,751	1,271	3,689	4,960
	Hoshangabad ...	9,888	4,618	1,642	12,864	2,463	9,263	11,726
	Nimar ...	17,496	1,760	5,066	14,190	6,670	781	7,451
	Betul ...	4,427	799	582	4,644	1,641	2,758	4,399
	Chhindwara ...	25	314	41	298	...	66	66
	Total ...	37,540	8,116	10,909	34,747	12,045	16,556	28,601
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,67,501	1,735	1,23,932	45,304	1,21,588	30,325	1,51,913
	Nagpur ...	1,73,621	4,601	1,07,848	70,374	75,577	42,310	1,17,887
	Chanda ...	4,32,587	3,455	1,95,385	2,40,657	3,18,604	24,275	3,42,879
	Bhandara ...	4,87,428	3,395	60,434	4,30,389	3,60,719	76,367	4,37,086
	Balaghat ...	3,18,758	62	6,180	3,12,640	2,00,951	87,072	2,88,023
	Total ...	15,79,895	13,248	4,93,779	10,99,364	10,77,439	2,60,349	13,37,788
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,67,673	...	33,574	1,34,099	65,339	...	65,339
	Bilaspur ...	15,328	...	190	15,138	2,335	8,057	10,392
	Sambalpur ...	43,740	2,200	11,303	34,637	11,233	725	11,958
	Total ...	2,26,741	2,200	45,067	1,83,874	78,907	8,782	87,689
	Grand Total ...	19,98,390	55,505	5,88,208	14,65,687	11,99,437	3,34,786	15,34,223

PRINCIPAL.			RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			
Total collections on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 6).	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,514	2,120	5,780	229	216	0·49	
11,251	57	9,520	1,215	...	3·45	
12,442	2,048	19,617	1,125	112	2·66	
1,950	...	2,627	34	...	0·42	
4,864	207	4,148	870	...	4·50	
34,021	4,432	41,692	3,473	328	2·30	
3,579	...	1,381	236	...	5·58	
1,642	...	10,084	...	...	...	
5,066	...	2,385	641	...	4·04	
582	...	3,817	60	.	1·32	
41	...	25	1	...	·62	
10,909	...	17,692	938	...	2·60	
1,18,140	5,792	27,981	1,616	...	1·52	*Nagpur Division.*
(*a*) 1,08,091	...	9,796	2,535	..	2·07	(*a*) Includes Rs. 243 on account of advance collections.
1,75,536	(*b*) 20,243	1,47,100	1,919	1,395	0·57	(*b*) Includes Rs. 394, as detailed below—
60,434	...	3,76,652	1,881	...	0·41	(1) Includes Rs. 407 on account of advance collections
6,180	...	2,81,843	1,447	...	0·46	(2) Excludes Rs. 13 on account of collections of the current year.
4,68,381	26,035	8,43,372	9,398	1,395	·70	
25,783	7,791	31,765	...	94	..	
190	...	10,202	1,330	...	8·73	*Chhattisgarh Division*
(*a*) 11,158	...	800	3,023	...	7·71	(*a*) Excludes Rs. 145 collected in advance during the year.
37,131	7,791	42,767	4,353	94	2·12	
5,50,442	38,258	9,45,523	18,162	1,817	1·05	

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand

Division.	Districts.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1901.	Increase during the year.					
			By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	(a) 4,97,192	268	9,964	571	...	...	10,803
	Damoh	3,45,188	3,076	...	61	...	22	3,159
	Jubbulpore	(b) 8,63,783	1,648	...	...	...	32	1,680
	Mandla	1,05,742	245	...	...	...	...	245
	Seoni	(c) 2,43,307	1,365	...	...	...	10,530	11,895
	Total	20,55,212	6,602	9,964	632	...	10,584	27,782
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	6,34,625	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	(a) 5,73,157	...	...	...	...	35	35
	Nimar	2,75,832	226	36	...	...	...	262
	Betul	(b) 2,74,590	4	...	698	...	...	702
	Chhindwara	2,94,331	...	...	...	...	89	89
	Total	20,52,535	230	36	698	...	124	1,088
NAGPUR	Wardha	6,44,003	211	14	...	...	10	235
	Nagpur	9,85,998	614	...	...	...	...	614
	Chanda	2,91,320	181	...	...	...	...	181
	Bhandara	5,84 363	...	...	230	...	2	232
	Balaghat	(a) 2,39,787	...	..	2,070	...	...	2,070
	Total	27,45,471	1,006	14	2,300	...	12	3,332
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	8,51,160	...	32,124	...	5	...	32,129
	Bilaspur	5,04,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	1,66,214	1,900	...	...	...	...	1,900
	Total	15,22,035	1,900	32,124	...	5	...	34,029
	GRAND TOTAL	83,75,253	9,738	42,138	3,630	5	10,720	66,231

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) The difference of Rs. 30 between this figure and that shown in column 17 of the last year's printed Statement I is due to the fact that there is an increase of Rs. 30 in the Saugor Tahsil on account of enhancement of demand in mauza Patharia on account of the disused Artillery Range not included in the demand beforehand.

(b) Rs. 70 have been added as there was a mistake in totalling last year.

(c) Land revenue as shown in column 17 of the last year's printed statement ... ... Rs. 2,63,351

Deduct—

Abatement sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. C-103, dated the 6th June 1902 20,044

* Net demand shown in column 3 of this statement 2,43,307

of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Decrease during the year.					Net increase (column 9 *minus* column 14).	Net decrease (column 14 *minus* column 9).	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1902
By release of revenue-free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of columns 10 to 13.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	31	1,618	1,649	9,154	...	5,06 346
...	...	26	57	83	3,076	...	3,48,264
...	...	387	16	403	1,277	...	8,65,060
...	...	49	...	49	196	...	1,05 93[c]
...	...	279	...	279	11,616	...	2,54,92[illegible]
...	...	772	1,691	2,463	25,319	...	20,80,531
...	8 974	...	...	8,974	...	8,974	6 25,651
...	...	17	...	17	18	...	5,73,175
...	18	155	145	318	...	56	2,75,776
..	...	84	8	92	610	..	2,75,200
...	...	37	...	37	52	..	2,94,383
...	8,992	293	153	9,438	8,350	9,030	20,44,185
...	...	...	24	24	211	...	6,44 214
16	...	78	...	94	526	...	9,86,518
5	...	...	...	5	176	...	2,91,496
...	...	458	...	458	...	226	5,84 137
...	...	518	...	518	1,552	...	2,41 339
21	...	1,054	24	1,099	2,233	...	27,47,704
...	...	25	...	25	32,104	...	8,83 264
...	...	138	...	138	...	138	5,04,520
...	...	...	...	...	1,900	..	1,69 114
...	...	163	...	163	33,866	...	15,55,961
21	8,992	2,282	1,868	13,163	53,068	...	84,28,32[illegible]

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) The figures given in this column are Khationi figures. Mistakes detected in demand of certain villages have been rectified.
(b) Last year's figure was wrong. Rupees 5 were included in excess by mistake.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) There was a mistake of Rs. 10 in the demand of Baihar Tahsil for the last year, hence the difference between this column and column 17 of the last year's printed statement.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demands and Collections

PART I.—LAND REVE

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous year.					For the year under report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	Balance for Collection.		Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
				Suspended.	Unsuspended.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	(a) 1,57,953	1,41,769	...	16,184	16,184	4,97,192	70,283	256	(a) 2,397	72,916	4,24,276
	Damoh ...	2,00,723	1,85,684	...	15,039	15,039	3,45,188	36	...	(b) 623	659	3,44,529
	Jubbulpore ...	(c) 1,05,680	39,209	...	66,471	66,471	8,63,783	...	50,002	6,467	56,469	8,07,314
	Mandla ...	2,822	119	...	2,703	2,703	(d) 1,05,854	49	...	520	569	1,05,295
	Seoni ...	34,641	26,777	...	7,864	7,864	2,63,351	20,044	...	5,515	25,559	2,37,792
	Total ...	5,01,819	3,93,558	...	1,08,261	1,08,261	20,75,378	90,412	50,258	15,522	1,56,172	19,19,206
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	(a) 2,07,870	...	...	2,07,870	2,07,870	6,34,625	9,337	...	4,152	13,489	6,21,136
	Hoshangabad ...	(b) 9,97,473	9,85,263	174	12,036	12,210	5,73,157	48,435	389	(b) 3,370	52,194	5,20,963
	Nimar ...	(c) 39,228	30,874	...	8,354	8,354	(d) 2,75,687	...	...	841	841	2,74,846
	Betul ...	(e) 1,18,865	94,839	...	24,026	24,026	2,74,530	1,19 555	...	3,275	1,22,830	1,51,760
	Chhindwara ...	(f) 96,490	61,502	...	33,988	33,988	(g) 2,94,419	7,202	...	(h) 664	7,866	2,86,553
	Total ...	14,59,926	11,73,478	174	2,86,274	2,86,448	20 52,478	1,84,529	389	12,3 2	1,97,220	18,55,258
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	(a) 2,87,404	2,85,284	...	2,120	2,120	6,44,003	5,079	...	7,741	12,820	6,31,183
	Nagpur ...	2,85,483	2,58,264	...	27,219	27,219	9,85,098	...	406	1,605	2,011	9,83,987
	Chanda ...	1,95,344	1,84,330	...	11,014	11,014	2,91,320	...	...	245	245	2,91,075
	Bhandara ...	(b) 4,59,952	4,24,215	11,423	24,314	35,737	5,84,363	...	115	(c) 8,822	8,937	5,75,426
	Balaghat ...	(d) 77,864	71,892	...	5,972	5,972	2,30,787	25 5 2	...	934	26,536	2,13,251
	Total ...	13,06,047	12,23,985	11,423	70,639	82,062	27,45,471	30,671	521	19,357	50,549	26,94,922
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	(a) 5,04,027	(b) 4,53,690	...	50,337	50,337	(c) 8,83,284	76,113	...	14,369	90,482	7,92,802
	Bilaspur ...	1,98,149	1,94,410	220	3,519	3,739	5,04,661	17,227	131	17,327	34,695	4,69,966
	Sambalpur ...	7	...	...	7	7	1,66,214	...	...	26	26	1,66,188
	Total ...	7,02,183	6,48,100	220	53,863	54,083	15,54,159	93,350	131	31,722	1,25,203	14,28,956
	GRAND TOTAL ...	39,69,975	34,39,121	11,817	5,19,037	5,32,854	84,27,486	3,98 962	51,279	78,903	5,29,144	78,98,342

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

(b) Out of the amount collected in advance during the previous years only, Rs. 623 have been adjusted during the year under report, hence the difference with that shown in column 29 of the previous year's printed Statement II—A-1.

(c) There is a difference of Rs. 36 in the total of column 3 of this statement and that of column 25 of the last year's printed Statement I, as, instead of Rs. 45, only Rs. 9 were shown in column 25, this mistake is now corrected.

(d) Rupees 122, *i. e.*, half of the kamil-jama of a muafi village of Dewara has been added to the second kist only, as the muafi lapsed with effect from the 1st June 1902, *vide* Under Secretary's No. 2642, dated the 7th May 1902.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) The balance has been increased by Land Revenue of Rs. 605, because the amount collected last year from the mortgager has been refunded to him on his appeal during the current year, *vide* Under Secretary's No. 4046, dated the 18th July 1902.

(b) Last year's figures were wrong.

(c) Rupees 31 have been added to the amount shown in this column as the outstanding balance of the village of Ghisur was once shown as recovered, and the other time as remitted, *i. e.*, the amount was taken into account twice.

(d) The total demand on account of Land Revenue for the year under report according to kisthandi was Rs. 2,75,832, of this Rs. 145 was deducted owing to the village of Asirgarh in the Burhanpur Tahsil, having been transferred from malguzari to ryotwari tenure, so the demand for the year was Rs. 2,75,687.

(e) The difference of Rs. 10 between this figure and that shown in column 25 of the last year's printed statement is due to the fact that Rs. 10 have been recovered in excess of the demand from one malguzar who failed to grant proportionate remission to his tenants.

(f) Last year's figure was wrong.

(g) The amount of Land Revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1901 was Rs. 2,94,331, which has been shown in column 3 of Statement E, but as the takoli payable by the Lodhipars was enhanced by Rs. 88 after the date noted above, and before the first kist for the year under reference fell due, the amount was included in the demand for that year, hence the increase.

(h) Rupees 664 only out of the advance collections during the previous year were adjusted during the year under report.

during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

NUE ON THE ROLL.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.			Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 26 and 27).
			On account of previous year.			On account of year under report.								
On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,602	4,17,703	4,29,305	...	4,582	4,582	256	6,573	6,809	236	11,155	11,391	1,125	806	1,931
12,554	3,32,420	3,44,974	...	2,485	2,485	...	12,109	12,109	...	14,594	14,594	145	16	161
22,791	7,85,963	8,09,754	...	43,680	43,680	50,002	20,351	70,353	50,002	64,031	1,14,033	1,272	633	1,905
1,911	1,03,895	1,05,806	...	792	792	...	1,400	1,400	...	2,192	2,192	98	211	309
6,596	2,33,933	2,40,529	...	1,268	1,268	...	3,859	3,859	...	5,127	5,127	...	2,358	2,358
55,454	18,74,014	19,30,368	...	52,807	52,807	50,238	44,292	94,530	50,238	97,099	1,47,337	2,640	4,024	6,664
1,45,872	5,81,654	7,27,526	...	61,998	61,998	...	39,482	39,482	...	1,01,480	1,01,480	...	5,791	5,791
3,319	5,20,342	5,23,661	...	8,901	8,901	389	621	1,010	389	9,522	9,911	...	1,125	1,125
7,407	2,73,368	2,80,775	...	947	947	...	1,478	1,478	...	2,425	2,425	...	73	73
21,728	1,41,986	1,63,714	...	2,298	2,298	...	9,774	9,774	...	12,072	12,072	1,875	1,570	3,445
27,814	2,70,925	2,98,819	...	6,094	6,094	...	15,628	15,628	...	21,722	21,722	...	2,381	2,381
2,06,310	17,88,275	19,94,585	...	80,238	80,238	389	66,983	67,372	389	1,47,221	1,47,610	1,875	10,940	12,815
2,120	6,21,886	6,24,006	...	...	...	...	9,297	9,297	...	9,297	9,297	...	45,900	45,900
20,775	9,83,153	10,03,928	...	6,444	6,444	406	834	1,240	406	7,278	7,684	348	7,749	8,097
7,469	2,73,203	2,86,672	...	3,545	3,545	...	11,872	11,872	...	15,417	15,417	...	5,822	5,822
23,130	5,55,610	5,78,799	11,423	1,131	12,557	115	12,807	12,922	11,538	20,941	32,479	...	868	868
5,841	2,12,258	2,18,099	...	131	131	...	903	903	...	1,124	1,124	4	8,602	8,606
59,385	26,52,119	27,11,504	11,423	11,254	22,677	521	42,833	43,324	11,944	54,057	66,001	352	68,941	69,293
38,096	7,52,764	7,90,860	...	12,241	12,241	...	40,038	40,038	...	52,279	52,279	...	7,172	7,172
3,704	4,68,607	4,72,311	...	35	35	131	1,359	1,490	131	1,394	1,525	...	559	559
7	1,66,188	1,66,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
41,807	13,87,559	14,29,366	...	12,276	12,276	131	41,397	41,528	131	53,673	53,804	9	7,731	7,740
3,62,856	77,02,867	80,65,723	11,427	1,56,575	1,67,098	51,279	1,95,475	2,46,754	62,702	3,52,050	4,14,752	4,876	91,636	96,512

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The excess of Rs. 7,437 between this column and that shown in column 25 of the previous year's printed Statement II—A-1 is due to the fact that the whole of the suspended arrears have been collected or the balance uncollected was less than the amount of remission granted. The amounts were, therefore, shown as advance collections and that the outstanding balance enhanced by a corresponding figure.

(b) The excess of Rs. 81,347 between this column and that shown in column 25 of the last year's printed Statement II—A-1 is due to the following reasons:—

			Rs.
Bhandara Tahsil	...	(1) The amount wrongly taken into account twice, both as collected and remitted	907
Tirora Tahsil	...	(2) The amount which was collected in advance in the previous year, and shown as collections, has been brought under advance collections and taken into account during the year	1,380
		(3) The amount on account of the difference between new and old zamindari takolis for the year 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the announcement of which was made in January 1901 with retrospective effect from 1898-99, and the question of collection and remission of which was finally settled in Secretariat No. 4969, dated the 4th October 1901, and Commissioner's No. 4773, dated the 15th October 1901	74,657
Sakoli Tahsil	...	(4) The amount that was originally collected on account of second kist of 1900-01, and subsequently suspended, has been brought under advance collections and adjusted during the year	1,163
		(5) This was on account of difference between the new and old zamindari takolis of the tahsil for the year 1899-1900 ...	3,240
		Total ...	81,347

(c) The difference of Rs. 2,713 between this column and that given in column 29 of last year's printed Statement II-A-1 is due to the reason given in notes (2) and (4) under (b) above.

(d) The difference between this column and the column 25 of the last year's printed statement is due to the inclusion of Rs. 950, which were recovered from the Zamindar of Bijagarh as he had recovered the remitted rent from his ryots.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) Includes Rs. 7,137 which was ordered to be recovered in the previous year.

(b) Includes Rs. 806 collected in 1900-01 and held over as advance collections.

(c) Includes Rs. 32,124 on account of revision of settlement in the Drug Tahsil.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections

PART II.—CESSES ASSESSED

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous year.					For the year under report.					
				Balance for Collection.								
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kist-bandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	(a) 12,805	10,412	...	2,393	2,393	38,984	4,018	13	(a) 872	4,903	34,081
	Damoh ...	15,391	14,712	...	679	679	27,713	5	...	(b) 291	296	27,417
	Jubbulpore ...	6,068	3,193	...	2,875	2,875	70,467	...	4,938	1,420	6,358	64,109
	Mandla ...	198	5	...	193	193	8,206	4	...	100	104	8,102
	Seoni ...	615	71	...	544	544	21,207	1,810	...	166	1,976	19,231
	Total ...	35,077	28,393	...	6,684	6,684	1,66,577	5,837	4,951	2,849	13,637	1,52,940
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	(a) 9,150	...	...	9,150	9,150	48,648	672	...	602	1,274	47,374
	Hoshangabad ...	(b) 65,682	64,832	...	850	850	45,767	3,805	97	(c) 3,435	7,337	38,430
	Nimar ...	3,289	1,675	...	1,614	1,614	27,863	13	...	118	131	27,732
	Betul ...	4,956	2,488	...	2,468	2,468	20,849	8,180	...	959	9,139	11,710
	Chhindwara ..	(c) 792	...	...	792	792	23,992	...	...	(d) 95	95	23,897
	Total ...	83,869	68,995	...	14,874	14,874	1,67,119	12,670	97	5,209	17,976	1,49,143
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	32,544	32,247	...	297	297	50,442	31	...	578	609	49,833
	Nagpur ...	2,307	...	...	2,307	2,307	81,689	...	77	(a) 171	248	81,441
	Chanda ...	8,470	8,166	...	304	304	21,609	...	...	...	...	21,609
	Bhandara ...	(b) 46,645	23,536	203	22,906	23,109	45,350	..	..	(c) 874	874	44,476
	Balaghat ...	(d) 16,223	14,559	...	1,664	1,664	19,628	1,426	...	2	1,428	18,200
	Total ..	1,06,189	78,508	203	27,478	27,681	2,18,718	1,457	77	1,625	3,159	2,15,559
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur ...	(a) 40,322	(b) 35,264	...	5,058	5,058	72,729	5,008	...	3,201	8,209	64,520
	Bilaspur ...	5,256	3,600	...	1,656	1,656	(c) 45,029	1,188	18	214	1,420	43,609
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,470	...	...	41	41	17,429
	Total ...	45,578	38,864	...	6,714	6,714	1,35,228	6,196	18	3,456	9,670	1,25,558
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,70,713	2,14,760	203	55,750	55,953	6,87,642	26,160	5,143	13,139	44,442	6,43,200

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
(b) Out of the amount collected in advance during the previous year's only Rs. 291 have been adjusted during the year under report, hence the difference with the previous year' printed statement.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) The balance has been increased by Rs. 62, because the amount collected last year from the mortgagor has been refunded to him on his appeal during the year, *vide* Under Secretary's letter No. 4046, dated the 18th July 1902.
(b) Last year's figure was wrong.
(c) These are Khationi figures as the accounts were overhauled in this District, hence they do not agree with those shown in column 29 of the previous year's printed statement
(d) Rupees 95 only were adjusted during the year under report.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) In Statement II—A-11 for the year 1900-01-Rs. 730 were shown in column 29 as advance collections to be adjusted, but a sum of Rs. 40 has been struck off this sum, as from the Wasil-baki-navis Khationi of the Ramtek Tahsil, it could not be discovered from whom the excess recovery was made and out of the remaining amount of Rs. 280, Rs. 171 have been adjusted as shown in column 11 of this statement, and Rs. 109 are yet left for being brought to account next year.
(b) The amount shown in column 25 of the last year's printed Statement II—A-11 was Rs. 40,610.

during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

ON THE LAND REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.					
			On account of previous year.			On account of year under report.								
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 26 and 27).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,859	33,918	35,777	...	534	534	13	163	176	13	697	710	745	378	1,123
591	27,201	27,792	...	88	88	...	216	216	...	304	304	54	...	54
1,510	63,736	65,246	...	1,365	1,365	4,938	373	5,311	4,938	1,738	6,676	1,875	444	2,319
744	8,042	8,186	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	109	109	18	13	31
438	19,030	19,468	...	106	106	...	201	201	...	307	307	...	736	736
4,542	1,51,927	1,56,469	...	2,142	2,142	4,951	1,013	5,964	4,951	3,155	8,106	2,692	1,571	4,263
6,688	45,681	52,369	...	2,462	2,462	...	1,693	1,693	...	4,155	4,155	99	935	1,034
131	38,430	38,561	...	719	719	97	...	97	97	719	816	...	1,158	1,158
1,562	27,663	29,225	...	52	52	...	69	69	...	121	121	23	1	24
2,004	11,276	13,280	...	464	464	...	434	434	...	898	898	358	4,032	4,390
779	23,068	23,847	...	13	13	...	829	829	...	842	842	...	218	218
11,164	1,46,118	1,57,282	...	3,710	3,710	97	3,025	3,122	97	6,735	6,832	480	6,344	6,824
297	49,400	49,697	...	...	...	...	433	433	...	433	433	...	4,852	4,852
2,290	81,441	83,731	...	17	17	77	...	77	77	17	94	109	92	201
247	21,196	21,443	...	57	57	...	413	413	...	470	470	...	3,066	3,066
22,812	43,819	66,631	203	94	297	...	657	657	203	751	954	1	341	342
1,664	18,156	19,820	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	44	44	11	602	613
27,310	2,14,012	2,41,322	203	168	371	77	1,547	1,624	280	1,715	1,995	121	8,953	9,074
4,197	62,524	66,721	...	861	861	...	1,996	1,996	...	2,857	2,857	...	3,159	3,159
1,656	43,572	45,228	...	...	...	18	37	55	18	37	55	...	1,197	1,197
...	17,429	17,429	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
5,853	1,23,525	1,29,378	...	861	861	18	2,033	2,051	18	2,894	2,912	4	4,356	4,360
48,869	6,35,582	6,84,451	203	6,881	7,084	5,143	7,618	12,761	5,346	14,499	19,845	3,207	21,314	24,521

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(Concld.)

BHANDARA TAHSIL. Rs.

Add—The amount wrongly taken into account twice, both as collected and remitted 262

TIRORA TAHSIL.

On account of difference between the new and old Zamindari takolis for the years 1898-09 and 1899-1900, the collection and remission of which have been settled in Secretariat No. 4969, dated the 4th October 1901 .. 5,509

SAKOLI TAHSIL.

The amount that was originally collected on account of second kist of 1900-01 and subsequently suspended has been brought under advance collections and adjusted during the year 70

On account of difference between the new and old Zamindari takolis for the year 1899-1900, the collection and remission of which have been settled in Secretariat No. 4969, dated the 4th October 1901 104

Total ... 46,645

(*c*) The amount shown as advance collections in column 29 of last year's printed Statement II—A-II was ... 803

Add—Amount brought from collections of previous years under advance collections as stated in (*b*) against Sakoli ... 70

Do. do. do. as noted against Bhandara in note (*b*) ... 2

Total ... 875

Deduct.—Amount remained unadjusted at close of year as shown in column 26 of the statement ... 1

Balance ... 874

(*d*) The difference of Rs. 74 between this column and column 25 of last year's printed statement is due to the recovery of the remitted amount from the Zamindar of Bijagarh.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1,346 as explained in Part I.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 112 as explained in Part I.
(*c*) Exclusive of Rs. 36 remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 2409, dated the 25th April 1902.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE NOT ON THE ROLL.

Division.	Districts.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 5 and 4 *minus* column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 *minus* column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 *minus* total of columns 5 and 8).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore.	Sangor ...	(*a*) 210	802	...	1,012	(*b*) 140	689	70	113	...	
	Damoh ...	(*c*) 4,156	6,974	...	11,130	3,641	4,353	515	2,621	19	
	Jubbulpore ...	(*d*) 155	2,951	...	3,104	16	2,918	137	33	..	
	Mandla ...	(*e*) 1,481	54,922	2	56,401	1,116	54,248	365	672	2	
	Seoni ...	(*f*) 4,023	17,277	...	21,300	1,785	14,303	2,238	2,974	50	
	Total ...	10,023	82,926	2	92,947	6,698	76,511	3,325	6,413	71	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	(*a*) 12	...	(*a*) 12	...	(*a*) 12	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	(*b*) 3,525	5,287	4	8,806	684	4,351	2,839	932	128	
	Nimar ...	(*c*) 57,626	56,210	...	1,13,836	6,360	49,875	51,266	6,335	1	
	Betul ...	(*d*) 7,763	(*d*) 2,251	...	10,014	4,188	30	3.575	2,221	744	
	Chhindwara ...	(*e*) 5,407	5,493	...	10,900	2,485	2,631	2,921	2,872	32	
	Total ...	74,319	69,253	4	1,43,568	13 717	56,889	60,602	12,360	905	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	8	261	...	269	8	246	...	15	...	
	Nagpur ...	(*a*) 821	2,565	...	3.386	821	2,551	...	14	...	
	Chanda ...	(*b*) 9,939	22,410	...	32,349	7,91[illegible]	18,452	2,024	3,958	441	
	Bhandara ...	(*c*) 3,017	234	...	3,251	593	216	2,424	18	...	
	Balaghat ...	(*d*) 3,340	19,719	43	23,016	2,165	18,816	1,175	860	...	
	Total ...	17,125	45,189	43	62,271	11,505	40,281	5,623	4,865	441	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,854	14,586	...	16,440	1,651	4,279	(*a*) 203	(*b*) 307	28	
	Bilaspur ...	661	13,774	...	14,435	(*c*) 609	13,756	52	18	12	
	Sambalpur ...	...	3,001	...	3,001	...	2,929	...	72	...	
	Total ...	2,515	31,361	...	33,876	2,260	20,964	255	397	40	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,03,982	2,28,729	49	3,32,662	34,177	1,94,645	69,805	24,035	1,457	

JUBBULPROE DIVISION.

(*a*) Rs. 8 collected in advance in the year 1899-1900 for the year 1900-01 were through an oversight not given credit in the year 1900-01, but given credit in arrear account in April 1902, hence this sum has been deducted from the previous year's balance.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 80 remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3440, dated the 16th June 1902.

(*c*) The increase of Rs. 055 is due to the arrears having been realized in three cases of muafi resumptions, *vide* under Secretary's No. 3486, dated the 18th June 1902.

	Rs.
(*d*) Last year's figure	693
Deduct—remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3778, dated the 31st July 1901	540
Balance ...	153

(*e*) The difference between this column and total of columns 9 and 10 of the last year's printed Statement II-B is due to the fact that Rs. 39,515 have been deducted from the previous year's statement on account of remissions sanctioned in Secretariat letters Nos. C-12, dated the 9th April 1902, and 3440, dated the 16th June 1902, and Rs. 190 representing realizations from certain ryots for their having cultivated Minhai Gochar, and for certain Malik-makbuza escheated plots have been added.

(*f*) Exclusive of Rs. 10,948 remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3440, dated the 16th June 1902.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(*a*) Struck off as the muafi was restored to the Muafidar during the year under report.

(*b*) The amount shown in this column represents the arrears on account of 1900-01, and the arrears of Rs. 10,333 for 1899-1900, and prior years have been remitted, *vide* Under Secretary's No. 6142, of November 1901.

(*c*) The arrear demand as shown in the previous year's printed statement was Rs. 155,765. To this sum Rs. 74 were added which had been deducted from the demand by mistake in the Burhanpur Tahsil. Thus the total was Rs. 1,55,839. Of this Rs. 97,714 were remitted, *vide* Under Secretary's Nos. 1702, dated the 3rd May 1900, 8609, dated the 5th September 1901 and 4147, dated the 23rd November 1901, and 2220, dated the 12th April 1902, and Rs. 299 were deducted from the demand which had been realized by the Forest Department but had been wrongly included in the demand of patch cultivation villages on transfer of these villages from the Forest Department. Thus the net balance was now Rs. 57,626.

(*d*) Exclusive of Rs. 19,011 and Rs. 5,200 remitted.

(*e*) Last year's figure was wrong.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(*a*) Out of Rs. 844 shown as balance at the close of the last year, Rs. 23 have been remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3693, dated the 1st July 1902.

(*b*) The difference is explained in the body of the report.

(*c*) The closing balance of demand shown in the last year's statement was ... Rs. 5,101

Deduct—

The amount of Rs. 85 on account of rent of Nazul land in the Bhandara Tahsil, and Rs. 2,000 on account of Forest Zamindari Takoli in the Sakoli Tahsil remitted, *vide* Commissioner's Nos. 4153 and 4805, dated the 11th August and 20th September 1902, and Secretariat No. 5020, dated the 5th September 1902 ... 2,085

Balance 3,016

Add—

The amount on account of balance of demand outstanding on the 30th September 1901 brought under this head from miscellaneous Land Revenue, *vide* Commissioner's No. 2384, dated the 15th May 1902 1

Total 3,017

(*d*) Exclusive of Rs. 6,370 remitted.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(*a*) Of this Rs. 70 have been remitted.

(*b*) Do. Rs. 45 do.

(*c*) Do. Rs. 332 do.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

Division.	Districts.	Demand. Balance from previous year.	Demand. Demand for year under report.	Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* column 5).	Collection. On account of previous years.	Collection. On account of year under report.	Balance. On account of previous year (column 3 *minus* column 7).	Balance. Balance on account of year under report (column 4 *minus* total of columns 5 and 8).	Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	1,693	73	1,620	...	1,620	...	...	48	JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
	Damoh	12	963	...	975	(a) 7	963	5	...	...	(a) Of this Rs. 6 are remitted, *vide* Commissioner's No. 1784, dated the 4th March 1902. Rs.
	Jubbulpore	(b) 687	8,909	...	9,596	393	8,800	294	109	...	(b) Last year's figure was 70
	Mandla	586	4,011	10	4,587	151	3,875	435	126	6	*Deduct*—
	Seoni	61	1,293	...	1,354	...	1,215	61	78	...	Remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 405, dated the 31st January 1901... ... 16
	Total ...	1,346	16,869	83	18,132	551	16,473	795	313	54	Balance ... 687
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	10,493	...	10,493	...	10,493	...	..	...	
	Hoshangabad	...	2,303	...	2,303	...	2,290	...	13	...	
	Nimar	...	1,968	...	1,968	...	1,968	...	...	...	
	Betul	45	405	...	450	45	405	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara	...	313	...	313	...	313	...	...	...	
	Total ...	45	15,482	...	15,527	45	15,469	...	13	..	NAGPUR DIVISION.
NAGPUR.	Wardha	18	2,121	...	2,139	(a) 18	2,069	...	(a) 52	..	(a) Remitted.
	Nagpur	(b) 419	26,551	...	26,970	166	26,370	253	181	...	(b) Out of Rs. 625 shown as balance at the close of the last year Rs. 206 have been remitted.
	Chanda	30	724	...	754	...	724	30	...	...	
	Bhandara	(c) 66	1,588	...	1,654	36	1,582	30	6	...	(c) For the difference of Re. 1, *vide* remark (2) under foot-note (c) of Statement F, Part III.
	Balaghat	...	415	...	415	...	415	...	...	...	
	Total ...	533	31,399	...	31,932	220	31,160	313	239	...	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	52	2,975	...	3,027	52	2,944	...	31	1	
	Bilaspur	...	1,483	...	1,483	...	1,483	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	...	1,446	...	1,446	...	1,446	...	...	...	
	Total ...	52	5,904	...	5,956	52	5,873	...	31	1	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,976	69,654	83	71,547	868	68,975	1,108	596	55	

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	Notices of Demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (*a*).		Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (*b*).			Attachment, Transfer, or Sales of Estates in respect of which arrear accrued, Section 94 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*).				Attachment of other Immoveable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (*g*).		Amount of Talbana realized.		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (*c*)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (*d*)].	Number of estates, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)].	Number of estates sold [clause (*f*)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process-fees and talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2,145	323	17	...	366	117	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	...	596
	Damoh	1,464	1	28	..	141	50	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	517	179	338
	Jubbulpore	2,568		29	84	709	368	104	6	...	...	2	...	...	823	405	418
	Mandla	1,414	29	1	...	135	13	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	186	...	186
	Seoni	1,725	63	9	...	381	44	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	370
	Total ...	9,316	416	84	84	1,722	591	124	11	...	...	3	...	...	2,492	584	1,908
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	1,208	8	9	...	200	97	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	214	(*a*) 290	...
	Hoshangabad	1,455	68	82	8	282	83	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	334
	Nimar	786	9	33	...	202	55	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	290
	Betul	1,148	...	25	3	621	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	.	762
	Chhindwara	1,340	22	6	...	501	80	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	420
	Total ..	6,667	107	155	11	1,806	336	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	290	1,800
Nagpur	Wardha	1,895	13	9	...	335	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	348
	Nagpur	2,762	10	9	...	493	57	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	495
	Chanda	1,742	1	5	4	455	138	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	428	.	428
	Bhandara	1,579	333	13	2	531	245	43	33	...	...	...	...	...	572	(*a*) 516	572
	Balaghat	1,456	7	2	...	441	55	3	12	...	...	12	...	...	459	...	459
	Total ...	9,434	364	38	6	2,255	537	65	49	...	...	12	...	...	2,302	516	2,302
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ..	3,354	24	53	11	1,542	258	55	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	...	1,530
	Bilaspur ..	3,726	25	44	...	475	28	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	525	141	384
	Sambalpur ...	971	55	10	...	189	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	..	236
	Total ...	8,051	104	107	11	2,206	362	58	14	...	...	...	...	...	2,291	141	2,150
	Grand Total ...	33,868	991	384	112	7,989	1,826	283	86	...	...	15	...	...	9,105	2,531	8,166

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(*a*) The Temporary Establishment, though intended for the Land Revenue collection only, was also employed in collecting takavi, income-tax and other Government dues. But the figure in column 16 represents the collection on account of Land Revenue only. As the other collections made by this Establishment are not shown in the statement, while the entire cost of its maintenance is debited to Land Revenue only.

NERBUDDADIVISION.

(*a*) This amount is not paid out of the Process-fees realized, but is paid on separate bills cashed at the Treasury.

STATEMENT H, PART I.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the Year, respectively.

Division.	Districts.	Assignments existing on 1st October 1901.					Add grants made during the year or increase by revision of assessment.					Deduct Lapses and Resumptions during the year or decrease by revision of assessment.	
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	631	84,917	35,490	1,701	33,789	...	..	...	...	...	11	1,902
	Damoh ...	(a) 335	116,945	24,577	3,582	20,995	...	...	...	...	...	17	10,922
	Jubbulpore ...	3,407	324,897	91,012	26,394	64,618	...	...	...	...	...	16	4,632
	Mandla ...	34	11,134	1,624	233	1,391	...	...	...	...	...	1	711
	Seoni ...	118	(b) 155,888	(b) 30,556	(b) 1,482	(b) 29,073	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,533
	Total ...	4,525	693,781	1,83,259	33,392	1,49,866	...	...	...	...	...	50	22,700
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	153	30,281	13,409	4,167	9,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	153	70,714	41,709	3,427	38,282	...	...	...	...	...	2	2912
	Nimar ...	(c) 1,263	(c) 183,966	(c) 62,498	(c) 6,649	(c) 55,848	...	...	...	...	...	9	185
	Betul ...	69	23,922	3,791	2,032	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Chhindwara ...	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,871	367,504	1,28,009	17,960	1,10,048	...	...	...	...	...	12	3,101
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	371	78,841	46,033	18,680	27,353	1	3	7	...	7	27	354
	Nagpur ...	947	247,308	1,27,653	37,354	90,299	...	...	...	...	...	48	375
	Chanda ...	(a) 682	(a) 174,437	(a) 33,884	(a) 20,622	(a) 13,262	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,219
	Bhandara ...	155	60,994	21,505	8,480	13,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,155	561,580	6,29,075	85,136	1,43,939	1	3	7	...	7	98	1,948
Chhattis-garh.	Raipur ...	64	69,010	14,139	352	13,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ..	47	(a) 40.988	9,838	...	9,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	284	190,134	29,208	4,215	24,994	...	...	...	...	...	19	36,060
	Total ...	395	300.132	53,185	4,567	48,620	...	...	...	...	...	19	36,060
	Grand Total ...	8,946	1,922,997	9,93,528	1,41,055	4,52,473	1	3	7	...	7	179	63,809

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) The difference with the previous year's printed statement is due to the fact that when the new registers were printed after the last settlement, three muafis, which had previously borne separate numbers, were amalgamated with others in favour of the same assignees. This caused a reduction of three in number of muafis, but the reduction has never been made until now.

(b) The figures shown in columns 18 to 22 in the last year's printed statement have been reduced by Rs. 67, 27, 29, 1 and 22, respectively, on account of land taken up for the construction of the Satpura Railway and the Seoni-Katangi Road, *vide* Secretariat letters Nos. 3371 and 4980, dated the 6th June 1902 and 8th September 1902, respectively.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(c) The number and area of the muafi plots and the jamas shown in these columns do not tally with the figures given in the previous year's printed statement. The reason is that the present statement has been prepared according to the new printed Muafi Register.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The figures of assignments which existed on 1st October 1901 last year differ from the figures given this year owing to changes made in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Commissioner's letter No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1902.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) There was a mistake of 6 acres in the total of Ratanpur plots in the printed Muafi Register, hence the area has been increased by 6 acres.

STATEMENT H, PART I.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the Year, respectively.—(Concld.)

Division.	Districts.	DEDUCT LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS DURING THE YEAR OR DECREASE BY REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.—(Concld.)			ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					SERVICE LAND IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.			Number of revenue free or quit rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death extant in the District at the close of the year.
		Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	*Land Revenue.*			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue assigned.	
		Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.				
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	273	267	6	620	83,015	35,217	1,434	33,783	...	...	...	30
	Damoh ...	3,163	36	3,127	318	106,023	21,414	3,546	17,868	26	145	77	60
	Jubblpore ...	5,357	3,699	1,658	3,391	320,265	85,655	22,695	62,960	8	48	56	184
	Mandla ...	245	...	245	33	10,423	1,379	233	1,146	228	2,162	679	...
	Seoni ...	1,340	...	1,365	113	151,355	29,216	1,482	27,708	15	186	66	6
	Total ...	10,378	4,002	6,401	4.475	671,081	1 72,881	29,390	1,43.465	277	2,541	878	280
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	153	30,281	13,409	4,167	9,243	...	...	...	15
	Hoshangabad ...	389	...	374	(*a*) 152	(*b*) 67,863	(*b*) 41,350	(*b*) 3,442	37,908	1	20	5	8
	Nimar ...	264	...	256	1,254	183,781	62,234	6,649	55.592	37	274	158	66
	Betul ...	4	2	2	68	23,918	3,787	2,030	1,757	37	365	91	4
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4.916	4	23	...	9
	Total ...	657	2	632	1,860	364,464	1,27,382	17.973	1,09,416	79	682	254	102
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	270	4	266	345	78,490	45,770	18,676	27,094	...	...	...	817
	Nagpur ..	604	...	604	899	246,933	1,27,049	37,354	89,695	...	...	...	669
	Chanda ...	176	176	...	659	173,218	33,708	20,446	13,262	20	276	5	318
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	155	60,994	21,505	8,480	13 025	...	...	...	12
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	855	187	...
	Total ...	1,050	180	870	2,058	559,635	6,28.032	84 956	1,43 076	77	1,131	192	1,816
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	...	...	...	64	69,010	14,139	352	13,788	...	...	...	34
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	47	40,988	9,838	...	9.838	...	...	...	20
	Sambalpur ...	2,790	890	1,900	265	154,074	26,418	3,325	23,094	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	2,790	890	1,900	376	264 072	50 395	3,677	46,720	...	...	...	77
	GRAND TOTAL ..	14,875	5,074	9 803	8,769	1,859,252	9,78,690	1,35.996	4 42,677	433	4,354	1,324	2,275

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(*a*) Includes one of the two muafis returned in column 13 as it has been converted into a quit-rent tenure.

(*b*) During the year ending 30th September 1902, an entire village, Karola, which was muaf, lapsed owing to the death of the Muafidar, and one other assignment in mauza Basantpura was converted into quit-rent tenure. The figures given in columns 13 to 17 of the statement represent the area and revenue of both these assignments, whereas the assignment in mauza Basantpura still continuing as a quit-rent tenure, its area and revenue have not been excluded from the figures returned in columns 19 to 21 which are intended to show details of assignments continuing at the close of the year, hence the difference in columns 19 to 21.

STATEMENT H, PART II.—Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapsing and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.									
		Number of Lapses.			Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	Remarks.
		Unreported from the previous year.		Occurring during year under report.							
		Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Acres.	Rs.				
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	4	2	9	11	1,902	267	2	2	...	
	Saugor ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	1	1	18	1	...	...	...	
	Damoh ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	3	10	12	16	10,816	3,076	4	5	17th October 1901.	
	Damoh ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	2	8	36	16	4,632	1,648	10	20	15th May 1902.	
	Jubbulpore. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	12th July 1902.	
	Mandla ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	2	1	711	245	1	...	..	
	Mandla ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	1	...	2	3	4.533	1 365	...	...	...	
	Seoni ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	10	20	61	47	22,594	6,601	17	27	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	4	1	18	1	...	3	...	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
	Narsinghpur. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	2	12	2	2,912	(a) 374	12	...	25th January 1902.	
	Hoshangabad. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	8	16	13	185	224	(b) 3	11	6th July 1901.	
	Nimar ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	1	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	
	Betul ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	
	Betul ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	10	28	16	3,101	602	15	11	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	1	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Does not agree with the entry in column 4 of Statement E, because the grant to which the revenue refers was settled by the Settlement Officer at the time of abatement operations, and the amount was included in the Land Revenue on Roll on the 1st October 1901.

(b) These are pending.

STATEMENT II, PART II.—Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapsing and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.— (Concld.)

Division.	Districts.	LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.—(*Concld.*)									Remarks.
		Number of Lapses.			Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	
		Unreported from the previous year.		Occurring during year under report.							
		Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Acres.	Rs.				
Nagpur.	Wardha ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	9	8	5	17	354	210	4	1	14th March 1901.	
	Wardha ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	1	3	1	12	1	3	...	...	NAGPUR DIVISION.
	Nagpur ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	3	16	47	47	192	(*b*) 169	4	15	18th September 1901.	(*a*) Erroneously omitted from the previous year's statement.
	Nagpur ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	(*a*) 2	...	2	22	10	...	...	...	(*b*) Difference is due to revenue on account of lapsed muafis sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. 356, dated the 29th January 1901, having only now been brought on the Rent-roll.
	Chanda ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	16	26	28	5,584	181	1	13	5th July 1902.	
	Chanda ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	11	29th May 1901.	
	Bhandara ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	1	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	
	Balaghat... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	13	40	89	92	6,130	560	10	40	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	4	3	4	41	13	3	...	...	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Raipur ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Bilaspur ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	3	...	10	13	36,060	1,900	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	3	...	13	13	36,060	1,900	3	...	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Grand Total. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	26	70	191	168	67,885	9,663	45	78	...	
	Grand Total. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	1	5	7	6	72	16	4	3	...	

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	PRIVATE SALES.					SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
		Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	143	48	36,446	13,462	1,06,851	94	45	32,853	29,914	77,169	27	24	15,851	13,671	31,582
	Damoh	97	33	14,659	4,270	37,200	22	6	9,486	1,849	20,827	18	14	25,795	1,073	6,952
	Jubbulpore	172	193	43,584	18,543	3,56,838	57	25	16,037	8,875	91,632	29	48	24,680	8,567	1,17,424
	Mandla	20	2	11,124	664	21,748	6	...	2,236	149	5,578	2	...	1,573	77	100
	Seoni	59	7	28,052	5,160	1,13,890	20	1	14,913	2,745	81,527	5	...	3,389	460	3,299
	Total ...	491	283	133,865	42,099	6,36,527	199	77	75,505	43,532	2,76,733	81	86	71,288	23,848	1,59,297
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	43	14	18,395	11,542	1,51,493	35	4	19,958	4,542	76,150	3	3	1,000	874	9,212
	Hoshangabad	31	39	23,750	12,279	1,58,279	24	6	23,768	17,647	1,15,962	8	3	6,949	1,169	6,100
	Nimar	47	506	21,376	9,219	2,26,419	3	24	2,000	765	11,339	11	100	11,120	4,388	69,620
	Betul	46	13	21,323	3,962	68,530	16	3	11,503	3,446	25,502	11	...	6,304	711	6,258
	Chhindwara	62	8	17,326	5,634	81,168	15	1	3,364	560	2,611	8	...	5,387	1,103	3,900
	Total ...	229	580	1,02,170	42,636	6,85,889	93	38	60,593	26,960	2,31,564	41	106	30,760	8,245	95,090
Nagpur	Wardha	110	166	13,891	7,590	1,26,006	25	43	3,760	2,056	24,732	5	1	527	494	934
	Nagpur	69	332	34,195	12,745	2,01,102	32	50	10,028	4,487	46,424	9	...	5,096	1,518	1,075
	Chanda	30	51	9,278	2,201	15,807	14	4	3,227	627	2,427	23	3	6,145	1,084	4,760
	Bhandara	27	287	8,256	2,938	28,628	19	42	3,958	1,478	19,986	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	14	7	5,280	876	11,038	5	6	3,556	1,082	13,487	11	...	19,589	2,135	...
	Total ...	250	843	70,900	26,350	3,82,581	95	145	24,529	9,730	1,07,056	48	4	31,357	5,231	6,769
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	59	4	26,853	5,841	1,09,179	68	1	36,774	7,588	139,891	...	...	..	...	...
	Bilaspur . .	96	79	9,085	7,258	1,24,271	30	5	7,995	2,046	31,112	..	..	...		...
	Sambalpur ...	46		10,064	1,419	37,922	4	...	1,575	217	2,582	1	...	777	126	1,500
	Total ...	201	83	46,002	14,518	2,71,372	102	6	46,344	9,851	1,73,585	1	...	777	126	1,500
	Grand Total ...	1,171	1,789	352,937	1,25,603	19,76,369	489	266	206,971	90,073	7,88,938	171	196	134,181	37,450	2,62,656

STATEMENT K, PART I.—Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Land Revenue Act during the year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 6.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
		Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Numbe of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		Number of mahals formerly	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Acres.
JUBBULPORE...	Saugor	4	3	...	1	13	4	1	8	1	...	14th August 1901 ...	1	3	2,677
	Damoh	10	2	8	...	14	5	7	2	...	...	...	20	49	18,165
	Jubbulpore	6	1	5	...	14	1	8	5	...	...	...	7	19	2,865
	Mandla	4	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	3	...	31st December 1900 ...	...	...	...
	Seoni	14	5	4	5	4	1	...	3	4	1	19th August 1899 ...	4	9	2,609
	Total ...	38	11	18	9	47	11	16	20	8	1	...	32	80	26,316
NERBUDDA...	Narsinghpur	3	2	1	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	792
	Hoshangabad	8	...	3	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	4th February 1901 ...	3	3	5,382
	Nimar	7	2	5	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	5	3,869
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhjndwara	15	3	9	3	23	9	4	10	3	...	23rd March 1901 ...	13	32	13,520
	Total ...	33	7	18	8	36	13	4	19	8	...	...	22	42	23,563
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	19	3	7	9	35	3	...	32	9	...	20th June 1900 ...	4	22	6,088
	Nagpur	40	4	19	17	35	13	4	18	17	...	26th October 1899 ...	12	35	20,401
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	4	...	4	...	13	2	5	6	...	...	...	9	9	7,905
	Balaghat	7	1	4	2	10	2	3	5	1	1	21st April 1900 ...	6	13	7,535
	Total ...	70	8	34	28	93	20	12	61	27	1	...	31	79	41,929
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	13	9	...	4	12	9	...	3	..	4	4th October 1898 ...	...	...	..
	Sambalpur	7	...	7	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	20	9	7	4	24	9	12	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	161	35	77	49	200	53	44	103	43	6	...	85	201	91,808

STATEMENT K—PART II.—Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Land Revenue Act during the year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 136-R.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Damoh	...	12	12	...	...	11	11	(a) 1
	Jubbulpore	7	13	20	6	1	11	18	(a) 2
	Mandla	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Seoni	...	5	5	...	...	4	4	(a) 1
	Total	7	32	39	7	1	27	35	(a) 4
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Hoshangabad	1	2	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Nimar	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1	15	16	...	...	14	14	(a) 2
	Total	2	23	25	...	...	23	23	2
NAGPUR	Wardha	1	11	12	2	...	7	9	3
	Nagpur	2	25	27	2	...	14	16	(a) 11
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	1	10	11	...	...	2	2	9
	Balaghat	2	3	5	1	...	4	5	...
	Total	6	49	55	5	...	27	32	(a) 23
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	(a) 2
	Sambalpur	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...
	Total	...	8	8	6	...	...	6	2
	GRAND TOTAL	15	112	127	18	1	77	96	31

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
(a) Since been finally sanctioned.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.
(a) Since disposed of.

NAGPUR DIVISION.
(a) Nine sanctioned and 5 returned for revision since the close of the year.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
(a) One case has since been disposed of on the 18th October 1902

STATEMENT L.—Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
Land Revenue Act.																			
I.—Enquiries into the claims of Thekadars to protected status under [Section 65-(a), Section 132 (1)].	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) ...	...	...	(a) 5	(a) ...	...	(a) ...	3
	Instituted during year	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	(a) ...	...	...	(a) 1	(a) ...	...	(a) 84	10
	Disposed of during year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) ...	...	...	(a) 6	(a) ...	...	(a) 71	13
II.—Application by Lumbardar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Pending at commencement of year	(a) ...	(a) 2	..	(a) ...	...	2	6	18	...	...	...	6	...	28	...	9	(b) ...	1
	Instituted during year	(a) 10	(a) 15	8	(a) 4	12	27	46	66	4	9	9	44	11	25	19	74	(b) 70	28
	Disposed of during year	(a) 10	(a) 14	(a) 5	(a) 3	(a) 12	(a) 27	(a) 52	(a) 81	(a) 3	(a) 7	9	(a) 40	11	(b) 46	(b) 16	(a) 41	(b) 62	28
Tenancy Act.																			
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8)	Pending at commencement of year	...	(b) ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	4
	Instituted during year	1	(b) 4	15	1	4	4	6	28	1	8	...	9	1	6	...	44	3	64
	Disposed of during year	1	(b) 3	14	...	5	(b) 5	6	(b) 28	(b) 1	8	...	(b) 9	2	6	...	47	3	65
IV—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(c) 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	15	(c) 11	10	20	...	1	...	...	16	...	3	12	...	2	...	7	29	...
	Disposed of during year	13	(c) 16	8	18	...	(c) 1	...	...	(c) 16	...	2	(c) 12	..	1	...	...	28	...
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(d) 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	4	(d) 7	3	2	...	8	2	...	11	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	
	Disposed of during year	4	(d) 6	3	2	...	(d) 6	2	...	(d) 10	...	1	(d) 1	1	...	...	...	1	...
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 131).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

Saugor District.

(a) 2 cases decided wholly in favour of applicant, rest rejected.
(b) Decided wholly in favour of applicant.
(c) 34 decided wholly and 2 partly in favour of applicant.
(d) 23 do. in favour of applicant and the rest rejected.

Damoh District.

(a) One case decided in favour of applicant.
(b) In two cases money was deposited and one struck off in default.
(c) 14 cases were filed after enquiry. In one case Rs. 28 excess collections *plus* Rs. 10 penalty was levied and in one case Rs. 2-8-0 excess collections was refunded.

(d) All these cases were filed.
(e) The rent was fixed by the parties.
(f) In one case the tenant was fined Rs. 30, the other two cases were compromised.
(g) 2 were sanctioned by Chief Commissioner and 4 by Deputy Commissioner.
(h) The Malguzar be put in prossession of the land on paying Rs. 25 compensation.
(i) Dismissed in default.
(j) Notices were served.
(k) In 3 cases the rent was enhanced, and in 6 cases the fair rent was less than the existing rent, and hence the applications were rejected.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION—(*Concld.*)

Damoh District—(Concld.)

(l) In 15 cases the tenants were rejected, 6 cases settled privately, and 7 in default; 8 by payment of claims, 5 by allowing time, and 2 filed at the request of the decree-holder.

(m) In 22 cases applicants were put in possession, 16 cases in default, 6 compromised, and 29 rejected.

Jubbulpore District.

(a) Out of 5 cases, 2 have been decided wholly in favour of applicants and 1 compromised at the request of the parties.
(b) Out of 167 cases, 135 have been decided wholly in favour of applicants and 1 compromised at the request of the parties.
(c) Out of 151 cases, 44 have been decided wholly in favour of applicants and 18 compromised at the request of the parties.
NOTE.—Number of adjusted cases against side-head XXI does not agree with the figure in column 9 of Statement M, because the latter includes some cases sent just at close of year but not brought on Revenue Register before end of year.

Mandla District.

(a) Out of 3 cases disposed of 2 decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(b) No one agreed to enhancement.

Seoni District.

(a) Rejected.

STATEMENT L.—Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902—(Contd.)

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Pending at commencement of year	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	29	.	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter, or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Pending at commencement of year	...	.	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	...
	Instituted during year	...	(e) 1	2	2	1	..	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Disposed of during year	...	(e) 1	2	3	1	...	1	2	(e) 1	...	2	1	..	.	...	2	...	23
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(f) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	5	(f) 2	. .	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	5	(f) 3	...	...	...	(e) 5	...	...	(f) 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	2
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	1	...	...	. .	8	11	3	2	3	1	3	...	...	2	22
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	(e) 4	(g) 10	(b) 4	3	...	(a) 1	7	...	...	1	22
XII.—Application to transfer sir land [Section 45 (2)] ...	Pending at commencement of year	2	(g) ...	27	2	24	33	2	1	...	22	22	11	5	18	1	104	16	...
	Instituted during year	16	(g) 9	115	10	53	74	26	11	3	41	24	39	(b) 14	26	10	99	22	...
	Disposed of during year	16	(g) 6	106	6	58	(f) 77	22	(d) 9	(h) 3	(c) 51	37	(f) 36	8	(e) 41	(e) 9	139	28	...
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4
	Instituted during year	...	(h) 1	1	2	...	1	...	6	2	3	2	3	3	10	...	12	12	11
	Disposed of during year	...	(h) 1	1	...	...	...	...	4	(i) 2	(d) 1	2	(g) 1	3	19	...	3	11	13
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(i) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(i) 2	...	...	...	12	2	4	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(i) 1	...	...	...	(g) 9	(b) 2	(e) 3	...	...	(b) . .	...	...	(d) 7	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(j) ...	...	(b) ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(j) 23	...	(b) 11	...	196	...	..	...	10	135	179	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(j) 23	...	(b) 10	...	(h) 196	...	...	...	(e) 6	137	(h) 179	..	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT L.—Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902—(Concld.)

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65 (2)].	Pending at commencement of year	...	(k) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	(e) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(k) 9	1	10	...	44	...	...	...	...	(e) 135	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(k) 9	1	10	...	(l) 44	...	...	...	...	(e) 135	(i) 29	...	...	...	...	.	...
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(e) ...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	(e) 14	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	..	...	(j) 1	...	...	...	(f) 5	...	...	...	(e) 13	..	(b) 1	(e) 7	...
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Pending at commencement of year	...	(b) ...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	(d) 13	19	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(b) 3	...	...	3	...	13	...	1	6	...	(d) 69	38	...	2	4	1	..	..
	Disposed of during year	...	(b) 3	...	1	3	...	(k) 27	...	1	(j) 6	...	(d) 81	(j) 55	...	(f) 2	(d) 5	(e) 1	...	...
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...		..		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Pending at commencement of year	..	(e) 3	(l) ...	59	5	15	89	165	10	...	5	(e) 7	70	...	28	.	57	(d) ...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(e) 55	(l) 47	168	23	43	314	186	50	44	98	(e) 167	263	42	146	17	259	(d) 39	5
	Disposed of during year	...	(e) 49	(l) 43	(b) 167	25	47	(l) 318	(e) 300	(f) 57	(k) 55	85	(e) 155	(k) 284	(e) 19	(g) 159	(e) 15	212	(d) 39	5
XXII.—Application by tenant for re-instatement after illegal ejectment (Section 92).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(d) 6	(m) 14	24	...	6	5	14	5	6	...	(f) 42	...	...	7	4	15	(e 16	5
	Instituted during year	...	(d) 53	(m) 85	156	5	25	13	61	31	6	17	(f) 138	97	19	40	50	46	(e) 88	26
	Disposed of during year	...	(d) 51	(m) 73	(c) 151	4	28	(m) 7	(d) 66	(g) 23	(l) 18	(g) 6	(f) 172	(l) 80	(d) 18	(h) 36	(f) 51	45	(e) 94	26
TOTAL ...	Pending at commencement of year	...	13	27	91	8	46	135	187	36	6	31	88	107	7	92	6	191	35	19
	Instituted during year	...	191	216	489	96	138	724	550	207	110	195	686	717	91	294	100	543	570	189
	Disposed of during year	...	181	199	461	87	151	725	451	213	104	171	734	728	57	343	96	491	546	195

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

Narsinghpur District.

(*a*) 13 fully satisfied, 1 partly and 13 dismissed in default.
(*b*) 4 rent deposited and 1 dismissed in default.
(*c*) Filed after enquiry.
(*d*) 3 dismissed in default, 2 rejected, and 1 receipt order to be given.
(*e*) 1 rejected and 4 dismissed in default or withdrawn.
(*f*) 46 sanctioned, 11 rejected, 16 filed in default and 4 otherwise filed away.
(*g*) 9 rejected after enquiry.
(*h*) 1 enhancement accepted in full, 24 enhancement accepted in part, and 171 filed.
(*i*) 4 enhancement accepted in part and 40 rejected.
(*j*) Rejected.
(*k*) 15 right conferred and 12 dismissed in default.
(*l*) 111 claim paid fully, 20 claim paid partly, 99 tenants rejected, and 88 dismissed in default.
(*m*) 4 possession restored and 3 rejected.

Hoshangabad District.

(*a*) Recovery affected in all cases.
(*b*) Rejected.
(*c*) 105 decided in favour of applicants.
(*d*) 22 do. do.

Nimar District.

(*a*) 29 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 15 do. do.
(*c*) 1 do. do.
(*d*) 3 do. do.
(*e*) In one case ordinary rights were conferred.
(*f*) 15 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*g*) 6 do. do.

Betul District.

(*a*) All disposed of in favour of Malguzars.
(*b*) In a Collector's case.
(*c*) In 10 cases collections credited as advance payment and 6 applications rejected.
(*d*) 8 cases disposed of in favour of Malguzars and 2 in favour of tenants.
(*e*) Disposed of in favour of tenants.
(*f*) Disposed of in favour of Malguzars.
(*g*) 7 cases disposed of in favour of Malguzars and 3 in favour of tenants.
(*h*) 1 rejected, 1 filed as applicant failed to affix proper stamp, and 1 granted.
(*i*) Disposed of in favour of applicants.
(*j*) All disposed of in favour of applicants.
(*k*) 27 disposed of in favour of tenants.
6 struck off in default.
2 rejected.

35

(*l*) 8 in favour of Malguzars.
4 do. applicant.

Chhindwara District.

(*a*) 1 was granted and 6 were dismissed.
(*b*) 3 dismissed and 1 withdrawn.
(*c*) 27 sanctioned, 21 dismissed, and 3 rejected.
(*d*) Rejected.
(*e*) In 5 cases tenants agreed to enhanced rent and 1 application was dismissed.
(*f*) 2 dismissed and in one possession was given.
(*g*) In 3 cases possession was given and 3 dismissed.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

Wardha District.

(*a*) In no case protected status has been granted.
(*b*) There is no case in which the ordinary tenant right has been conferred.
(*c*) (1) Enhancements agreed to by tenants in 5 cases.
(2) Do. after fixation of fair rent in 14 cases. In only one case the rent fixed is less than the rent previously payable.
(*d*) In 40 out of these occupancy right was conferred on the applicants.
(*e*) 24 cases were decided partly in favour of applicant and 6 decided wholly in favour of applicant.
(*f*) 56 cases were decided in favour of applicant.

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(*Concld.*)

Nagpur District.

(*a*) 88 cases were decided in favour of applicants.
(*b*) One case was do. do.
(*c*) No case was do. do.
(*d*) Rejected as a receipt was granted by the Malguzar to the principal tenant though the rent was paid by his sub-tenant.
(*e*) Rejected as the complaint was frivolous.
(*f*) 33 cases have been decided in favour of applicants.
(*g*) Decided in favour of applicant.
(*h*) In one case tenant agreed to enhancement under Section 65 (1)
(*i*) (1) Enhancements agreed to under Section 66 (1) 1
(2) Do. after fixation of fair rental, Section 66 (3) 6
(3) Withdrawn 20
(4) Struck off in default 1
(5) Rejected for other reasons 1
29
(*j*) 13 cases were decided in favour of applicants.
(*k*) 93 cases do. do.
(*l*) 25 cases do. do.

Chanda District.

(*a*) 1 was successful and the other is pending.
(*b*) Of the 8 applications decided, 4 were successful, while 4 were rejected or dismissed in default.
(*c*) Only 11 were decided, and of these 8 were successful the rest were rejected, dismissed or settled out of Court by private arrangement.
(*d*) Of these 5 were successful, and the rest were rejected, dismissed in default or decided out of Court.

Bhandara District.

(*a*) No protected status has been granted to any one.
(*b*) 34 cases were disposed of in favour of the applicants.
(*c*) 20 do. do. do.
(*d*) No sub-tenant has been granted rights of ordinary tenant.
(*e*) In one case possession was given to the applicant Malguzar.
(*f*) In none of these occupancy right has been conferred.
(*g*) In 78 cases the tenants were ejected from their holdings.
(*h*) In 14 cases the tenants were re-instated in their holdings.

Balaghat District.

(*a*) No protected status has been granted during the year under report.
(*b*) Of these 7 are in favour of applicants.
(*c*) Do. 3 do.
(*d*) Do. 4 do.
(*e*) Do. 14 do.
(*f*) Do. 32 do.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

Raipur District.

(*a*) Only 3 cases were decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(*b*) This case was dismissed in default.
(*c*) The applicant did not proceed with the case, and hence the papers were filed.

Bilaspur District.

(*a*) Protected status has been granted in one only, and no orders have been received yet in 10 cases submitted for sanction.
(*b*) In 18 cases tenants were warned to pay the arrears.
(*c*) No cases were decided in favour of applicants.
(*d*) 37 cases were decided in favour of applicants.
(*e*) 26 do. do.

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.							SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND OR UNDER SECTION 52 (*b*).			SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of Decrees.				Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Executed by sale of distrained produce.	*Transferred to Collector under Section 84.* Total number transferred.	*Transferred to Collector under Section 84.* Number in which sale held by Collector during year.	Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jubbulpore	Saugor	70	704	185	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	5	11	8
	Damoh	24	405	115	...	19	4	44	...	...	...	6	10	20
	Jubbulpore	83	1,192	210	5	54	18	176	21	46	16	7	36	36
	Mandla	37	83	39	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	5	9
	Seoni	19	242	55	1	...	...	47	...	2	3	3	13	9
	Total	233	2,626	604	6	79	22	307	21	48	19	22	75	82
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	61	843	231	12	43	6	314	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Hoshangabad	140	1,047	136	...	54	4	155	...	...	1	3	20	12
	Nimar	27	187	55	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	61	403	103	...	9	4	44	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Chhindwara	40	277	71	4	...	...	92	...	...	...	4	13	13
	Total	329	2,757	596	16	106	14	655	...	...	1	7	36	27
Nagpur	Wardha	78	638	191	120	21	25	106	...	...	11	1	11	6
	Nagpur	165	903	573	107	33	4	262	1	5	2	1	14	5
	Chanda	44	231	90	...	5	...	33	...	...	...	6	1	2
	Bhandara	62	899	174	35	42	1	146	...	1	...	1	1	9
	Balaghat	4	371	100	6	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	353	3,042	1,128	268	103	30	564	1	6	13	9	27	24
Chattisgarh	Raipur	48	574	150	...	2	...	259	...	...	...	...	13	8
	Bilaspur	27	181	79	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	3	11	32
	Sambalpur	10	91	46	...	...	...	5	2	16	17	...	9	17
	Total	85	846	275	...	2	...	303	2	16	17	3	33	57
	Grand Total	1,000	9,271	2,603	290	290	66	1,829	24	70	50	41	171	190

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of Land Revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years' purchase of revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Remarks.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jubbulpore	Saugor	129	91	220	36	5	63	2	40	74	7,820	44,512	6	20,695	*Jubbulpore Division.*
	Damoh	51	69	120	28	1	14	1	20	(a) 56	1,710	7,263	4	6,210	(a) Includes 24 cases in which instalments and leases have been granted till the liquidation of debt.
	Jubbulpore	(b) 101	151	252	59	14	71	...	23	85	6,366	28,887	4	32,779	(b) Includes 86 cases of last year and 15 cases of leases.
	Mandla	31	17	48	6	1	14	...	5	(c) 23	380	10,192	26	...	(c) Includes one case granted during the year and shown in column 7, and the periods of none of those leases have expired, hence the difference of 1.
	Seoni	37	36	73	6	...	7	...	6	(d) 54	276	9,136	33	...	(d) Iucludes 3 cases in which leases have been granted.
	Total	349	364	713	135	21	169	3	94	292	16,552	99,990	6	59,684	
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	(a) 157	(a) 217	(a) 374	(a) 70	30	54	4	62	(a) 154	2,346	52,761	22	...	*Nerbudda Division.*
	Hoshangabad	296	255	551	139	16	79	13	44	260	8,315	93,754	11	61,682	(a) Include 37, 30, 67, 6 and 61 cases, respectively, in which leases have been granted,
	Nimar	(b) 156	(b) 164	(b) 320	(b) 44	9	63	2	36	(b) 166	1,447	26,229	18	15,634	(b) Include 18, 9, 27, 5 and 22 cases, respectively, in which leases have been granted.
	Betul	52	70	122	16	...	17	...	16	73	785	9,631	12	8,503	
	Chhindwara	98	73	171	40	7	42	1	15	66	877	11,406	13	9,060	
	Total	759	779	1,538	309	62	255	20	173	719	13,770	1,93,781	14	94,879	
Nagpur	Wardha	196	145	341	61	9	19	3	69	180	489	9,236	18	14,634	*Nagpur Division.*
	Nagpur	293	184	477	85	11	41	2	59	279	2,330	23,165	10	2,191	(a) Includes 19 cases, respectively, in which leases have been granted.
	Chanda	85	(a) 88	173	25	19	14	5	26	(a) 84	328	5,979	18	500	
	Bhandara	204	113	317	45	3	11	13	74	171	159	1,422	9	271	
	Balaghat	139	16	155	3	...	1	...	27	124	440	2,500	6	...	
	Total	917	546	1,463	219	42	86	23	255	838	3,746	42,302	11	17,596	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	124	91	215	...	8	3	11	47	146	184	2,200	13	...	
	Bilaspur	64	38	102	18	...	13	2	16	53	411	7,250	17	4,853	
	Sambalpur	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	Total	189	132	321	18	8	16	13	64	202	595	9,450	16	4,853	
	Grand Total	2,214	1,821	4,035	681	133	526	59	586	2,051	34,663	3,45,523	10	1,77,012	

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1902.

Division.	Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue excluding cesses.	Number of Cases for disposal: Pending at close of preceding year.	Number of Cases for disposal: Instituted during the year.	Number of Cases for disposal: Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than— Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Number of English letters: Issues.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs.											
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,357	471,026	(a) 2,074	4,97,102	408	5,629	6,038	5,573	465	23	8	8	29	2,207	2,523
	Damoh	2,831	285,326	(b) 1,336	3 45,188	568	3,865	4,433	4,011	422	34	10	3	22	2,438	2,290
	Jubbulpore	1,250	(c) 680,585	2,537	8 6..743	555	6,719	7,274	6,871	403	116	2	3	15	3,729	3,615
	Mandla	1,155	317 252	2,044	1,05,834	(d) 203	1,118	1,321	1,171	150	27	12	6	21	1.416	1,990
	Seoni	1.336	327 7 9	1,635	2,61,351	348	2,892	3,240	3,085	155	27	5	6	29	1,452	1,935
	Total ...	8,629	2,081,916	9,686	21,75,378	2,083	20,223	22,306	20,711	1,595	227	37	26	116	11,242	12,253
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	925	313,951	1,681	6,34,623	634	3,794	4,628	4,023	605	110	8	21	48	2,345	2,407
	Hoshangabad	1,518	440,165	1,433	5,73,167	544	10,818	11,362	10,636	726	72	74	...	103	3,636	3 313
	Nimar	1,107	327,035	(a) 983	2,75,687	303	5,415	5,718	5,362	356	92	30	15	62	3,560	2,100
	Betul	1,680	285 363	(b) 1,258	2,74,593	204	3,220	3,424	3,235	240	6	39	13	24	2,142	2,787
	Chhindwara	1,308	407,931	1 340	(c) 2 94,419	692	6,582	7,274	6,531	743	74	21	7	33	2,207	3,898
	Total ...	6,538	1,783,441	6 103	20,52,473	2,427	30,029	32,466	29,787	2,679	359	172	56	270	13,350	14,105
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,6 7	381 133	1 272	6,44,003	672	5,290	5,962	5,463	499	72	54	28	104	5,549	5,272
	Nagpur	2,178	751,844	2 261	9 85,938	534	4,581	5,115	4,564	551	121	44	72	111	4,125	4,312
	Chanda	1,512	621,533	(a) 3,063	2,91,320	172	2,480	2,661	2,451	203	6	9	10	35	2,311	2,040
	Bhandara	1,5 9	663,062	1,815	5,84 361	803	5,766	6,569	5.975	504	104	16	16	110	3,174	2,837
	Balaghat	745	326,521	(a) 1,218	2,39,787	231	2,733	2,934	2,748	183	7	7	1	111	3.555	3,459
	Total ...	7,552	2,724,563	9,681	27,45,471	2 382	20,850	23,241	21,200	2,032	310	130	127	471	18 714	18,820
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	4,759	1,440 556	(a) 3 310	8,81,284	586	5,318	5,824	4,974	920	270	57	50	102	5,813	6,490
	Bilaspur	2 (2?	1,012 972	3,684	5,04,601	404	3,065	4,369	3,028	441	14	48	10	22	4,562	5,688
	Sambalpur	2,2 8	823,698	2,723	1,66,214	363	3.385	3,748	3,635	123	25	...	1	...	4,6 5	4,561
	Total ...	9,984	3,283,226	9,714	15,54,159	1,353	12,638	14,011	12,527	1,48	309	105	61	141	14,920	16,748
	Grand Total ..	32,703	9,876 646	35,183	84,27,480	8,255	83,767	92,024	84,234	7,790	1,205	444	275	998	58,226	61,926

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Eleven villages have been transferred to the Narsinghpur District agreeably to Notification No. 5111, dated the 14th September 1902, hence the difference.

(b) The increase of 2 villages during the year under report is due to the following causes :—

One ryotwari village of Dilora was opened for cultivation, and one village of Hathi loh Chak, forming a separate village, was wrongly omitted from the Halkabandi Register of Hatta Tahsil till last year.

(c) Last year's figure was wrong.

(d) The difference of Rs. 57 between this column and column 17 of the last year's printed Statement XI is due to several heads having been struck off the quarterly returns under the revised Revenue Book Circular II—1.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) This includes six Ryotwari villages which were established during the year under report in the Pannasa Forest tract.

(b) Twenty-two new villages have been added to the Ryotwari villages of this District from the A Class forest during the year.

(c) *Vide* explanation in Statement F., Part I.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Increase in the number of villages is due to the increase of villages in the Zamindaris, where the new villages are settled every now and then and old villages are deserted.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) Include 20 villages as follows :—

Ryotwari	...	6
Waste Land Blocks	.	9
Zamindari	..	5
Total	..	20

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03.

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1902-03.

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Maximum limit ... 8 pages.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2411-B., dated Nagpur, the 26th April 1904.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1903.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

The monsoon of 1902 began late, and there was a prolonged break in the month of August which, followed by the early withdrawal of the rains in the southern districts of the Province, proved fatal to the rice crop. In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions the September rain was, however, timely and well distributed, and, except in parts of the Jubbulpore and Seoni Districts, where the rainfall proved insufficient for the rice, the kharif crops were generally good. A fall of rain late in October in the north and west of the Province enabled the rabi to be put down under favourable conditions. The wheat crop in the northern districts was the best reaped during the past ten years. A severe frost in the end of December did some damage to gram and serious injury to tur and the cold-weather til, but otherwise the northern districts reaped a good harvest. In the south of the Province the lightness of the rainfall was generally suitable for cotton, and this crop gave a fair outturn in the Nagpur country, the yield being about normal. The prolonged break in August very seriously interfered with the transplantation of rice in the districts of the Wainganga valley, and prevented the process of cross-ploughing from being carried out in Raipur and Bilaspur. With the early withdrawal of the monsoon the crop in these districts suffered further injury and a severe failure resulted, more particularly in the districts of Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat. It was at first anticipated that operations for the relief of distress would be necessary in all the rice tracts, but in the western districts the good crops in the neighbouring Nagpur and Berar country led to largely increased emigration, and there was a further demand for labour in the recently-started manganese industry and the construction of the Satpura Railway. These circumstances enabled the crisis to be tided over without having resort to relief works. Employment was provided on ordinary works, supplemented in some parts by a system of minor irrigation works carried out on the grant-in-aid system. It was only in Raipur that regular relief works had to be undertaken. The total number of persons on relief of all kinds reached its maximum at the end of April, when it amounted to about 60,000, of whom 46,000 were employed on works, the remainder being gratuitously relieved. In all the affected tracts prompt measures were taken for the suspension and remission of the land revenue; this step, combined with the low prices of food-grains and the brisk demand for labour in the districts adjoining the rice country, effectually prevented a state of famine except in a comparatively small tract, which was far removed from any field of employment.

2. The statistics of occupied area in malguzari villages show some expansion; but, as remarked by the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, the figures must be considered, in so far as the southern districts are concerned, to represent the hopes with which the season began rather than its realizations. The areas held as *sir* and by the privileged classes of tenants show a tendency to fall. The process of extinction of *sir* by the sale of proprietary rights by impoverished malguzars has led to a decrease of over 18,000 acres in land held in this right. The decline in the area held by absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants has been slight: in the case of the latter there has been an accretion from

the *sir* area transferred by expropriated malguzars, and in Nimar, where occupancy rights accrue when land is newly taken up, there has been a substantial increase of over 13,000 acres. The expansion in the area held in ordinary tenure is obscured by misc'assification in last year's returns, but according to the corrected figures the increase amounts to nearly 194,000 acres, to which all Divisions have contributed There has been an increase in the rent-roll except in the Chhattisgarh Divis on, and collections have been good in the northern districts, where, putting current and arrear realizations together, they have somewhat exceeded the full annual demand. In the southern districts the returns are obscured by the extensive remissions and suspensions which were granted. The Nerbudda report makes reference to the lingering indisposition of tenants to pay their rents, the result of the recurring concessions which have been made on account of the famines. In this connection it is, however, satisfactory to note that the favourable realizations of the year have been made with less intervention from the Civil Courts, the number of suits for arrears of rent showing a marked decline in both the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.

3. The ryotwari estate has continued to expand, the principal increase in occupied area taking place in Nimar, in which district the ryotwari settlements have attained the greatest measure of success. In the course of the last cold weather Mr. Hewett made an extensive tour through the ryotwari areas of the Mandla and Balaghat Districts. He was particularly impressed by the apparent want of attention which these tracts received, and he directed the undertaking of extensive measures of improvement in the more important ryotwari estates of the Province. These will form a feature of next year's review, but it may here be mentioned that special grants have been made for the construction of minor irrigation works in some of the more promising rice villages, for the building of wells and for advancing small loans to the ryots for the improvement of their holdings. Special Naib-Tahsildars have been appointed to look after the Baihar and Manjrod tracts in the Balaghat and Nimar Districts, and the opening out of some of the more inaccessible parts by good roads is receiving attention. Further inducements to colonization in the shape of special concessions to patels who succeed in establishing a village have also been held out. The experiment is being tried in Nimar of keeping the detailed account of ryots' payments in the village, and relieving the tahsil staff of this work.

4. The relations between malguzars and tenants are reported to continue satisfactory. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division refers to the neglect which many of the larger landholders display in the matter of improving their villages; this neglect Mr. Craddock attributes in part to their want of local knowledge. The improvement of communications and the attention which is now being paid to irrigation may be expected to lead to a general advance in this respect. In the Chhattisgarh Division the hope is expressed that the formation of a new district and the introduction of the sub-divisional system will result in more adequate supervision of the Chamars whose turbulence and resistance to the law have long been a source of difficulty. In the northern districts of the Province the good harvests brought a large measure of prosperity, and there are everywhere signs of progress and of recovery from the calamities of the past few years. In the south the districts of Nagpur and Wardha have benefited greatly by a succession of excellent cotton crops coupled with good prices; there has been an important advance in mineral enterprise, the wages of labour have risen, and there has been a marked increase of prosperity. Only in the rice districts has there been a set-back on account of further failure of the staple crop. The measures which were taken for the relief of distress have already been briefly indicated. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue were granted in the affected districts and advances for the purchase of kharif seed to the extent of Rs. 14,37,000 were distributed.

5. With the object of restoring depressed tracts abatements of revenue were effected in the districts of Narsinghpur, Betul and Wardha, the total amount of reduction extending to Rs. 23,021. Proceedings for the conciliation of debts were in progress in the districts of Bhandara, Hoshangabad and Betul. In the first of these districts Rs. 4,41,928 has been remitted out of a total debt of Rs. 10,62,507 which came under conciliation. In the Hoshangabad District conciliation proceedings have

been completed for the Sohagpur and Seoni Tahsils, and work is now proceeding in the Hoshangabad and Harda Tahsils. The very large sum of Rs. 23,36,000 has been written off out of a total of about 35 lakhs of rupees. In the Betul District conciliation has been carried out in the Multai Tahsil and is now proceeding in Betul. A sum of Rs. 3 15,000 had been written off at the end of the year out of a total of Rs. 5,26,000 submitted to conciliation. Mr. Craddock considers the proceedings in Bhandara and in the Balaghat District, where conciliation was effected in the previous year, to have been a remarkable success, and Mr. Carey holds similar views regarding the effect of the measure in the two districts of his Division where operations are in progress. He reports that in the course of the present touring season he has made particular enquiries to ascertain whether debtors are keeping faith with their creditors in respect to the punctual payment of the instalments fixed. He has received satisfactory assurances that such is the case. The thanks of the Administration are due to the officers who are carrying out these operations with such a measure of success.

6. During the year continued attention was paid to irrigation and to the introduction of agricultural improvements. In the Raipur District several major irrigation works were undertaken for the relief of distress, and in the districts of the Wainganga Valley a beginning was also made with the construction of protective works for irrigation. The experiments in rabi embankments in the Khurai Tahsil of the Saugor District have proved a marked success, and the system is now about to be extended to the neighbouring district of Damoh, where much land has also fallen out of cultivation through the growth of *kans* grass. Under the grant-in-aid scheme 35 tanks have been constructed or improved in the rice districts of the Wainganga Valley. The divisional reports refer to the interest which the recently formed District Agricultural Associations have aroused. The new experimental farms in Hoshangabad and Raipur have started work. At the latter farm the year proved most successful for the growth of juar, and the prospects of establishing the cultivation of this staple in suitable soil in Chhattisgarh are encouraging.

Statements C and D.

7. The principal account of Government loans is shown in thousands of rupees in the following statement :—

	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	
	With interest.	Without interest.	With interest.	Without interest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year...	12,06	21,78	3,17	4,02
Remitted during the year	1,57	1,63	7	21
Collected	3,97	4,83	66	47
Advanced	14,55	17	1,62	3
Outstanding at the close of the year ...	21,07	15,49	4,06	3,37

Since last year's report the loans under both heads have been sub-classified into loans with and without interest. This differentiation has brought to light several errors in Statements C and D for the year 1901-02. In the Nagpur Division Rs. 7,62,000 outstanding on account of agricultural loans not bearing interest was last year classified as land improvement loans and shown in Statement D instead of Statement C. Other discrepancies between the closing balance of last year's statements and the opening balance of this can in great part be explained by numerous loans, including principal and interest, having been consolidated as single loans repayable in fresh instalments in some of the districts in which cultivators had become heavily indebted. This Resolution has been much delayed by these discrepancies, for which in many cases no explanation was vouchsafed in the District and Divisional Reports. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that now that steps have been taken to clear up these accounts, similiar confusion will in future be avoided.

8. In Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 5410-A., dated the 3rd September 1903, the Government of India, on the application of this Administration, sanctioned the remission during the financial year of amounts found to be irrecoverable on this account, up to a limit of 11 lakhs of rupees in addition to the one lakh for which provision had been already made in the Provincial budget. By the close of the financial year the full amount of 12 lakhs had been written off. The necessary detailed enquiries were mostly made during the last touring season after the close of the revenue year, in which, therefore, only a small amount of remission is shown.

9. Of the $14\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs advanced during the year a sum of nearly 14 lakhs, or 95 per cent., was distributed for the purchase of rice seed in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Seoni, Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda. The whole amount was to be recoverable in one instalment when the harvest was gathered. As these districts were all favoured with a good rice crop the Officiating Chief Commissioner expects that this large sum will be recovered practically in full. Of the Rs. 1,62,000 advanced as land improvement loans bearing interest, approximately three-quarters of a lakh was given out as the malguzars' share of irrigation works constructed on the grant-in-aid principle, in the same districts, chiefly in Balaghat and Bhandara.

10. Owing to the abnormal conditions of the year the rate of interest recovered on account of agriculturists' loans calculated on the mean of the principal outstanding at the commencement and close of the year, varies very greatly from district to district. In some districts considerable amounts were collected on arrear account. The rate for the Province as a whole was 2·43, which may be regarded as fair under the circumstances. The provincial rate for land improvement loans was 3·42 per cent. The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets that it has not been found possible in the present state of the accounts to give a review of the financial results of the five preceding years. On the conclusion of the remission proceedings which have now been undertaken, a note on this subject will be submitted.

11. There was a net increase of about Rs. 98,000, or $1\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. in the demand of ordinary land revenue on the roll, which, at the end of the year, stood at Rs. 85,16,448. The increase was almost entirely due to the falling in of abatements in the Hoshangabad District, where the demand was raised by Rs. 1,22,222 on this account. The abatements in the depressed tracts of the Narsinghpur, Betul and Wardha districts led to a decrease in the demand from those districts.

Statement E.

12. Owing to the failure of the rice crops in the important rice-growing areas of Chhattisgarh and the Wainganga valley, referred to above, it was found necessary to remit or suspend large sums on account of the land revenue in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Seoni, Bhandara, Balaghat, Nagpur and Chanda. The total remissions aggregated over 9 lakhs of rupees, while the suspensions amounted to over $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was suspended in Raipur alone. Practically the whole of this sum has since been remitted, and it is expected that the balance will be collected without difficulty during the present year. The net demand on current account has been collected almost in full, the unsuspended balance on account of land revenue on the roll and not on the roll being together less than Rs. 30,000. The balance due from former years has also been largely reduced. Rs. 1,14,000 out of a demand of Rs. 4,16,000 on account of arrears of land revenue on the roll has been remitted and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,000 only.

Statement F.

13. In last year's review the small number of notices of demand issued attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner. In the year under report, 1,166 notices of demand were issued as compared with 991 in the previous year. More than half of these were issued in the Jubbulpore District, where it is observed that no resort to this process was had in the preceding year. In the rest of the Province only 556 notices were issued. The matter is referred to in the report for the Nagpur Division, where the Commissioner is instituting enquiries as to how far notices of demand have proved successful. Mr. Craddock is of opinion that notices of demand would have sufficed in many cases in Nagpur and Wardha where recourse was had

Statement G.

to measures of a more severe nature. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that further attention be paid to this matter, and he considers that notices of demand should issue in the first instance more than is done at present. It is of the utmost importance that an authorised form of demand should replace the practice of irregular dunning which it is feared has hitherto too often prevailed. References are made in some of the reports to the difficulty which is still found in getting malguzars to pay their revenue with promptitude. With the return of prosperous seasons it is to be hoped that this attitude will gradually disappear. Looking to the figures of processes employed it is observed that there has been a general decrease in the number of arrests of defaulters and of attachments and sales of property. The decrease is general to all Divisions. 1,713 attachments were effected, but in only 197 cases were sales carried out. From these returns Mr. Lely is satisfied that no undue coercion has been resorted to in the collection of the land revenue.

14. The report on the work of the Departments of Land Records and Settlement has been separately printed. It was not received in the Secretariat until the month of March, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that greater punctuality will be observed in its submission in future. The action taken during the previous year to improve the Land Record Staff in Chhattisgarh was continued in the year under report, a thorough revision of the staff in the Raipur District having been carried out at a cost of Rs. 32,050 per annum. The pay of the patwaris in this district has been raised, and it is hoped that this measure will attract a better class of men for patwari's work in Chhattisgarh.

15. The Officiating Chief Commissioner notices with satisfaction the progress that has been made in bringing the circle note-books thoroughly up to date and in improving the condition of the village note-books. The most important statistical table in the latter has been completely re-written for all villages, thus giving inspecting officers complete and continuous information regarding the agricultural history of the village since settlement. The rule that fresh entries should be made by the Revenue Inspectors personally should lead to the note-books being carefully kept in future, and should prevent the entries from getting into a state of confusion such as had hitherto existed. The Director of Land Records has raised the question of whether the famine note-books should be maintained, now that a regular programme of famine relief-works is being prepared. Detailed instructions for the preparation of such a programme, which will include a large proportion of village works, will form a part of the revised Famine Code, and two officers of the Public Works Department have been specially deputed to overhaul existing programmes. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lely is disposed to agree with the Director that the need for famine note-books no longer exists, and the question of their abolition will be taken into consideration.

16. The amount of inspection done by the Land Record Staff has generally been satisfactory; there has been a very large improvement in the amount of checking done by the Superintendents and their Assistants. The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that in spite of the strong insistence in the past two years' reviews on Deputy Commissioners seeing that the entries in the land records are checked in the field by the District staff, the present report still speaks of this duty as being inadequately performed. The Director points out that many Tahsildars have failed to realize their direct responsibility for the condition of the land records of their charge. In some districts the time of the Tahsildars was no doubt much taken up with extra work on account of the failure of the crops, but in others this excuse cannot be put forward. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires again to emphasize the importance of this work. The tour diaries submitted to Deputy Commissioners by their Assistants and by Tahsildars should contain specific information regarding the amount of check which each officer has performed. This should be regularly seen by the Deputy Commissioner, and notice should at once be taken of the failure of any officer to discharge his duty in this respect. Mr. Sly notices that officers often keep no account of the checking they have done. To prevent this it would be well if information on this subject were contained in a separate statement attached to the tour diary. These statements should be retained in the District office and would furnish complete information for compiling the annual returns.

17. Three hundred and eight sanads for improvements were issued during the year as against 314 in the year preceding. Mr. Lely agrees with the Director of Land Records that it should not be necessary for cultivators to have to apply for the grant of a sanad, but that the responsibility for initiating proceedings should rest with the Land Record Staff when an improvement comes to their notice. As an instance of what can be done in this way, the Director notes the case of Damoh where the issue of special instructions resulted in the grant of 61 sanads as against only 7 in the year before.

18. The matter of inducing patwaris to reside within their circles has continued to receive attention, and their training and examination was successfully carried out in most districts. The discipline of the staff has been generally fair, except in Raipur and Bilaspur. The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Sly that proper discrimination should be exercised in the distribution of rewards. He particularly approves of the principle that no patwari should receive any reward who has been unpunctual in the filing of his annual papers. Forty-nine Revenue Inspectors were punished against 38 in the previous year. The fact that only two Inspectors were punished in the Chhattisgarh Division is a subject of remark, and considering the bad state of discipline amongst the patwari staff, Mr. Lely is of opinion that the responsibility of the Revenue Inspector for the work of his circle should be more strictly insisted on than at present appears to be the case in the districts of that Division.

19. Early in the year the revision settlement of the malguzari area of the Raipur District was completed, it having been decided to restrict its further operations to the tracts which had been summarily settled in 1884-86. The settlement of the zamindaris of the district was also completed by Mr. Scott. Settlement operations continued throughout the year in Chanda under Mr. Hemingway, and in Sambalpur under Mr. Dewar. In the former district difficulties were experienced in carrying on the work in Sironcha and in some of the distant zamindaris, but these were successfully surmounted by the Assistant Settlement Officers in charge. Some of the rent-rate and assessment reports recently received have been long delayed in the office of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. Orders are now being issued on these, but Mr. Lely trusts that papers of such importance will be submitted with greater promptitude in future. The survey of the jagirs of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad was completed during the year, and ryotwari settlement operations were continued in Nimar and Hoshangabad. Reference has already been made in this review to the steps that are being taken to extend ryotwari cultivation and to improve existing villages.

20. The number of transfers in land shows an increase for the Province as a whole. The prices obtained at private sales have risen considerably. In the Nagpur Division the districts of Wardha and Nagpur have largely contributed to the voluntary transfers of all kinds, and it is satisfactory to note that these transfers have generally taken place in favour of competent men. Compulsory sales have increased in all Divisions except Chhattisgarh, in the Raipur District of which the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector was in abeyance for the greater part of the year. In some parts of the Nerbudda Division the proprietary body are heavily indebted, and in Hoshangabad a much larger area has been mortgaged with possession or transferred by lease to the money-lending classes, while in the Narsinghpur District the relinquishment of hopelessly-encumbered estates by the Court of Wards has increased the number of transfers to professional moneylenders. There has been a marked rise in the consideration money paid for land sold by order of the Courts and also for land transferred by mortgage with possession or by lease. This fact, together with the better prices realized by private transfers, points to a steady recovery in the land market.

Statement J.

21. The progress made in partition work has been generally satisfactory. This branch of revenue business is particularly heavy in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha in the Nagpur Division. It is satisfactory to note that the heavy pending file in the Wardha District at the close of last year has been largely reduced. The question referred to by Mr. Craddock with regard to the ownership of *sir* awaits final disposal, as a case bearing on the point is now in appeal before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Statement K.

22. The number of applications to recover arrears under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act has fallen from 467 to 350. Applications have been most numerous in Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division notes that many of the applications were erroneously made for the recovery of rent from tenants, and from the small use that has been made of the section throughout the Province it would apppear that its provisions are not yet generally understood. Mr. Lely agrees with Mr. Craddock as to the necessity for helping lambardars in recovering their arrears, and he would like to see the procedure more generally adopted than is at present the case. Cases for avoidance of surrenders or transfers have nearly doubled during the year; Sambalpur returns about a fourth of these, and they have also been fairly numerous in Chhindwara. Applications for permission to transfer occupancy rights in *sir* have decreased from 672 to 628; they are most numerous in the districts of Raipur, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Narsinghpur. The number of these cases may be expected to diminish as the encumbrances on *sir*, which existed before the passing of the Tenancy Act, gradually disappear. Notices for enhancement of ordinary tenants' rents have risen from 551 to 573; they are confined almost entirely to the districts of Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Nagpur. Only in Chhindwara were the applications fairly successful, enhancement being agreed to in 42 cases and not accepted in 79. In Narsinghpur and Nagpur applications were generally unsuccessful. The subject has been specially noticed by Mr. Craddock, and Mr. Lely agrees with him that obstacles should not be placed in the way of malguzars obtaining such equitable enhancement of rent as the law allows. Applications for the purchase of occupancy rights have declined from 188 to 83. Nearly half, 41, were made in the district of Nagpur, but in only 18 cases was the decision in favour of the applicants. There were 1,644 proceedings for the ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent as against 2,014 in the preceding year. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division wonders that more use is not made of this provision of the Tenancy Act, and the Commissioner of Nagpur remarks on the tendency of Revenue Officers to be too lenient with tenants. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that in good years greater strictness should be used in applying this section, and he would specially direct the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the necessity for seeing that such cases are dealt with by Tahsildars with promptitude and despatch. The number of cases in which tenants have applied for re-instatement after illegal ejectment remains about the same as in the previous year. A recent ruling of the Judicial Commissioner, that the summary jurisdiction conferred on a Revenue Officer by Section 92 of the Tenancy Act is restricted to cases in which a tenant has been ejected by his landlord, may lead to some diminution in this class of cases. As it is, the applications are often largely of a frivolous nature or relate to claims which have been long time-barred.

Statement L.

23. Civil litigation between landlord and tenant consists chiefly of suits for arrears of rent. The number of such suits has fallen by nearly 25 per cent., the decrease being particularly noticeable in the districts of the Nagpur Division, where large remissions of rent were given in the rice districts, while the growing prosperity of the cotton districts enabled rents to be realized without having recourse to the Civil Courts.

Statement M.

24. There has been a large decline in the number of decrees transferred to Collectors for execution. The disposal of these cases takes up a very considerable amount of time and labour, and while the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division considers that the number of needless adjournments has much decreased, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore is of opinion that there is a tendency to show excessive consideration for undeserving judgment-debtors. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would again emphasize the necessity for guarding against waste of time by carefully discriminating cases in which sale is obviously inevitable. Sale took place in little more than one-quarter of the 1,758 cases which were disposed of. In 102 instances sale was averted by temporary alienation. The number of cases shown as pending at the end of the year is over-stated, as it includes a considerable proportion in which leases have been granted or instalments fixed under the awards of conciliation boards.

Statement N.

25. The Divisional reports refer to satisfactory improvement in the disposal of revenue business, which is borne out by the large reduction in the pending file at the close of the year. A weak point in the past has been the conduct of revenue cases in the Tahsil, as the proceedings have too often been conducted without method, witnesses unnecessarily summoned, and disposal unduly delayed. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that steady improvement in this respect will be shown with the relief of Tahsildars from Civil work, the increased supervision that will follow from the recently-introduced sub-divisional system, and strict attention to the orders that have been issued against sending to Tahsildars for report cases which come before Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in their judicial capacity.

Statement O.

26. The work of the village mukaddams continues to be generally favourably reported on. In the rice districts of the Nagpur Division they gave much assistance in the organization of private charity, but in Raipur many are said not to have been so useful in helping in the distribution of gratuitous relief as they should have been. Progress is being made with the fixing of remuneration for the agents of non-resident mukaddams. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division notices the unpopularity of this measure with non-resident malguzars, especially in villages where land cannot be had for a service grant or where land is valuable. But these would generally be fairly populous villages where the agent's duties would be of some importance, and he should not be left to perform these duties without any reward. Mr. Lely sees no objection to one agent being appointed for villages which are close together, provided the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that work will not suffer thereby. The recovery of their dues by kotwars appears to be the cause of less complaint than formerly, especially in the districts where crops have been good. In Sambalpur the Gandas still give trouble. If, as appears to be the case, they are insufficiently remunerated, the opportunity should be taken at the settlement now proceeding of attaining improvement in this respect.

27. The office of Chief Commissioner was held by Mr. Hewett throughout the year.

28. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has read the reports of the Divisional Commissioners with interest, and he desires to record the thanks of the Administration for the services of the Deputy Commissioners, Assistants, and Tahsildars whose names have been brought to favourable notice therein. Mr. Craddock has referrred to the loss which the Province has sustained in the death of Mr. F. S. Cowie, Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara, and Mr. Lely notices the high terms in which he speaks of the thoroughness, good sense and sympathy with the people which characterized the work of this promising officer.

29. Mr. Lely regrets the late submission of this review. The report for the Chhattisgarh Division was not submitted until six weeks after the due date, while the report of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Departments of Land Records and Settlement did not reach the Secretariat until last month. The statements submitted with the District reports were in several cases carelessly prepared, and much time has been taken up in correspondence with a view to their correction. The Officiating Chief Commissioner doubts whether it will generally be possible to issue the Provincial resolution by the 1st of March, on which date the report is due for submission to the Government of India. But before deciding to ask for an extension of this date, he would press for the observance of absolute punctuality in the coming year and very careful attention to the figures which District Officers submit with their reports.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1902-03.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1902-03.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1902-03.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1902-03.

E.—Statistical Tables.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1902-1903.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—7 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1902-03.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Rainfall.

1. The monsoon of 1902, like that of the preceding year, began late. No good rain fell until well into July. Anxiety was again caused by long breaks in August, but, except in Seoni and parts of Jubbulpore, the September rain was timely and well distributed, and in the end the season turned out a decidedly favourable one for the division as a whole. There was very little winter rain, but the ground retained sufficient moisture, and had it not been for an exceptionally sharp frost in December the rabi season would have been as good as the kharif.

Outturn of crops.

2. Rice failed almost entirely in the Ugli and Barghat tracts of Seoni, and badly in parts of Jubbulpore; these two districts return figures of 30 and 60 for the crop as a whole. Tur, a crop of slight importance, was, except in Mandla, practically destroyed by the frost in December. The other kharif crops did well, the outturns reported being in nearly every case over 100. Wheat, for the division as a whole, reached the very high figure of 116, Saugor and Damoh returning it at 130, and gram, notwithstanding the damage by frost, was only in two districts, Seoni (90) and Jubbulpore (75), below 100.

3. In spite then of heavy losses in certain limited areas the year was on the whole a decidedy good one. Saugor returns an all-round outturn figure of 119, a bumper crop, and Mandla with 112 is not much behind. Damoh gives 103, Jubbulpore 83, and Seoni 60, the last two figures being due entirely to the failure of rice, which, over a large part of Seoni, is practically the sole crop. Mandla has now had two years in succession of crops above the average, and the kharif crop now being harvested promises to be equal to its predecessors.

Changes in occupation of land and tenures.

4. The occupied area has again increased, but only by about 42,000 acres, or something under one per cent.* The increase has again been most marked in the ryotwari tracts of Mandla and Seoni. The area under crop shows an increase of about 60,000 acres (nearly 2 per cent.) and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above that for 1902-03, but the average value of the crop sown is far less. In Saugor a large increase in the rabi area was confidently expected, but after the bad crops of last year the people preferred to rely on what are generally the safer kharif crops, and no progress was made either in Saugor or Damoh towards bringing the abandoned rabi lands under the plough again. The total area under wheat and birra was some 8,000 acres less than last year and about 40 per cent. below the figures of 1902-03. The area under rice fell by 15 per cent., and that under transplanted rice by 57 per cent. On the other hand juar and juar-tur now cover 350,000 acres against 120,000 in 1902-03, an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

5. The additions to the occupied area, in malguzari villages, are almost entirely in the holdings of ordinary tenants. Absolute-occupancy and occupancy areas have continued to diminish. The contraction in the sir area, owing to transfers of proprietary rights, is generally compensated by expansion of khud-kasht, but in Seoni this also has fallen largely, and the explanation, that it is due to the demand for land by tenants, does not seem adequate. It is, I think, more likely to be due to deficiency of seed-grain in the rice tracts. I am afraid that the reductions in occupancy areas in the northern districts are partly the result of the orders issued in Land Record Circular No. 36, since amended. Special efforts were made by the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor to correct the errors committed under these orders; no less than 350 appeals were heard and disposed of, and the reduction in area is less in that district than elsewhere.

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* The figures, however, are not quite complete. The Mandla Tahsil being under settlement survey, its statistics are not available.

Rental collections.

6. Omitting the Mandla District, for which the figures are incomplete, the total rental demand has risen by a little over 1 per cent. against a rise of less than 1 per cent. in the tenancy area. The average incidences have gone up by small amounts in the three northern districts, but fallen in Seoni. They range from Rs. 1-2-5 in the Jubbulpore District to Re. 0-5-4 in the Dindori Tahsil of Mandla. Collections were on the whole good, though not perhaps quite so good as might have been expected from the character of the year. In Saugor and Damoh the collections on current and arrear account together slightly exceeded the full annual demand. In Jubbulpore (after allowing for suspensions and remissions) and Mandla they were 94 and 93 per cent. of it, and in Seoni 85 per cent., which figure would doubtless have been much higher but for failure in the rice tracts.

Conditions of the cultivating classes.

7. The almost complete failure of the rice crop necessitated suspensions of revenue, for the second year in succession, in the rice tracts of Seoni, adjoining the Balaghat District, and in some 200 villages of Jubbulpore. It was thought at first that some measures of relief would be necessary in Seoni, and sanction was given to the opening of a large irrigation work and two or three smaller ones. But there was never any rush of labourers to these works, nor any sign of distress among the labouring classes. Apart from these tracts the reports speak of "prosperity," "progress," "marked improvement," of "recovery in the land market," and (in Damoh) of "conditions and prospects better and brighter than they have been for the last ten years." In Saugor the Deputy Commissioner reports that there was an extraordinary demand for labour everywhere, and wages were high; in Mandla the opening of a part of the Satpura Railway and the completion of the Dindori-Bilaspur Road led to heavy exports and kept up prices, in spite of four successive good harvests, and the diaries of officers on tour bear witness to the restored cheerfulness of the people and to the rapid obliteration of the last traces of the famines. The standard of living which has thus been restored is no doubt a low one. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni writes:—

"Any one having no previous experience of the district will not receive a favourable impression of the prosperity of the people. Their villages are dirty, the houses mean, the agriculture of a low order, and the appearance of the people poor. I do not however think that any deterioration in their condition can be inferred. On the contrary, I believe that the district is in flourishing circumstances with the exception of the rice tracts. The outward appearances are due more to the character of the people, the bulk of whom are aboriginals, either pure or mixed with other races, not improved in the mixing, and lacking in intelligence and energy. They have enough to eat and some times more than enough to drink; they can pay their rents and are not much in the grip of the money-lender; and from their own point of view, to say so much is to say they are well enough off."

This is a fair description of the condition of the tenants over a considerable part of the division.

8. The relations between malguzars and tenants are generally reported to be satisfactory. I have nothing new to say on this matter.

9. I noticed in my report for 1901-02, as one of the effects of the famines, a marked tendency towards improved methods of cultivation, a tendency which, judging from the reports of the Director of Agriculture, seems to be general throughout the province. The meetings of the District Agricultural Associations which I have attended have seemed to arouse real interest, and it is easy to find malguzars ready and anxious to have their fields embanked on the terms offered by Government in Saugor and Damoh. The Deputy Commissioner is very sanguine about the results of these experiments, and there is certainly ground for hope that the salvation of Khurai may be worked out in this way.

Agricultural loans.

10. The outstandings on account of agricultural loans, which had been reduced in the previous year from Rs. 10,11,205 to Rs. 7,03,325, have now fallen to Rs. 4,94,805. The total collections of principal and interest amounted to Rs. 2,87,917, or about an eighth part of the total land revenue of the division, and some Rs. 6,000 were written off as irrecoverable. The collections were particularly good in

Saugor and Damoh; they might have been better in Jubbulpore, but the failure was chiefly in the Jubbulpore Tahsil, where the epidemic of plague caused difficulties which have already been referred to. Of the balances still on the books a good deal, especially in Saugor and Damoh, consists of very old debts dating back in some cases to 1896. When I wrote last year that there had been enough for the present of enquiries and remissions, I did not mean that no further remissions would be necessary, but that the constant remissions were having a bad effect, and that it was desirable to await the effect of a good season or two before re-opening the accounts. Now that there have been two good years of collection, and the bulk of the accounts has been much reduced, it is easier to distinguish those items which are really irrecoverable. Enquiries are now going on in Saugor, Damoh, the Murwara Tahsil of Jubbulpore, and the Dindori Tahsil of Mandla, and I hope that by the end of the current financial year the outstanding account will show only sums which should be recovered with the next crop.

11. Rs. 28,634 were advanced this year in Saugor, nearly all in the depressed Khurai Tahsil, and Rs. 28,529 in Seoni, mostly in the rice tract. Elsewhere the amounts were trifling. The active demand for takavi loans was very small. This is partly owing to improved conditions, and partly to the unpopularity of the system of joint responsibility, which is now strictly enforced.

12. Rs. 9,475 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, mostly in Jubbulpore and Seoni, for the repair of embankments damaged by heavy rain and the improvement of irrigation tanks. The outstanding balance on account of land improvement and famine loans was reduced from Rs. 1,41,920 to Rs. 1,17,562 and it will be still further reduced by the enquiries now in progress.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collection.

Changes in the demand.

13. The abatements of revenue in the Banda Tahsil, amounting to Rs. 9,959, were continued for a further period of three years, so as to bring them into line with those for the Saugor and Rehli Tahsils. Enquiries were also made in Damoh, where it was thought that some small abatements would be necessary. 191 villages were examined, but in the end no relief was found necessary except in the single case (a very clear one) which gave rise to the enquiries. The Deputy Commissioner notes that this abortive enquiry raised expectations of general remissions, and so increased the difficulties of collection. This is a risk which no doubt attaches to any relaxation of the settlement demand, but it is a risk which has to be taken. Fortunately in the present instance the statistics of collection show that no harm was done, and we at any rate have the assurance that all cases of possible hardship have been considered. It is only in the Mandla District that I have myself, in the course of my tours, noticed cases of uneven incidence of assessment, and these will be redressed in the settlement which has now begun.

Collections.

14. The failure of the rice crop necessitated suspensions of the kharif kist to the amount of Rs. 16,630 in Jubbulpore, and remissions of Rs. 29,245 in Seoni. In addition to these, remissions of previous arrears amounting to Rs. 50,265 were granted in Jubbulpore.

15. The whole of the demand thus reduced was collected except Rs. 9,879 on account of previous year and Rs. 3,423 on account of the year under report. If the Jubbulpore tahsil, where the epidemic of plague caused special difficulty, be excluded, the figures are further reduced to Rs. 6,502 and Rs. 481. Even taking the larger figures, these results are a long way better than have been shown in any year since 1892-93. The Seoni District shows an absolutely clean sheet, and this is specially creditable since the crops in this district were distinctly poorer than in any other. The result was achieved with the issue of 5 warrants of arrest and 46 of attachment, an extraordinarily small number. The Mandla District would be equally distinguished but for a trifling sum of Rs. 166, mostly due from residents of other districts, in Dindori. The Tahsildars of Saugor and Khurai

also show no arrears of any kind; the entries against Banda and Murwara are only Rs. 10 and Rs. 2-10-0 respectively, while in Sihora and Hatta the current revenue was collected in full. The ryotwari revenue was collected in full in Saugor (where it is unimportant) and for the division as a whole the uncollected balance, whether on arrear or current account, was less than 1 per cent. Ryotwari revenue is more difficult to collect than malguzari, and it is almost impossible to avoid petty arrears. The arrears last year exceeded 10 per cent. and even that figure compared favourably with those of other divisions.

16. For the division as a whole then the collections were extremely good. I am not altogether satisfied, for I think the example of Seoni shows that more might have been done had the same constant care and watchfulness throughout the year been exercised everywhere as by Mr. Slocock and his Tahsildars. I have generally found in my inspections of tahsils great want of method in dealings with revenue collections, and this can only be corrected by the constant personal supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. However, when all is said, the results were exceptionally good, and will, I have no doubt, given fair crops, be still better this year.

Coercive processes.

17. It was high time that revenue payers were recalled to a sense of their obligations. I noticed in my report last year a general tendency on the part of well-to-do malguzars to delay payments, and this year the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh writes that "a decided set was made against the payment of any Government dues." This attitude is encouraged by the evil practice, so popular with Tahsildars, of sending out peons with "takidi fihirists" instead of issuing regular processes at once. It is no doubt due to a desire to gain credit by showing few coercive processes in the returns. This practice has, I hope, been finally stopped, with the natural result that the number of regular processes has gone up. But it is only in the Jubbulpore District that they are very numerous, and nearly all of them were issued in the Jubbulpore Tahsil, where the difficulties of collection are specially great. The number of processes issued appears to vary inversely with the success attained in collection. Considering the circumstances I do not think that the actual amount of pressure applied was excessive. There were 4 sales of villages or shares, 1 transfer to a co-sharer, 105 sales of moveable property, and 115 arrests, of which 6 ended in imprisonment.

18. I may perhaps note here that the A, B and C lists of malguzars prescribed in Revenue Book Circulur I-1 are, in my experience and that of every officer I have consulted, utterly useless. I have never found a Tahsildar either maintain them properly or consult them. What is now being done in this division is to keep up two small lists, showing the specially good and the specially bad payers, to give the good ones certificates which will entitle them to be treated with special consideration and which they will probably value, and to warn the bad ones formally that no mercy will be shown them in future.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

Re-settlement.

19. Map-correction, preliminary to re-settlement, was carried on under Mr. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the Mandla District, and the Mandla Tahsil was completed. In the less open parts of the district the operations seem to amount almost to a re-survey. The only other settlement operation during the year was the submission of rent-rate reports for several ryotwari villages in Seoni.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor notices a general tendency on the part of malguzars in the Khurai Tahsil to leave the land uncultivated with a view to the impending settlement, and suggests as a remedy the indefinite postponement of re-settlement. The question is not one to be discussed here, but an alternative course would be a re-settlement for a short term. I have noticed the same tendency in places in other districts, and propose to have such cases carefully noted for special treatment if necessary.

21. The only district in which resumption of muafi grants were numerous was Jubbulpore, where 40 cases were reported. Most of these were cases of groves granted revenue-free for the public benefit, which have now been cultivated and closed to the public. It is reported that the corrections of the registers for two of the three tahsils has now been completed.

Resumption of muafis.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

22. The numbers of private transfers by sale or mortgage of mahals or shares show but slight variations. None of the district reports give any explanations of them, and it is probable that they are fortuitous. All Deputy Commissioners agree in stating that the value of land is steadily rising. The normal prices obtained at private sales have risen in Saugor from 8 times to 13 times the land revenue, and in other districts the multiples are higher, 12 to 15 in Damoh, 17 to 18 in Jubbulpore, and 30 in Mandla. It is noticed again this year that the great majority of private transfers were in favour of agriculturists. It would be interesting to compare the total number of private transfers of mahals or shares with the total number of cases in which sanction to transfer sir land was given, but the figures under the latter head are incomplete. It would appear, however, that in at least four-fifths of the transfers permission to transfer sir rights was either not asked for or was refused.

Transfers of proprietary rights in land.

23. The number of partition cases instituted shows a slight increase, mainly in the Mandla District, where it may perhaps be due to the approach of settlement. The pending file was reduced from 29 to 28 and there are only four cases, three in Saugor and one in Seoni, of older date than the 1st October 1902. The work has again been very well done in Jubbulpore, and there has been improvement in Saugor. In a considerable number of the cases that come before me for confirmation no objections are raised, and of those that are raised not many are successful.

Partitions.

24. The most popular sections continue to be those relating to transfer of sir land and to ejectment and recovery of possession. The sir cases have gone up in Seoni and down in Jubbulpore, for no assignable reason in either case. There has been a large increase in ejectment cases in Seoni, but in only about 18 per cent. of them was ejectment actually effected. The decrease in applications for reinstatement after illegal ejectment has been counterbalanced by an increase in regular suits for recovery.

Statement L.—Important cases under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

25. There was a general decrease in suits for arrears of rent in the three northern districts. The total number of such suits for the division is less than 3,000, and of the 2,222 cases in which plantiffs were wholly or partly successful only 476 were carried to execution. There are nearly 400,000 tenants' holdings in the division. These figures show clearly the ease with which the rents are collected in a fairly good year.

Statement M.—Tenancy litigation.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

26. The management of ryotwari cultivation has not been prescribed as a special head in the Revenue Report, and the references to it in this year's report are scanty. The only districts in which the subject is of importance are Seoni and Mandla. The collection of revenue, as noted, has been exceedingly good, and I believe that it was made with very little trouble to the people. I marched through a good many of the Mandla villages, and heard no complaints of over-assessment, of difficulty in getting permission to cultivate, or on any other point. Very little has hitherto been done by Government as landlord for the improvement of these villages. An allotment has now been made in the budget and something will be done this year. But in the ordinary Gond ryotwari village, sufficiently supplied as it

Ryotwari villages.

usually is with water, and possessing little but barra soil, it is not easy to devise improvements which are both practicable and useful. And on the other hand it has to be remembered that ryotwari villages are already more popular than malguzari, and that we do not want to tempt tenants away from the malguzars.

27. An improvement has been suggested this year in the method of keeping ryotwari accounts, by which the detailed account will be kept in the village and the work of the tahsil staff lightened. Patels have been relieved of a good deal of trouble by having their commission sent to them by money-order. In Seoni a number of irregularities in the appointment of patels were discovered at the end of the year, and are now being put right.

Land acquisition.

28. The disposal of land acquisition work has been prompt and satisfactory. The only important pending case is that of the Gun Carriage Factory land in Jubbulpore, and in this the delay has not been the fault of the civil authorities.

Collector's cases.

29 The pending file of Collector's cases has been still further reduced in every district except Jubbulpore, where the disorganization caused by plague rendered prompt disposal of business requiring the attendance of parties impossible. In about four-fifths of the cases sale was in one way or another avoided, and in the majority of cases where pattis were sold the ex-proprietors retained occupancy rights in their sir land. Cases still come up to me, especially where the sale of malik-makbuza plots or absolute-occupancy holdings is ordered for arrears of revenue or rent, in which unnecessary delay is allowed, and I think that, generally speaking, there is a tendency to show excessive consideration for undeserving judgment-debtors, but this is no doubt a fault on the right side. Tahsildars, or rather Kanungos, are still given too much to do in the way of furnishing statistics; it will be easier to check this when Revenue Book Circular IV-8 is amended.

General revenue business.

30. Except in Jubbulpore, where there were special difficulties, to which I have referred above, and Seoni, where the figures are swelled by the institution of a number of cases connected with ryotwari villages in the last month of the year, the pending files have all been reduced. The state of the files is particularly good in Saugor and Damoh, and in Seoni the number of cases pending over three months is remarkably small. Considering the fact that some of the Executive Extra-Assistant Commissioners are certainly overworked, there is, I think, little to complain of in respect of the disposal of business in district offices; at my inspections of tahsilis I generally find a good deal of unnecessary delay and useless summoning of witnesses in routine cases, but matters have, I think, improved since Tahsildars were relieved of civil work.

Lambardars.

31. The reports from the three northern districts again speak of the difficulty of the lambardar's position owing to the multiplicity of rent-collecting sharers. The pattidari system, and the unlimited liberty of imperfect partition allowed by the Land Revenue Act, undoubtedly cause a great deal of trouble to tenants and patwaris in connections with rents, since it frequently happens that the same tenant holds land in three or four pattis. But the right of co-sharers to separate rent collection has been upheld by Judicial decisions, and cannot be restricted. They can, under Section 91 of the Land Revenue Act, be held jointly responsible not only for their share but for the whole of the revenue, and this principle has been more fully enforced this year. But they can also be made to pay their revenue through the lambardar, and I think that the instructions to this effect in Revenue Book Circular I-19 are sometimes lost sight of.

Mukaddams.

32. The work of mukaddams is more than usually criticised this year. In Saugor they are said to give little assistance to kotwars in the collection of their dues, in Seoni they neglect boundary marks, for which several have been fined, and in Damoh here have been many complaints against them in connection with rasad.

Kotwars.

33. With returning prosperity the complaints that village watchmen cannot recover their dues become fewer. In Seoni, however, it is noted that the kotwar often finds it more to his interest to go without his dues than to complain against the mukaddam. In Mandla the kotwars resign or abscond very readily; but the Gond tenants are equally ready to abandon their holdings for little cause. Generally speaking the position of kotwar is much sought after, and in many small villages the kotwar is a man of importance.

Tours and inspections.

34. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners varied from 66 in Seoni, where the office changed hands in the middle of the touring season, to 145 in Mandla. In Jubbulpore and Damoh the Deputy Commissioner was detained a good deal at head-quarters by plague. Assistant Commissioners were out for 129 days in Saugor and 109 in Jubbulpore, and in both these districts the Executive Extra-Assistant Commissioners also did a satisfactory amount of touring. In districts with a single Extra-Assistant Commissioner, it is difficult to send him out for long, but more might have been done in this way in Damoh. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni inspected each of his Tahsili offices three times. All other Deputy Commissioners inspected every tahsili once. The orders prescribe one thorough annual inspection, and more than this is not necessary; but I think that most Deputy Commissioners might do more in the way of occasional visits. As a rule the head-quarters tahsili, being the easiest to inspect, gets least inspection.

I was myself on tour for 142 days and inspected all head-quarters offices and tahsilis.

Notice of officers.

35. Three of the districts changed hands during the year, and in the other two the Deputy Commissioner was away for a time on short leave. I consider that the revenue work of the year has been good throughout the division and that all the Deputy Commissioners deserve credit for it. Conspicuously good work has been done by Mr. Slocock in Seoni. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners who are specially mentioned in the District Reports are Shums-ul-ulama Mahummad Amin and Mr. Krishnaji Anant (Jubbulpore), and Mr. Hazari Lal (Seoni); they have all done good work. Among Tahsildars I have specially to mention Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ur-rahim (Sihora), Wali Muhammad (Khurai), Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhle (Mandla), Bindeshri Prasad (Seoni), and Muhammad Ali Haqqani (Dindori).

CAMP BINA:
The 12th December 1903.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,
Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. P. R. 22-12-1903.—260.

ANNEXURE B.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1902-03.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

No. 10742.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER,

Nerbudda Division,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

(*Revenue Department*).

Hoshangabad, the 29th December 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Division on the Revenue Administration of their districts for the year ending the 30th September 1903, together with my review of the same.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

2. The year was undoubtedly one of the best the Division has had for a long time. The monsoon arrived about a fortnight late, but there was good rain in most districts during the first week of July. In all districts, except Nimar, the season's rainfall was well below average, but its distribution was so favourable that it more than compensated for any shortage. Throughout July and August and up to the third week of September the monsoon currents prevailed in sufficient force. Rather a long break then ensued. But at the close of October and beginning of November a good downpour brought the kharif to maturity and enabled the rabi to be put down under favourable conditions. In the middle of December also opportune showers benefited greatly the winter crops which had already germinated excellently. The Narsinghpur District received a smaller share of this rain, and the rabi crops were in consequence not so markedly good as in the other districts. Throughout the Division pulses, such as gram and masur, were somewhat damaged by insects, but the only crops which failed to a serious extent were tur and the cold-weather til, which were practically ruined in many tracts by a very severe frost at the end of December.

3. The tahsils which suffered most in this respect were Harda and Seoni. The wheat crop was an undoubted bumper in most districts, and in the Harda Tahsil the yield is said to have been twelvefold. Unfortunately a small area was placed under this crop. But the export traffic of this cereal has been brisker than for a number of years past. The exports of cotton and til have also been very large. The cotton crop was a fine one; while the large outturn of early sown til compensated in some measure for the losses sustained by those who sowed the cold-weather variety. Nimar did well with its juar, cotton and til. The plateau districts not only reaped excellent crops of juar and the minor millets, but the yields of cotton, til, hemp, &c., were also above average, and all the rabi crops fared well. I have already mentioned the excellence of the wheat crop in Hoshangabad, which had also a much better kharif outturn than usual. The Narsinghpur cultivators alone dispute that the season was an excellent one, and even they admit that it was good.

Area and rental statistics of the year.

4. Contrasted with the figures of 1900-01 the area under crop in the Division shows an increase of 417,000 acres, which is a satisfactory indication that more normal conditions are gradually becoming established. During the past year the occupied area within the

malguzari tract has expanded by 24,000 acres. The increase has taken place mainly in Chhindwara, Nimar and Narsinghpur. In Betul and Hoshangabad very large areas of old fallow within holdings await re-subjugation, so it is not surprising that the occupied area is stationary. There is a decline of 3,000 acres in the sir area which have passed under the head of occupancy on the sale of proprietary rights by impoverished malguzars. This is a feature which must, I fear, be expected to continue for some years to come, as the full effects of the famines have not yet been manifested in the returns.

5. At the time of the revision of settlement the khudkasht area amounted to two lakhs of acres approximately. In 1901-02 owing to the cultivation by malguzars of lands abandoned by ryots during the famines the area so held was nearly three lakhs of acres. During the past year about 5,000 acres have been again let out to ryots—a further indication of recovery from the depression that has recently prevailed.

6. The decline of the malik-makbuza area is to some extent attributable to sales in Collector's cases. This class, who are specially numerous in the Nimar district, appear extravagant. Doubtless their tenure enhances their credit, and as in the case of other proprietors many are unable to withstand the temptation to pledge their land. But a portion of the malik-makbuza area, *viz.*, that held partially revenue free, has this year been transferred in accordance with the revised classification ordered in Amendment Slip No. 227, dated the 10th February 1903, to the columns devoted to revenue-free grants.

7. The loss of absolute-occupancy right has taken place mainly in the Betul and Hoshangabad Districts, in which, owing to the indebtedness of ryots, it has been deemed necessary to undertake conciliation operations. It is hoped that the result of the Conciliators' efforts will be to arrest this tendency and to save most of their land to this privileged class.

8. There has not been much variation in the total area held by the occupancy class, but it has of course to be remembered that the accretion from the sir area held by ex-propriated malguzars obscures the losses under this head. It is also important to notice the large area of waste land, 13,447 acres, brought under cultivation in the Nimar District. In Chhindwara the tenants have held their ground, but in the three other districts the area so held has declined.

9. Ordinary tenants hold 33,400 more acres than in the previous year. Part of this area is newly broken land from the village waste, part has been transferred from the malguzars' khudkasht, while the rest represents areas that have been abandoned by ryots of the privileged classes.

10. The rental demand has increased in all districts except Betul, where an abatement scheme has been introduced during the year. The rent-rate has slightly declined. In deteriorated villages abandoned holdings have been let out on easier terms to new ryots.

11. Rental collections have been more successful than in the previous year, and this important matter has received much attention from Revenue Officers in the course of their tours, the object being to apprise ryots of the risk they run of ejectment by permitting arrears to accumulate.

The percentage of the collections on the current demand in four districts stands as follows. The Nimar figures are unreliable as payments by malik-makbuzas and ryotwari collections have been incorporated.

Hoshangabad	...	...	...	109
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	103
Chhindwara	...	...	...	100
Betul	...	...	...	105

There is still a great indisposition on the part of the ryots to pay rent. This is a result of the famine concessions. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory that the arrear demand has been somewhat reduced in most districts. In the course of conciliation operations large irrecoverable arrears have been remitted Similar action has been taken in villages under the Court of Wards, but it will take some years more to thoroughly clear the accounts. In Narsinghpur rental arrears are formidable in many villages. The excess of the collections over the current demand amounted to Rs. 25,000 of which Rs. 20,000 was collected by the Court of Wards. The malguzars have not then met with much success. In view of the crop outturns in Chhindwara, this district should have shown a cleaner slate.

12. The increase in the area held in lieu of service is due to the measures taken to secure to Mukaddam Gumashtas an adequate remuneration. Sir land has let for Rs. 2-3-0 an acre as compared with Rs. 1-13-0 in the previous year, a sign that the letting value of land is recovering.

13. The ryotwari estate is rapidly developing especially in Nimar, where some new villages have been colonised during the year. The area occupied for cultivation has increased from 205,463 to 266,808 acres. The figures reported last year from Betul referred to total area and were incorrect. The revenue demand on these villages amounts now to Rs. 1,63,900. It falls at only Re. 0-6-8 per acre and ranges from about Re. 0-8-0 in Nimar to Re. 0-4-0 in the two plateau districts of Chhindwara and Betul, where summary settlements are still in force. Hitherto but little has been done to develop these villages, but a more liberal policy is now being inaugurated. Roads are to be constructed to open out the principal ryotwari tracts in the Manjrod tract of Burhanpur and the Harsud Tahsil. An attempt is being made to improve the supply of drinking water, and the Irrigation Department is about to construct some experimental wells. The irrigation of wheat is already practised in the Nimar District, and we therefore seek to extend the area so cultivated whereby the tracts may be rendered more secure. The people are likewise being offered advances for well construction on easy terms of re-payment.

Statement B.

14. The two most prosperous districts in the Division at present are Chhindwara and Nimar. In the former district there has been a large extension of cultivation since settlement in spite of the famines. A few small jungly villages, it is true, show some deterioration owing to the absconding of ryots, but the agricultural classes regarded as a whole are in flourishing circumstances. The weak spot in Hoshangabad is apparently the Hoshangabad Tahsil, where there has been comparatively little recovery in spite of the abatements granted in the course of Mr. Low's revision of settlement. It is hard work reclaiming heavy black soil which has become infested with *kans*, especially in a tract where embankment is practically unknown. In the Sohagpur Tahsil, where the soil is sandy and much lighter, a much better recovery is being made. In the Narsinghpur Tahsil there is a good deal of *kans*, but I gather from enquiries on the spot that this is a perennial complaint. Lands so infested are temporarily abandoned and other waste lands taken up instead on a sort of rotation system. Embankment is a remedy that is understood and appreciated in Narsinghpur, and advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, which are now being offered to the ryots on easy terms, are, I gather, likely to be accepted with the hope of rotting the *kans*, and rendering the lands once more culturable. The Narsinghpur District received relatively few concessions in the famine period. Its need was not supposed to be great. Part of the district doubtless weathered the storms well, but the sandy country on the southern edge has certainly deteriorated. Some revenue abatements have latterly been given on the basis of a decline in cropped area. A few more will, I think, be necessary on the score of a fall in the rent-rate, which has occasioned a large decline in cash assets. This matter is receiving attention. Relief has also been granted in the matter of revenue arrears, which have been carefully analysed by the Deputy Commissioner, with the result that Rs. 33,290 has been remitted.

Condition of the Agricultural classes.

15. Conciliation operations have been rigorously pushed in the Hoshangabad and Betul Districts. In the former district we are dealing merely with the ryots' debts, while in Betul an endeavour is being made to extend the benefit to the malguzars. I have already alluded to the Betul abatement scheme.

16. With good crops and such assistance as Government has been able to give on the lines above detailed, the condition of the tenantry has this year considerably improved. There is a consensus of opinion on this head, but the districts of Hoshangabad and Betul are still a long way from having regained the position attained in pre-famine days. The small demand for takavi indicates recovery. It is alleged that many ryots profiting from the lessons of the past exercise economy and sow their own seed. From all I hear the tenants have for the most part paid the instalments fixed under the conciliation awards, so it may be hoped that many will in course of time recover a condition of solvency. Of the malguzars many, I fear, are seriously indebted not only in the two districts above mentioned but in Narsinghpur as well. The money-lending classes do not readily agree to conciliation in favour of landlords, as they covet their villages. For these men nothing, I fear, can be done as their debts often exceed the value of their estates. As stated in last year's report, they must gradually make way for more competent persons.

17. Altogether 72 sanads for improvements were granted during the period under report. In Betul they were given mainly for well construction. In Narsinghpur it is calculated that private persons spent Rs. 17,000 on improvements qualifying for sanads.

18. The experiments in respect to the embankment of land were continued in Hoshangabad with a view to testing the merits of the two rival systems. Some demonstration farms have also been opened with a view to displaying the more scientific methods of kharif cultivation followed in the Nagpur country. But the principal event of the year is the opening of the Hoshangabad experimental farm, the original scheme of which has been expanded so as to include a cattle-breeding establishment. The Agricultural Associations have held some meetings, and that formed at Chhindwara has displayed interest in the discussions. I have had testimony from several persons as to the value they place on the Agricultural Gazette.

19. The district reports are for the most part silent on the subject of the conferment of occupancy rights under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act. This section is at present practically a dead letter. In the first place ordinary tenants enjoy a reasonable measure of security since the revision of the Act in 1898. Secondly, the competition for land has declined owing to the mortality in the famine period and the sinking of many ryots to the level of day labourers. The cry is nowadays more for ryots than for land. Further, in districts, such as Nimar and Hoshangabad, the opening out of the ryotwari tracts has eased considerably the pressure on the soil.

20. The relations between landlords and tenants are reported as generally amicable, and in this respect the experience of Deputy Commissioners tallies with what I have observed in the course of my tours. In a few villages of the Harda Tahsil and the Betul District relations are strained between money-lending landlords and their ryots. As stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, the money-lending malguzar is usually a new comer, who treats his tenants on a purely commercial basis, and there is no touch of sentiment or community of interest to bind them together. No instance of real oppression by landlords has been brought to my notice during the year, though I have had to deal with a few cases of encroachment by malguzars on pasture grounds and collection of rents before they were due. I am disposed to think that the tendency is more common for tenants to bring their malguzars to ruin by withholding their rents.

21. The ryots have certainly appreciated conciliation where this method has been applied, and I have had somewhat numerous petitions from indebted agriculturists of Chhindwara and Narsinghpur to extend these operations in their

districts. Gratitude has also been expressed for the liberal remissions granted by the Court of Wards and for the abatements of rent and revenue conceded in Betul and Hoshangabad. When pressure is, however, applied for the payment of rent or takavi advances, people are disposed to grumble, though they generally admit the justice of the claim. The fact is that when persons have become habitually irregular in the payment of their dues, it is difficult to enforce punctuality without some heart-burning.

Loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

22. The advances to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been still further curtailed this year, the amount advanced being only Rs. 25,400 as compared with Rs. 1,21,917 in 1901-02. Owing to the improved condition of the ryots it was decided to concentrate our efforts on those tracts which showed deterioration. The principle of joint responsibility was enforced, which of itself discourages borrowers unless they are really in need of assistance and automatically eliminates the undeserving. In point of fact there was little demand for takavi except in the Nimar ryotwari tract. The accounts were in a state of confusion in most districts, but special establishments have been entertained where necessary, and the account of each separate borrower has been brought together in ledger form. The papers have been tabulated by villages and Patwari circles which greatly facilitates collection. In the past a Tahsildar has gone on tour without the slightest idea of the villages in which arrears were outstanding. Now collection in systematic fashion has been rendered possible. The amount collected during the year is Rs. 3,89,040, to which Hoshangabad and Betul are the greatest contributors. In the statements only Rs. 15,197 are shown as remitted, but in October Rs. 13,806 were struck off, and enquiries are now in progress in all districts with a view to the remission of irrecoverable amounts.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,84,558 as compared with Rs. 5,63,394 at its commencement and $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs two years ago. If the rabi crop now on the ground turn out well the takavi accounts of the famine and pre-famine periods should be practically cleared during the current year. Owing to the consolidation of debts that carry no interest with those that carry interest it is difficult to arrive at the rate of interest obtained on loans to which the concession does not apply.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

23. Advances for land improvement have been taken on a very small scale. Only Rs. 1,625 has been advanced. The agriculturists are recuperating after the famine and paying off old debts. They are averse to contracting new liabilities. About Rs. 29,000 has been collected. It has been necessary to remit only Rs. 391. In some cases the terms of repayment have been rendered more easy and new instalments fixed, under the discretion granted in Rules 14 to 16 of the rules under the Act. Only Rs. 28,592 is now outstanding in this Division. The rate of interest realized approximates to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Part II.—Land Revenue Collection.

24. The land revenue demand of the Division has increased from Rs. 20,44,248 to Rs. 21,59,741. The increases are mainly due to the expiry of temporary abatements in Hoshangabad and the Harsud Tahsil of Nimar. But Narsinghpur has gained Rs. 1,510 owing to the transfer of villages from Saugor. The temporary abatements granted in Betul and Narsinghpur have effected a reduction of Rs. 17,574 in the demand.

25. The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 1,48,848, most of which had accumulated during the past in Narsinghpur, where famine concessions were less liberal than in other districts. These balances were carefully analysed by the Deputy Commissioner, and permission was obtained to remit Rs. 33,290 in favour of impoverished proprietors on proof of a failure to collect their rents during the seasons of deficient crops. A small sum was also remitted in Hoshangabad. For the rest Rs. 1,13,655 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,063. The outstandings in Narsinghpur are due mainly from an impecunious mortgagee and sale of the village has been recommended. Of the

demand on current account Rs. 17,584 were struck off owing to abatements granted in Narsinghpur and Betul. Collections amount to Rs. 20,15,322 and the balance is only Rs. 1,328. The districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul start the new year with a clean sheet, and in the other two districts the total arrears outstanding amount to Rs. 2,391. This satisfactory state of affairs has only been attained in consequence of the sustained efforts of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. Malguzars have collected $31\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from tenants and malik-makbuzas during the year, and have cultivated 810,000 acres of home-farm free of payment. They have paid $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs approximately as revenue, which under the circumstances is no hardship.

26. Advance collections aggregate Rs. 4,005. The revenue accounts of Chhindwara were in a most confused condition and the state of affairs was not much better in Betul. Remedial action has been taken, and orders have issued to all Deputy Commissioners for the prompt adjustment of these surplus collections. The system of payment by money-order occasions a part of these advance collections, which are apt to go on unadjusted for a long succession of years. It has now been arranged that service post-cards should be sent by the Tahsil Wasil-baki-navis to all revenue payers to whose credit excess sums are standing on the 1st October of each year.

27. The statement showing demand and collection of cesses calls for little remark. The arrears amount to Rs. 93 only. I hope the advance collections of Rs. 1,358 will be adjusted in February next.

28. The arrears of ryotwari revenue were Rs. 72,962 at the commencement of the year and Rs. 8,606 at its close. Our collections aggregate Rs. 1,36,161, as compared with Rs. 70,606 in the previous year. In Nimar large arrears had accrued in past years. These have all been analysed and sanction to remit Rs. 44,468 obtained. Similar action has been taken in other districts. All absolutely irrecoverable sums have been struck off and efforts are being made to collect the balances. The position of affairs is least satisfactory in the Harda Tahsil, where the ryotwari villages require more personal attention from the Tahsildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer. The arrears that have accrued in the past in Chhindwara and Betul are largely due to the exaggerated delays that occur on the part of Patwaris in submitting kistbandi khationis. The Settlement system is hitherto summary and the demand for each year has to be calculated at fixed soil rates on the basis of the area in cultivation. But the Tahsildars have exercised no control and the Tahsil staff have acquiesced with the villagers in an arrangement under which the demand of a year is always collected in the subsequent year. This practice has now been stopped and orders have issued to Patwaris that ryotwari work should take precedence of malguzari field-to-field inspection. If khationis are filed in February there should be no difficulty in collecting the demand before the rains. The early introduction of the regular settlement should also simplify matters.

29. Miscellaneous land revenue has been punctually collected with the exception of the August instalment due from the Manager of the Mohpani Mines. Time has been given up to the 31st December with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

30. Owing to the good crops much better results have been obtained this year than last, and with the single exception of Narsinghpur much fewer coercive measures have been necessary. The collection of the arrears in Narsinghpur has been a lengthy and tedious job. Many malguzars delayed payment in the hope that remissions would come their way. The increase of coercion in this district is also attributed to the fact that the date of payment of the second instalment has been fixed 15 days earlier and malguzars have not yet appreciated the change. Notices of demand were few, which may indicate that the privileged persons entitled to this form of process maintained as a rule their reputation for punctuality. Of the 84 defaulters brought to head-quarters only 2 were imprisoned in the Civil Jail. The process most favoured was as usual the attachment of moveables, but the number of attachments issued fell from 1,806 to 1,312, and

only 307 were effected as compared with 336 in the previous year. Altogether 38 sales were necessary as compared with 36 in the previous year. A large number of estates has also been attached and held under management, the strange feature being that the prosperous district of Chhindwara has contributed most sales and most attachments of estates. Judging from the partition and sir transfer cases that came up from this district, I gather that the sub-division of proprietary right has proceeded further here than in most districts. There are many tiny mahals and pattidars holding a few acres. The collection of revenue is more difficult under such circumstances.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

31. No special remarks seem called for. All the muafis have been verified with the exception of one in Narsinghpur held by a widow who lives in Saugor. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has under this head some interesting remarks as to the progress made in latter years in the development of the ryotwari tract.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

32. A larger number of mahals or shares in mahals have been alienated than in previous year, though fewer plots have changed hands. The plots in question are found mainly in the Nimar District. There is no very marked variation in the prices realized, but compulsory sales indicate that the land market is still very dull in Hoshangabad. A much larger area has been mortgaged with possession or transferred by lease to the money-lending classes, the consideration money being five times as large as in 1901-02. This feature is especially noticeable in the Hoshangabad District, in some tahsils of which the proprietary body is very indebted. In Narsinghpur the relinquishment of hopeless estates by the Court of Wards has increased the number of transfers to professional money-lenders.

Partition cases.

33. The number of institutions has increased from 36 to 42, and there were 31 cases pending at the close of the year, as compared with 27 at the commencement. There are only 4 cases of long pendency left on the file, of which 3 belong to the Hoshangabad District. One has since been sanctioned, and in two revision has been ordered.

The Chhindwara case has been unavoidably delayed owing to a dispute relating to title. Of the 21 cases for disposal in this office only 2 were pending at the end of the year.

Cases under important sections of the Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.

34. Less resort has been had to Section 116, Land Revenue Act, than in the previous year. This useful section might with advantage be more extensively used against recalcitrant malik-makbuzas who contumaciously refuse to pay their revenue. I have recently come across such cases in the Narsinghpur District and have prescribed recourse to these provisions as the remedy.

35. There are as yet few applications to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holdings or to set aside a transfer made by an occupancy tenant, but there is a tendency for the latter class of cases to increase in Chhindwara, the people of which district seem more ready to stand up for their rights than elsewhere.

36. The number of applications to transfer sir land that stood for disposal was 183 against 213 in the previous year. These cases emanated mainly from the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara Districts, as in the previous year. In a considerable number there was a previous mortgage endangering the cultivating rights in sir, and the application was designed to secure a new lease of life or to save a portion of the property.

37. The only districts in which notices of enhancement were served on ordinary tenants and applications made for their ejectment in default of their agreeing to enhancement were Chhindwara and Narsinghpur. As 7 years have expired since the settlement of the latter district, many malguzars thought that by a mere application they would secure the enhancement of rents, which were reduced by the Settlement Officer on the ground of their being exorbitant. The alteration in the law imposing on the Revenue Officer the duty of deciding what is a fair and equitable rent escaped their notice. The rejection of many of the applications is gradually removing the erroneous impression. The absence of such applications in Betul and Hoshangabad indicates that the malguzars share with Government the view that the conditions prevailing at present in these districts would not justify any enhancement of rents.

38. The number of applications for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant has fallen from 692 to 541. I have examined a large number of rasid bahis this year and last, and I am surprised at the indulgence with which habitual defaulters are treated by their landlords. Ryots who have paid nothing for three years are often left in undisturbed possession. The difficulty of finding substitutes doubtless operates as a deterrent in not a few tracts. The expense of litigation is often alleged as the reason for abstention from suing defaulters, but I fear the dilatory procedure of many of our Tahsildars and the elaborate nature of the prescribed procedure have also to be reckoned with.

39. The statistics indicate a much freer resort this year by tenants to the provisions of Section 92 for re-instatement of the illegal ejectment. But in the course of my inspections of District Offices and Tahsils I have found not a few cases misclassified under this head and the Chhindwara report bears out this view. The recent ruling of the Judicial Commissioner that the summary jurisdiction conferred on a Revenue Officer by Section 92 of the Tenancy Act is restricted to cases in which a tenant has been ejected by his landlord, should materially reduce the number of cases returned under this head.

Suits between landlords and tenants in the Civil Courts.

40. There has been a marked decline in the number of suits for arrears of rent which may be attributed to better crops and the progress of conciliation. The intervention of the Revenue Officer has also been less sought under Sections 84 and 85 of the Tenancy Act. There is little litigation in this division under other heads.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land acquisition.

41. The work under this head has not been heavy. In Narsinghpur no cases are pending. From Nimar four remission statements are still due, but compensation has been disbursed. Hoshangabad has one long pending case about the Itarsi bazar extension which necessitated correspondence with the Secretariat. Orders have been received and the case will now be settled. In Chhindwara and Betul work has been somewhat delayed owing to there being only one Executive Assistant in each district. Chhindwara has 2 long pending cases in which I have deemed it necessary to submit revised notifications for the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner with proposals for acquiring permanently land that in the original notifications it was proposed only to acquire temporarily. The excavations on this land have rendered it unfit for agricultural purposes.

Collectors' cases.

42. There has been a decrease in the number of sales ordered by the Civil Court; and the number of cases for disposal fell from 1,538 to 1,252. The decline is most marked in the Hoshangabad District, which feature I am disposed to attribute to conciliation. At the close of the year 547 cases were pending as compared with 719 in 1901-02. In 151 cases leases have been granted and only 396 are pending for enquiry. In 13 cases sale was refused and in 34 the property was saved by temporary alienation. These results would seem hardly to repay the large amount of time and labour expended on these cases. One advantage that may be claimed for the prescribed procedure is that it gives breathing time to the judgment-debtor. During the year under report 246 sales were averted by payment of the claim. In 197 cases

sale took place. In Betul only ryoti holdings were sold. In Chhindwara and Nimar there were 6 and 11 sales of proprietary rights and the ex-proprietors retained possession as occupancy tenants of sir in 4 and 9 cases, respectively. In each of the districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur 3 ex-malguzars have lost cultivating rights in sir.

Mukaddams.

43. With a view to bringing the administration of the Chhindwara Jagirs into line with that of the Khalsa, a large number of mukaddam-gumashtas have been appointed in Jagir villages. The question of remunerating gumashtas has continued to receive attention in districts, such as Betul, where complete action had not been taken in previous years. It appears to me that matters are now on a much better basis in this respect than they were a few years ago, and that we can safely count on an improvement in the work of these men.

There is no doubt that non-resident malguzars do not view with favour the more rigid enforcement of the rule touching the remuneration of mukaddam-gumashtas. It is in some cases a considerable tax upon them where land is not available or is valuable and the emoluments take the form of a cash payment. The Deputy Commissioner of Betul is of opinion that the definition of non-residence might be construed more liberally, and that lambardars owning several adjoining villages, in one of which they reside, should not be forced to entertain gumashtas for villages within a mile or two of their residence. Having regard to the terms of Clause 4 of Section 137 of the Land Revenue Act, I question whether such a relaxation is possible. But one mukaddam-gumashta might, I conceive, be appointed for several villages lying within a distance of one or two miles. It is often impossible to expect educational qualifications in the case of these gumashtas, and, considering the sources from which they are recruited, I think they work fairly well.

Kotwars.

44. The kotwars as a body continued to give satisfaction. In the course of my tours I have made numerous enquiries as to whether they get their remuneration punctually. I have received very few complaints, and am satisfied that, as a rule, the remuneration is paid. The entry of these dues in the tenants' Rasid-bahis is a great safeguard, and the patwaris occasionally bring to notice cases of default. Some malguzars, I fear, evade this liability, and the kotwar is afraid to complain. I have impressed on all Revenue Officers the necessity of seeing that the entries in the VillageNote-books represent correctly the remuneration fixed in the Wajib-ul-arz, and of ascertaining that this is duly paid. The District reports show that assistance has been freely given to kotwars who required it in recovering their dues. On the revision of Settlement in Betul, the kotwar's right to the hides of cattle dying within the village was commuted in some villages to a *roti* each month from each ryot. This arrangement is stated to be a source of friction. Owing to the appreciation in the value of hides, the ryots objected to parting with them to the kotwar. They accepted the compromise suggested by the Settlement Officer, and they must now be held to their agreement. I am hopeful that by the exercise of a little firmness and tact the ryots will be induced to settle down to the new conditions which were conceived in their interests. Failing this, the only alternative is to enhance their cash payments.

The proper remuneration of kotwars in jungly villages that have deteriorated in the famine is a decidedly difficult question. Where they have land they eke out a frugal existence. In some cases I have suggested that the service holding might be enlarged, but the kotwar has not always the means of extending his cultivation. The rate paid by the tenants is generally high enough in such villages, and it is not altogether advisable to induce the malguzar to increase his cash payment, as the deterioration has hit him hardest of all, in spite of the revenue abatement granted by Government.

General Revenue business.

45. The volume of work has doubtless decreased, but not to the extent that the figures indicate. Last year conciliation cases were included in the Hoshangabad return. This year they

have been relegated to Register C, and accordingly omitted from the statements. There has been a great decline of takavi applications, especially in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. In the latter district they accounted for half the total number of cases in 1901-02. Nimar is the only district with an increase of business, which is due to the development of the ryotwari tract. The pending file has been reduced in the course of the year from 2,679 to 1,576 cases. Most of the long-pending cases are Collectors' cases. Business has been on the whole conducted with promptitude.

46. Mr. Crump held charge of the Division up to the middle of December, when I relieved him. The Delhi Coronation Darbar somewhat curtailed the camping season, but I visited portions of 4 districts in the course of my cold-weather tour. During the year I have inspected 9 out of 13 tahsilis and 4 district offices. I found the 4 tahsils in the Plateau districts in distinctly bad condition, and issued orders to all the Deputy Commissioners for more regular inspection of these offices. The District reports show that every tahsili has been inspected once, and several twice.

Much has been done to improve the conduct of business, but there is still much room for reform. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners have been urged not to overload Tahsildars by sending for enquiry that class of business which is of a judicial nature, and this important matter is receiving personal attention from the Deputy Commissioners. The sub-divisional system has now been started in Hoshangabad, and I am introducing it as far as circumstances and the strength of the staff permit in other districts.

47. Sufficient touring has been done by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. The same cannot be said of all Tahsildars. In some Tahsils, *e. g.*, Burhanpur, this was unavoidable owing to the claims of plague administration. But there was no such excuse for short touring in the Tahsils of Chhindwara and Betul.

48. All the Deputy Commissioners of this Division have done much good work during the year, especially in connection with the clearing up of revenue and takavi accounts.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Assistant Commissioner, has made a good start, and submitted some excellent diaries. Amongst the Extra-Assistant Commissioners I would single out for special commendation Messrs. Sunderlal, Ganga Singh, Rambhau, Abdur Rahman and Hafiz Walayatullah. Mr. Sunderlal has given much assistance in ordinary district administration apart from his conciliation work. Most of the Tahsildars now serving in this Division have worked well. I would mention, in particular, Abdul Samad, Mohammed Yakub, Prem Shanker and the late Babu Amarnath Bose. Amongst Naib-Tahsildars Messrs. Kekre and Pararker show most promise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Commissioner.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—A. E. J., 22-1-1904—250.

ANNEXURE C.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1902-03.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report ... 11 pages.

No. 388.

FROM

R. H. CRADDOCK, ESQ., I. C. S., C. S. I.,

COMMISSIONER,

Nagpur Division,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Revenue Department.

Nagpur, the 25th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my review of the Revenue Administration of the Division for the year 1902-03. The district reports and statements are forwarded herewith.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the monsoon rainfall.

2. The chief features of the monsoon of 1902 were its lateness in arrival, its weakness in August, and its early withdrawal. These features were the cause of considerable damage to all kharif crops except cotton, and proved absolutely fatal to the rice crop. In certain parts, the country round Gondia (including the Kirnapur tract), the Katangi and North Karola tracts, the Chandpur pargana, and the rice tracts of Nagpur, the failure was quite as complete as in 1899; while over the whole of the rice area it was far more severe than in 1896. While, however, in 1899 the failure extended to all crops in the rice districts; in 1902 minor kharif crops gave a small yield. The Baihar uplands were an exception to the general failure, as they enjoyed a much better rainfall while it lasted, and the eastern half of the Chanda district suffered less than other parts of the rice tracts. In the cotton-juar country, the autumn crops were good (though not generally full), with the exception of the tur crop, which was eaten up by caterpillars.

Effect of cold weather rains.

3. The late rain of the year, including a fall at the *Divali*, and showers in December, was useful in the west of the Division, but was so light in the rice tracts that the advantage was very small, and the rabi crops did not give much assistance. The double-cropped area was insignificant by comparison with the normal, and the crops grown on it consisted mainly of minor pulses. In the open rabi tracts much of the available area has been usurped by cotton and juar, and though wheat and linseed both did fairly well, the area devoted to them was much restricted.

Rice crop better in Chanda than in the other two districts.

4. The Director of Agriculture has returned the transplanted rice crop of Chanda at 15 and of Bhandara at 25 per cent. of the normal. He has, I think, been misinformed, as from personal inspection of these tracts at the time I can certify that the crop in Bhandara, including the lowlands of Balaghat, did not exceed 15 per cent. or 2 annas. Round Gondia it was reckoned in pies, and in certain

parts adjacent to Katangi of Balaghat there was no crop at all. In fact, the outturn of Chanda and Bhandara should be transposed.

Different results of the year's harvests.

5. The net result of all these local variations was a further access of prosperity in the regular cotton tracts, a slight improvement in the mixed tracts, and a complete set-back in the rice country. In Chanda so much assistance is rendered by other crops, and the failure of the rice crop was itself so much less complete than in the other rice districts, that that district gave me very little anxiety. In Bhandara and Balaghat it was otherwise. There the local failure was itself severe enough to warrant famine, and with the previous history to judge from famine might have been deemed inevitable. There were three facts, however, which were likely to tell the other way. The first was that the population was much less than in 1896; the second, that the area of failure as contrasted with the wide areas affected in 1896 and 1899 was small and that high prices were improbable; and the third, that the neighbouring cotton-juar districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Berar offered an unusual prospect of employment.

Reasons why there was no famine in Bhandara and Balaghat.

Policy adopted for the prevention of distress.

6. The policy adopted was therefore to provide fairly extensive employment on ordinary works, public and private, at ordinary rates, to watch the extent to which resort was made to that employment and the condition of the people who did and did not resort to it, and to have some large works ready in case of necessity. As to gratuitous relief, private charity for incapables was organized in all villages where resources were small, and Government took this burden on its shoulders only in villages where it was clear that the community could not bear it. The manner in which the people migrated to more congenial employment and village communities supported their paupers is deserving of all praise. There was no panic or demoralisation.

Other indirect measures for keeping the people in good heart.

The operations for the prevention of distress (they can scarcely be termed famine relief operations) have been separately reported on. The only extra cost entailed beside the small amount spent on gratuitous relief was that of the staff to form the Deputy Commissioner's intelligence department, and that staff was employed on other useful work for which in any case some extra establishment would have been required. It was necessary to keep up the spirits of the cultivators by liberal remissions of revenue and by takavi advances on a large scale to which separate reference will follow. As the result of the conciliation proceedings in progress in Bhandara, and completed in Balaghat, cultivators and malguzars were further freed from demands by their creditors. The assistance given them in these several ways had a most stimulating effect upon the courage of the people, and the result has been that, though the crops of the year were lost, there was no increase in debt, and there has merely been a halt, and no actual retrogression, in the recovery of these districts. The excellent rice crop of the current season will thus mark a very distinct step forward.

Statistics of occupied area.

7. The statistics of occupied area and rental have not been affected by the agricultural conditions of the year; they represent the hopes with which the season began, not its realizations. The total area included in holdings in the Division as a whole has increased by 70,000 acres; all districts except Bhandara (which shows a fall of 1,000 acres only) contribute to this. In Wardha and Nagpur the scope for expansion is limited; in the remaining districts the increase marks a recovery on ground previously lost. Part of the increase shown in Chanda (19,000 acres) may be nominal, as settlement operations produce greater accuracy in some parts and less in others, but most of it is due to improvement of cultivation in open field tracts. The further increase of 10,000 acres in Balaghat is particularly satisfactory as testifying to the success of conciliation. As the effect of these operations in restoring credit continues in Bhandara, a similar recovery may be expected in that district also. The changes in tenant right are of no special significance.

8. Rental collections are somewhat obscured by suspensions and remissions, the actual demand of the year not being ascertainable from the annual statements. On the basis that the suspension or remission of rent was proportionate to that sanctioned for revenue, the collections appear to have been 86 per cent. in Nagpur, plus arrears equal to 16 per cent. of the net demand. For Wardha the corresponding figures were 92 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively. The Bhandara report is silent on the subject, but apparently collections amounted to 90 per cent. of the very small demand made. In Balaghat they are calculated to have been 86 per cent. In Chanda statistics are not available, but it is estimated that arrears of the net demand varied from 5 to 10 per cent. This estimate is, I consider, sanguine.

Rental collection.

9. In last year's report I alluded to the various remedial measures in progress for the restoration of depressed tracts to a state of prosperity. The abatement of revenue is being brought into effect in Bhandara and Balaghat this year; and it is satisfactory to learn from the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha that in most of the villages to which this concession was granted last year in the Hinganghat Tahsil, there has been a rapid recovery in cropping.

Progress of remedial measures.

Abatement of land revenue.

Conciliation of debt has continued in Bhandara, and it will take another year before these operations are completed. In the year under review the cases of 170 malguzars and 1,955 tenants were taken up. The total debt that came under conciliation amounted to Rs. 10,62,507. Of this no less a sum than Rs. 4,41,928 has been remitted, most of the balance being made payable by instalments. Out of the amount remitted Rs. 1,31,100 was secured by mortgages, and Rs. 35,920 by decrees. When these operations are completed a full report will be submitted; up to date the total debts dealt with have been 27½ lakhs, of which 11½ lakhs have been remitted. I have lately had an opportunity of examining some of these awards, and of questioning debtors and creditors about them, and I consider them to have been a remarkable success. Opposition on the part of creditors has disappeared, and all concessions have been voluntary, since no corresponding concessions from Government have been dependent upon their consent.

Conciliation of debt.

10. The attitude of the people towards Government measures has continued satisfactory. Although in small towns there has been some initial murmuring evoked at plague measures, our motives have been accepted as good, and in rural areas the necessity for evacuation has been accepted very readily. The agricultural population in particular is loyal and contented. In the cotton tracts they are enjoying an unexampled prosperity, while in the rice tracts they feel that Government is their friend. The prompt remission of revenue granted in these tracts gave great relief, and the liveliest sense of gratitude has been evoked by the liberal advances of seed takavi free of interest. The gratitude on this account has been the more sincere because of the good crop that has resulted, and the collection of these advances should give no trouble. The abolition of pandhri and the raising of the taxable limit in the case of income-tax have given the greatest satisfaction.

Attitude of the people towards Government measures.

11. Particular classes of cultivators, mainly those who require a large quantity of forest produce for the cultivation of sugarcane and garden crops, are somewhat dissatisfied, and it is expedient that every effort should be made by the Forest Department to supply their wants at the most moderate rates possible. I do not feel satisfied that this is the case, and the subject requires careful attention. So far as general village requirements are concerned the new rules should be well received.

Forest produce required for particular kinds of cultivation.

12. The reports disclose no special features in respect of the relations of landlord and tenant. Tenancy litigation is discussed later on; but in regard to general relations there was never any marked tendency to rackrenting or wholesale eviction in this Division, and cases of oppression have within my own experience become rarer. On the

Relations between landlord and tenant.

other hand I do not see much tendency on the part of the large landholders to improve their villages in the interests of their tenantry, and, in the Chanda District in particular, absentee landlords have been specially neglectful of their duties.

Relation between Government and its ryots.

13. The subject of the relations of landlord and tenant has not hitherto led to any remarks regarding the manner in which Government discharges its duties in ryotwari villages. The tour of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner last season through the Baihar Tahsil has resulted in the adoption of a broader policy for the good management of these estates. Mr. Crump has submitted detailed proposals for the improvement of the Baihar ryotwari estates, and similar action is under consideration in Chanda. Construction of tanks is being pushed forward, and larger sums will be made available for works of petty improvement. The results of action taken should be a special feature of next year's report. Want of local knowledge, failure to appreciate local needs, omission by local agents to bring these needs to light often afford the real reason why large landlords, be they private individual or the State itself, have not acted up to responsibilities. If the large landlords would visit their villages more often we should hear less of neglected tanks or a tenantry who do not pay their rents. This is the reason why Chanda with its long distances so constantly affords the text for sermons to landlords. The improvement of communications should produce good results in this respect.

Working of the Takavi Acts.

14. Loan transactions continue to figure very largely in the revenue administration of the year. Special statements are attached showing the financial results of the various loans which were due for collection in the year. These are summarized for the Division in the table given below:—

	Ordinary land improvement loans.	Ordinary agriculturist loans.	Special loans without interest.			Total.
			Famine loans of 1896-97.	Special seed loans, 1900.	Water-supply loans, 1900.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due for recovery in the year including arrears.	56,728	2,46,678	99,312	6,78,286	2,598	10,83,602
Remitted ..	7,499	1,27,229	19,637	1,53,946	*Nil.*	3,08,311
Net amount due ...	49,229	1,19,449	79,675	5,24,340	2,598	7,75,291
Collected ...	23,747	16,242	4,661	63,987	1,954	1,10,591
Percentage of net demand collected.	48	13	6	12	75	14

Collections and remissions of the year.

With the exception of trifling amounts the remissions entirely relate to the Balaghat District. Collections were practically impossible in all the rice tracts, and it is in these that the largest sums are outstanding. In the prosperous tracts collections were quite satisfactory. Thus to take the loans in the order in which they are given above, Wardha collected 99, 95, 100, 94 and 100 per cent. respectively, and the corresponding percentages in Nagpur were 98, 97, 54, 96 and 70. The smaller collection of famine loans in Nagpur was due to the fact that these loans had been distributed in the rice tracts of the district. Under ordinary loans there were some small collections in the less affected portions of the rice districts. Takavi remission proposals have been submitted for most of Bhandara, the balance will form part of the conciliation proceedings. Remission proceedings have been completed in part of Chanda, and are in progress in the rest of the district.

Advances of the year.

15. The advances made in the year were again on a large scale, Rs. 1,24,300 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 4,97,707 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The special feature of the former advances is that their repayment is spread over long instalments, the first not being due for three years. The advances for seed, on the other hand, are entirely recoverable, but without interest, with the current harvest. They were necessarily on a large scale, but the greatest care was taken to select proper recipients. The preparation of lists was begun in December 1902, and very thoroughly checked, the amounts required being arrived at by working from detail to aggregate. I had originally proposed to add to the requirements a proportionate sum for the support of the cultivator (*porga*). Unless this is done a portion of the seed supply is diverted for food. But the sums required on this basis were extremely large, and as the people were in good condition, and a good mahua crop had improved the situation, the sums ultimately sanctioned were confined to the estimated seed requirements.

Great success of the seed takavi.

It is asserted on all sides that without this help large areas of land would have remained fallow. The decision to restrict the advances has not, so far as I can learn, operated to restrict the area sown in the better villages; but it has had that result in the most impoverished tracts, and the broadcast rice area has trespassed on the area usually transplanted—a result which the issue of larger advances was designed partially to avert. This is the general information, but it is possible that when the actual areas sown can be ascertained, these deficiencies will prove to have been exaggerated.

Joint security system.

16. The whole of these advances were given on joint security, and it is of interest to note that the system was accepted without demur in Bhandara and Balaghat, where the need was certainly greatest, while in Chanda a few villages rejected the advances under these terms, and in some others some of the ryots at first refused to accept these terms, but afterwards repented and begged for them.

Methods recommended.

The distribution of the loans was effected without hitch at selected centres, and an excellent procedure was enjoined by Mr. Crump by which the khationis were written up at once by special clerks simultaneously with the distribution. I consider that the experience gained has been to show most clearly that the best methods to follow when loans have to be distributed on a large scale are (i) to arrive at the total sum required by working from detail to aggregate, and to begin this work early in the year, so that proposals may be thoroughly checked ; (ii) to distribute at selected centres, and to provide for the simultaneous entry of the details in the khationi.

Increase in the financial obligation of the people.

17. Under ordinary loans the financial obligation of the agriculturists of the Division have risen from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in the case of Land Improvement Loans, and from $3\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs to $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Agriculturists' Loans ; but of the former a large portion (Rs. 64,000) represented the private share of grant-in-aid works which is expended under professional supervision, and the work done with the remainder was periodically inspected and reported upon. The burden of these loans will not be at all oppressive; while the seed advances will be easily paid up from the crops. Several persons have already tendered payment before the due date. The gross liabilities of the people under all loans, old and new, due and not yet due, have risen from 14·18 lakhs at the beginning of the year to 16·29 lakhs at its close for the Division as a whole. By the end of the current year these obligations will have been greatly reduced, and fresh obligations will not be large. Land Improvement Loans will continue for substantial works, but Agriculturists' Loans should be confined within very small limits.

Recovery of interest.

18. Recovery of interest calculated on the mean outstandings of the year has been satisfactory in Nagpur and Wardha, but trifling in the other districts, both on account of the circumstances of the season and because so much money has been advanced without interest.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collections.

19. There were the usual changes in the demand of land revenue on the roll due to resumptions of muafi grants and the reductions consequent on acquisition of land. The net increase in the demand on these accounts, including some progressive assessment in Bhandara, was Rs. 846. The abatements in revenue granted on account of deterioration aggregated Rs. 5,447 in the Hinganghat Tahsil of Wardha, Rs. 9,173 in Balaghat, and Rs. 19,908 in Bhandara, a total decrease of Rs. 34,528. The total demand for the Division at the close of the year was Rs. 27,14,248 as compared with Rs. 27,47,930 at the beginning. The actual demand due for collection during the year was further greatly reduced by the remissions granted in the rice tracts, as well as by credits given for revenue remitted at the Coronation, which had been collected before the orders were received.

Changes in the demand.

Decrease due to abatement.

Decrease due to remissions.

The reduction in the demand on account of remissions amounted to Rs. 7,69,749 in the rice districts, to which has to be added suspensions of Rs. 37,925 in the rice tracts of Nagpur. Advance collections of the previous year adjusted during the year amounted to over Rs. 60,000, of which three-fourths relate to the Wardha District.

20. The net demand for collection on current account was thus reduced to 18¾ lakhs, or two-thirds of the normal demand. Practically the whole of this, or 99·8 per cent., has been collected within the year. Wardha and Bhandara show a clear sheet, in Balaghat only Rs. 70 and in Nagpur only Rs. 833 remain. Chanda has Rs. 3,320 outstanding on a net demand of Rs. 1,95,000.

Collections on current account.

The arrears at the beginning of the year were Rs. 66,000 in round numbers, Rs. 12,000 have been remitted and Rs. 28,000 collected. The actual outstandings at the close of the year were Rs. 25,597. Wardha again shows a clear sheet. The largest sum (Rs. 16,585) due in Bhandara has since been remitted and the arrears in Chanda (Rs. 7,791) are being examined with a view to remission in deserving cases. The other items are insignificant.

On arrears account.

21. The demand on account of cesses followed that of land revenue, and the collections were similarly practically full.

Cesses.

22. Land revenue not on the roll (Statement F-III) consists almost entirely of revenue from ryotwari villages. There are no such villages in Wardha and Bhandara, and very few in Nagpur, where collections were full. In Balaghat, on a net demand of Rs. 17,578 (including arrears and exclusive of items remitted) collections aggregated Rs. 16,204, or 92 per cent. In Chanda, where the Deputy Commissioner reports that Tahsildars have hitherto given insufficient attention to their ryotwari estates, collections have not been so good. The demand, including arrears from regularly settled ryotwari villages, was Rs. 19,247; from patch cultivation it was Rs. 6,417; and from villages, with fluctuating assessments, Rs. 3,554; or a total of Rs. 29,218. Sanctioned remissions amounted to Rs. 2,700; collections were Rs. 18,426 only, or about 70 per cent. on the net demand. When the patwaris are engaged on Settlement work or on the collection of data for takavi loans or revenue remissions, great delay occurs in the preparation of the kistbandis for these villages, and collections get into a backward state. These difficulties should disappear before long as the management of these villages is made more systematic, but the administration of patches and only partially colonized villages is of necessity rather troublesome. Some further remissions will be found necessary and the Deputy Commissioner is looking into this matter.

Collection of ryotwari revenue.

23. The reduction of the royalty on manganese ore from 6 annas to 1½ annas per ton has reduced the receipts from this source in the Nagpur District from Rs. 20,644 last year to Rs. 9,220 this year, which, however, represents an output of about 98,000 tons as

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

compared with 55,000 in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioners of Balaghat and Bhandara have not stated how much of their miscellaneons revenue is received from this source.

Coercive processes.

24. The small number of notices of demand issued last year attracted the notice of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. This process had been freely resorted to in Bhandara, which returned over a third of the whole number issued in the Province. That district still shows that a larger resort has been made to these notices than in any other district in the Division, though less than a fifth of the normal demand had to be collected. In the other districts this form of process was again sparingly used. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda writes on this subject: that he does not find that resort to informal reminders has been the cause of so few notices being issued: he remarks that as much depends upon the personal equation of the Tahsildar as upon the attitude of the revenue payer, and that with constant changes among Tahsildars, the classified lists of punctual or unpunctual persons become liable to constant revision. There is a good deal to be said for this view; but the punctual payment of land revenue has been more affected by the bad seasons and concessions, sometimes belated, which have caused uncertainty and allowed bad habits to grow up. It has also often been difficult to distinguish between an excusable delay and mere slackness. With the disappearance of these abnormal features it will be possible to exercise more discrimination. What should be made clear, however, is to what extent notices of demand have been successful, and to what extent they have had to be followed up by coercion. Generally speaking, the recourse to coercion was considerably less than in the previous year. Warrants of arrest and attachment were about a third less than in the preceding year, but were pushed to extremes in much fewer cases. No defaulter had to be imprisoned, attachments were actually effected in only 210 cases as against 537 last year, and movables actually sold in only 24 cases as compared with 65. I believe, however, that notices of demand would have sufficed in many cases in Nagpur and Wardha, as I find from enquiries that they succeeded in Bhandara; and I am directing greater recourse to these in those districts, asking also for information as to their success.

PART III.—Revenue Court Work.

Transfer of land.

25. Transfers of proprietary rights both voluntary and compulsory show an increase, which is common to tracts which were prosperous and tracts which were depressed. By far the largest number of voluntary transfers of mahals or shares has occurred in Wardha, as was also the case last year, and this district and Nagpur account for two-thirds of the voluntary transfers of all kinds. The proportion borne by compulsory to voluntary transfers is largest in Bhandara and smallest in Wardha; but the total number of such transfers in Bhandara in proportion to its size is by no means great. The number of plots compulsorily sold in Bhandara was 78 with an area of only 316 acres, while the number of malik-makbuza plots is over 5,000 with an area exceeding 60,000 acres.

Mostly beneficial.

26. The voluntary transfers are mostly of a healthy type, representing the passing of property from incompetent to competent hands, and the compulsory transfers do not as a rule afford much cause for regret. In Bhandara and Balaghat conciliation of debts has saved all proprietors who were worth saving, while in Nagpur and Wardha it is only the most incompetent who lose their property. In Chanda the transfer of villages to absentee landlords who neglect their existing property is an undoubted evil, and I was sorry to find last cold weather that deterioration had caused some deserving men to part with their villages, but even in that district money-lenders have been the purchasers in only one-third of the cases. In Balaghat the Deputy Commissioner shows that the net result of the transfers has been to add to the number of agriculturist proprietors.

Prices realized.

27. The prices realized in Nagpur and Wardha have been good. Nagpur returns twenty times the revenue in voluntary sales and eleven times in compulsory, and the corresponding multiples

in Wardha are nineteen and ten. In Chanda the proportions are six and two and a half times, respectively. In Bhandara voluntary transfers show better prices, and Balaghat better still. The demand for land will now improve in all these districts.

Partition cases.

28. Progress in partition work, which is very heavy in this Division, has been more satisfactory this year than last. The pending file has been reduced from 89 cases to 74 in spite of 79 new institutions. There are three cases in all of over two years' duration, and one of these has been pending the decision on a question of title which was taken in appeal up to the Judicial Commissioner.

My own file is also much clearer than it was. There were 23 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 50 cases were received for confirmation. In 60 the partition has been sanctioned, and one has been returned for revision, leaving 12 pending, of which 8 have been disposed of since the close of the year.

Questions of title.

29. There has been a ruling by the Chief Commissioner during the year that disputes regarding the ownership of *sir* land are disputes removed from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Officer. The practice had hitherto been to regard such cases as falling rather within the equities of partition than as raising questions of title. Authoritative instructions are required, as there is risk of a conflict of decision between the Revenue authorities and the Civil Courts. A case has occurred in my Court in which such a conflict arose, and appeals have been filed both to the Judicial Commissioner and to the Chief Commissioner in the same case. Whatever be the outcome of these cases it is certainly necessary that all disputes as to title must be raised and disposed of before the partition proceeding is drawn up, any subsequent plea of this nature being summarily rejected. If this is not done partition cases will be prolonged *ad infinitum* by an obstructive co-sharer.

Important cases under the Land Act.

30. Statement L deals with the most important applications under the Land Act. I will take those first, which are most commonly resorted to in all districts.

Resort to Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act.

Applications to recover arrears under Section 116 have been numerous only in Balaghat, 47 out of 85 disposed of in the Division. This section is capable of being abused; but it is very necessary to help the Lambardar in certain cases, and I should like to see a greater resort to it in the other districts.

Applications to transfer *sir* land.

31. Applications to transfer *sir* land under Section 45 (2) numbered 161 and disposals 120, as compared with 170 and 131 in the preceding year. As we gradually exhaust the cases in which mortgages or decrees preceding the Act render transfer of a plot necessary to save the loss of the whole property these applications should diminish. There has been more promptitude in disposal of these cases, but in Nagpur the number pending (22) is rather too large.

Ejectment for arrears.

32. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent (Sections 82 and 85) has declined. In Nagpur out of 200 cases tenants were actually ejected in only 19, in Wardha half the 78 applications ended in ejectment; for the Division as a whole the proportion was a fifth. The tendency of Revenue Officers is to be extremely lenient to tenants. With good years greater strictness is expedient.

Applications for re-instatement.

33. Applications by tenants for re-instatement under Section 92 were less numerous than in the previous year, and numbered 263, of which 74 were successful. In Wardha and Nagpur ingenious persons appear to have tried to use this section to establish rights, for only a sixth of the applications succeeded.

Purchase of occupancy rights.

34. Amongst other applications the purchase of occupancy rights under Section 73 is common only in Wardha, where there were 47 applications. Only 18 out of 41 cases were decided in

favour of the applicant, another instance of sections being used with a view to obtaining recognition of tenant right. In Nagpur of 15 such cases 12 were successful.

Avoidance of transfers.

35. Applications under the group of sections in avoidance of surrenders or transfers (Sections 36, 47 and 71) continue to come in in somewhat haphazard manner. These sections are imperfectly understood, but are known to exist by a few people in Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara. They present a good many difficulties of interpretation which will only be settled as appeals come up before the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Penalty Sections.

36. Wardha heads the list of applications by tenants against landlords refusing receipts or levying something in excess of the rent; but these are not very numerous, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that in most of them misapprehension regarding the orders for remission or collection of famine arrears was the cause of the mistake.

Enhancement of rents.

37. Cases of services of notice for enhancement upon ordinary tenants have been numerous in Nagpur (247), of which in 18 cases the tenant agreed to the enhancement. In Wardha there were only 10 such cases as compared with 137 last year. In no case in Nagpur did the landlord attempt to have an enhancement enforced under Section 65 (2). I fear that the impression that the legal enhancement of rent is to be discouraged still continues among Revenue Officers, for the Deputy Commissioner regards this omission to apply on the part of landlords as the "salutary" result of the failure of such applications in the previous year. It is true that no rise of prices has been declared by the Administration, but there exist other grounds for enhancement, and there is no reason why landlords should not get the benefit of any equitable enhancement of rent which the law allows. I can personally testify that there are many rents in both Nagpur and Wardha which could fairly be enhanced. No cases have been appealed to me from dissatisfied landlords, but I will look into these cases at my next inspection.

Civil litigation between land-lord and tennant.

38. The Civil litigation between landlord and tenant consists chiefly of suits for rental arrears. There was a large decrease in these suits except in Chanda. The large remissions of rent in the rice tracts, and the greater prosperity of the cotton country account for this. The number of such suits in Chanda is extraordinarily small for the size of the district. The number wholly or partly successful was 72 per cent. as compared with 66 per cent. in the previous year.

There were only 18 suits for ejectment of tenants from *Sir* land, a class of case which used to be one of the most common before the last amendment of the Land Revenue Act, and only 94 suits for reinstatement by ejected tenants of which 53 were successful.

Altogether, it may be said that in relation to the total number of tenancies litigation is exceedingly small. Nor is it evenly distributed. One may inspect village after village and find that there has been none; again, in other places there has been a good deal.

Collector's sale cases.

39. The progress made in the disposal of Collector's sale cases is fairly satisfactory. The pending file has been reduced from 838 to 646. Out of 609 cases disposed of in various ways sale was actually effected in only 135. In 13 cases only was sale refused upon the decree-holder declining to take a lease himself, and this power of the Collector is not arbitrarily exercised. Of the 646 cases pending no less than 282 are cases in which leases have been granted or instalments fixed under the awards of conciliation boards. A considerable number of the cases shown as pending have reached their final stages. A satisfactory feature is the further diminution of cases in which sale is ordered by the Civil Courts; and the number of needless adjournments has also much decreased.

Land acquisition work.

40 Land acquisition work continues to show improvement in disposal. Acquisitions for the Municipal Committee in Nagpur have proved troublesome, but take longer than they should.

In Chanda also 13 cases are still pending, 17 having been disposed of; 12 of these latter were for land acquired for famine roads. In one case the surveyed alignment caused a maximum of damage to the irrigation of cultivators, and the Public Works Department have been asked to revise it. In others the engagement of patwaris in Settlement work has delayed the preparation of the required statements. Two pending over 6 months were for payment of compensation only. This is wholly unjustifiable. The progress of land acquisition work in Bhandara and Balaghat has been very satisfactory. In Balaghat there are no cases pending at the close of the year, and in Bhandara only 4 petty ones. The acquisition of 1,200 acres for the Khairbandha tank was completed during the year.

General Revenue business.

41. Revenue business of all kinds (Statement O) shows a numerical decrease in all districts, but more attention is given to this class of work than was formerly the case. The pending file has been reduced from 1,988 to 1,393. Nagpur with a small rise (551 to 604) in pending cases shows the poorest results and Bhandara (550 to 225) the best. The extension of the sub-divisional system to revenue cases should produce better results. Cases pending over 12 months show a substantial decrease, 396 against 471; of these two-thirds are explained under Collector's cases. A class of case which has added much now-a-days to Deputy Commissioner's work is the grant of mineral concessions.

Village Officers.

42. Reports regarding Village Officers and servants continue to be satisfactory. Mukaddams in the rice districts gave much assistance in the organization of private charity, and in Nagpur and Wardha they were very helpful in plague administration in villages.

Mukaddams.

In Wardha the Deputy Commissioner reports that in several instances they have arranged for village sanitation in an informal way on the basis of the mukaddam rules, but without Government interference. The remuneration of the mukaddam gomashta continued to receive attention, but it is not always possible to arrange for service land, and this is especially the case when the gomashta is a paid literate agent of a large landed proprietor. Cases of serious misconduct among Kotwars is rare. Assistance in collecting their dues was given in 131 cases in Nagpur and 64 in Balaghat.

Kotwars.

Small doles were given to 305 kotwars in Bhandara. Persons who fail to pay kotwars are generally those with the least excuse. As indicated in last year's resolution, the remedy lies in enforcing the responsibility of mukaddam's.

Touring.

43. A satisfactory amount of touring was done by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants in all districts except Nagpur, where the outbreak of plague and numerous changes among Executive Assistants greatly interfered with this important work. Some of the Executive Assistants did six months' camping. Touring by Tahsildars and Naibs was sufficient except in Umrer, Warora and Arvi.

My own tour extended through the three rice districts, and part of Nagpur, and Mr. Crump, who succeeded to the charge of the Division in March, paid a second visit to Bhandara and Balaghat and made a complete tour of the Baihar Tahsil. I inspected the Tahsil offices of Sakoli and Brahmapuri, and Mr. Crump those of Balaghat, Baihar, Bhandara and Nagpur.

44. I have to acknowledge cordially the excellent revenue work of all the Deputy Commissioners and especially the exertions made by Messrs. Danks, Maw and Turner in the rice districts. The prompt manner in which they carried out the work entailed by large takavi loans, and the remission of revenue and rents was most satisfactory. In Nagpur and Wardha the Deputy Commissioners had much anxious work in connection with plague, and Mr. Walker's time in particular is at all times greatly taken up by urgent work of other kinds. Of the Executive Assistants, Mr. Patuck in Chanda and Mr. G. A. Khan in Wardha have both done well; and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Rao Bahadur Ram Krishna Rao in Nagpur, Mr. Bagley in Bhandara, Mr. D. B. Patwardhan in Chanda

and Mr. R. B. Sheore in Balaghat have been conspicuous. Rai Bahadur Anant Lal's work in conciliation of debt received special recognition at the Coronation; and Mr. L. T. Sheore's exertions in the troublesome proceedings for remission of takavi have already been noticed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The Tahsildars who have been most prominent are Mr. R. S. Thakur, Umrer and Baihar; Mr. Yado Rao Dake, Balaghat; Mr. Muhammad Takki, Bhandara; Mr. Waman Rao Mandloi, Chanda; but many others have done well.

I am much indebted to the Superintendent of my office, Mr. Shakespear, and, since his departure on leave, Mr. J. O. Brown, for their unremitting work.

45. Two of the District Reports were a month late this year, and this review is hence a few days behind time.

46. Since this report was sent to Press I received with deep regret the news of Mr. Cowie's death. In the short time that he had held charge of the Bhandara District, he had won the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree. His work was distinguished by great thoroughness, sound sense, and sympathy with the people, and I had been looking forward with the greatest pleasure to his co-operation in the restoration of the district to prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner.

ANNEXURE D.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1902-03.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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	Paragraph 21, line 20. After "to add" *insert* ' ...	1
	Paragraph 22, line 5. "Officer" should be "(...	2
	Paragraph 28, line 5. *For* "offices" *read* "(...	3—5
	Paragraph 29, line 9. After "Bahmanji Mancherji" *add* ...	6
5	Sanads for improvements	7
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Maximum limit of the Report ... 11 pages.

Revenue Administration Report of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1903.

PART I.—The Agricultural Conditions of the Year.

Character of the season.

1. The rainy season of 1902 began late and ended early, and its rainfall was both generally deficient and unevenly distributed. The result of the deficiency was that rice, which is the main crop in all three districts of the Division, suffered more or less everywhere. The result of the uneven distribution was that the extent of the injury done to the crop was widely different in different parts. It fared worst in the Raipur District, where it failed badly over the whole area which lies to the west of the Mahanaddi, and in the Bilaspur District, where the bad failure was fortunately confined within narrower limits to the southern border of the Bilaspur and Janjgir tahsils, the Sarsiwan tract in the extreme south-east corner of the Janjgir tahsil, and the south-western portion of the Mungeli tahsil. In the Sambalpur District the failure was almost as great in the Phuljhar, Borasambhar, and Barpali Zamindaris and a small tract of *khalsa* in the Bargarh tahsil and in the Chandarpur and Malkharoda Jagirs in the Sambalpur tahsil. As an illustration of the unequal character of the rain it may be mentioned that *biasi* operations in the rice-fields could not be properly carried out in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts because the fall was insufficient, and in the Sambalpur District because the fall in July was too continuous. In Raipur, where more than half the cultivated area was covered by rice, the outturn was (in American notation) 30; in Bilaspur, where rather less than half the cultivated area was covered by rice, the outturn was 60; and in Sambalpur, where nearly three-fourths of the cultivated area was covered by rice, the outturn was 75. Thus Sambalpur was left in distinctly the most favourable position. In Raipur and Bilaspur *kodo* compensated in some measure for the failure of the rice. In each district *kodo* covered about one-sixth of the cultivated area. In Bilaspur the outturn was 90. In Raipur it is reported to have been 52. I believe myself that in the latter district the outturn was decidedly under-estimated. Cotton yielded well in all three districts, but it was sown over a very small area. Wheat gave an outturn of 67 in Bilaspur, where it covered nearly 5 per cent. of the cultivated area. In Raipur the *rabi* crops all fared badly.

Area and rental statistics of the year.

2. The statistics relating to the area of land held by landlords and the different kinds of tenants do not disclose much change in Raipur and Bilaspur. In both districts the land, other than *sir*, cultivated by landlords increased, while the land held by absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants decreased. The statistics relating to Sambalpur are admittedly unreliable. The amount of rent collected has not been given for Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The figures for Raipur are not very informing, as about 66 per cent. of the rents were suspended. The incidence of rent per acre was $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, $9\frac{3}{4}$ annas, and 5 annas in the khalsa portion of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur respectively and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas, 3 annas and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Zamindaris.

Condition of the agricultural classes. Relief measures. (a) In Raipur.

3. The extensive failure of the rice crop in the Raipur District necessitated relief measures on a considerable scale. The distribution of gratuitous relief in the villages was begun in November 1902 and continued till last September. Eleven test-works were opened in different parts of the district at the beginning of December; and they were converted into regular relief-works in February. Four additional relief-works were subsequently opened. Most of them remained open till July. A poor-house was opened in November, and remained open for some 12 months. The largest number of persons on relief at one time was nearly 60,000 or rather more than 4 per cent. of the population. This number was reached at the end of April, after which there was a steady decline. Other measures of relief

consisted in the liberal suspension of revenue and rents (66 per cent. of the demand); the postponement of the demand on account of agricultural advances; the throwing open of some of the forests for the free collection of grass, firewood, fruits, and edible roots; and the grant of agricultural loans on a very generous scale for the purchase of seed. There can be no doubt that the relief given was ample. Mortality was low (there were over 2,000 fewer deaths than in the previous year). The physical condition of the people was good. No aimless wandering occurred. Crime was normal. I think myself that in several instances persons obtained relief who were not really in need of it. I attribute this circumstance not to want of care on the part of the distributing officers, who habitually made as careful enquiries as they possibly could about the eligibility of applicants for relief, but to the attitude of the people themselves, who were quite demoralized. When all the inhabitants of a village conspire to say falsely, that a person not really eligible for relief has no one to support him and will starve if relief is withheld, it is practically impossible for the distributing officer to refuse to give it. Even if he suspects their statements to be false, he cannot well act on the suspicion for fear it may be unfounded.

(*b*) In Bilaspur.

4. In Bilaspur too some measures of relief were necessary. Gratuitous relief was distributed in certain villages from February to September. Grant-in-aid tank works were opened in the hot weather. Revenue was remitted and suspended. Repayment of agricultural advances was postponed, and fresh agricultural advances were liberally made. But the scope and extent of these measures were far more restricted than in Raipur. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief never reached 1,600. Only four grant-in-aid works were opened, and the largest number employed on them at one time was about 4,000. The land revenue remitted and suspended amounted to less than one-fourth of the total demand. Only about one-fifth of the sum spent in Raipur was spent in agricultural advances. Here too the relief given was adequate; and I am inclined to think that in no case was it given when it was not required.

(*c*) In Sambalpur.

5. In Sambalpur regular relief measures were not needed. Such unusual demand for employment as may have arisen on the part of labourers in the tracts where the crops failed, was met by private works, some of which were taken in hand with money borrowed from Government under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In April the food-supply of the poorer classes was timely augmented by a cheap and abundant mahua crop.

Irrigation.

6. In consequence of the deficient rainfall of the year much attention was naturally paid to irrigation. In Sambalpur tanks were apparently used for irrigation to their utmost capacity. In Raipur and Bilaspur a smaller area was irrigated from tanks, than in the previous year, because the water in them was low. But in Bilaspur at any rate wells and other sources of irrigation were more extensively used. In Raipur nearly all the relief works were irrigation tanks, which should prove of great value when they are completed.

Sanads for improvements.

7. In Raipur 48 sanads were sanctioned for improvements, though for want of the necessary forms only 7 were actually granted. In Bilaspur only three sanads were granted. In Sambapur, though only two were granted, 23 applications for them were made over to the Settlement Officer for disposal.

Extension of juar and cotton cultivation.

8. The efforts to extend the cultivation of juar and cotton continue with results that encourage a hope that those efforts will eventually be crowned with success. In the Kumhari farm near Raipur the excellence of the juar crop, when the rice failed almost everywhere, was, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, a valuable object-lesson. The experiments in the demonstration farms in the Mungeli tahsil have been continued with a fair measure of success. And Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of the Raipur Public Garden, was able to do much towards the extension of

the cultivation of juar both by testing several varieties by careful cultivation in the garden and by distributing seed to villages and schools with instructions as to the method of cultivation. He distributed seed to 182 persons—42 in Raipur, 19 in Bilaspur, 35 in Sambalpur and the rest in Native States. The results were encouraging; and the operations have been repeated on a larger scale during the current agricultural year, seed having been distributed to 588 persons.

Destruction of grasshoppers.

9. Grasshoppers again appeared in swarms and threatened much damage to the crops. In Raipur and Bilaspur two methods of destroying them were tried—poison and drag nets. The former proved unavailing: but the latter, as in the previous year, were found to be efficacious, most success being attained in the Raipur and Janjgir tahsils, where systematic operations were taken in hand under the supervision of Khan Sahib E. Jacob and the Tahsildar respectively. In this matter it is very difficult to induce the people to take any action of their own initiative; and, even when they have taken action under the lead of others, it is apt to be nullified by their aversion from destroying life. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur mentions the case of a malguzar who, having at great pains collected a large number of grasshoppers in sacks, would not kill them, but had them carried to a forest at a distance and there set free. Complaints of injury to crops by grasshoppers were numerous. But I do not think that the damage was really very extensive.

Cattle-breeding.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has set on foot a movement for the improvement of the breed of cattle. A large sum of money has been subscribed by leading Hindus and arrangements have been made to purchase a village where a cattle-breeding farm is to be established. If the subscribers take a sustained interest in the movement, there is no reason why it should not succeed; and a permanent improvement in the breed of cattle would of course be an incalculable benefit.

Agricultural banks.

11. The establishment of an agricultural bank is also in contemplation in the Raipur District at Tumgaon, east of the Mahanadi. Apparently there are several persons willing to join in the scheme. But it has not yet taken definite shape.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

12. The relations between landlords and tenants appear to be fairly satisfactory on the whole in all three districts of the Division. But in some villages in Raipur and Bilaspur where the tenants are mainly Chamars there appears to be a standing feud between them and their malguzars. The Chamars have long had an unenviable reputation for turbulence and defiance of the law. They appear to be worse in Raipur than in Bilaspur. This circumstance may be due, as the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur suggests, to inadequate supervision on the part of the District authorities resulting from the enormous size of the district. Vigorous action is, however, now being taken to put an end to the lawlessness. The Sub-Divisional system recently introduced should contribute materially towards this object; the formation of two districts out of the Raipur District, which is in contemplation, should contribute towards it still more materially. Reference was made in last year's report to the mismanagement of the Chandarpur Jagir in Sambalpur by the proprietor. He has now applied that his estate may be taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

13. Mention was made in last year's report of the consolidation of agricultural loans in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, and of the arrangements made to recover the consolidated amount in three instalments. Owing to the failure of the crops it was not possible to recover in Raipur any portion of the instalment set down for recovery during the year, while in Bilaspur the recovery of a considerable portion of the instalment had to be postponed. The demand falling due for recovery under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year was nearly Rs. 3,67,000 in Raipur, about Rs. 1,94,000 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 8,590 in Sambalpur. If the arrear demands be added, the amounts were respectively nearly Rs. 5,02,000, nearly Rs. 2,04,000 and Rs. 13,145. The amount collected was Rs. 19,605 on account of principal and Rs. 32 on account of interest in Raipur, Rs. 1,14,295

on account of principal and Rs. 98 on account of interest in Bilaspur, and Rs. 11,180 on account of principal and Rs. 510 on account of interest in Sambalpur. In Bilaspur 58 per cent. of the current demand was collected, 31 per cent. suspended, and 5 per cent. remitted. In Sambalpur a sum of Rs. 706 was written off as irrecoverable. In Raipur and Bilaspur it became necessary to advance large sums for the *kharif* sowings. Nearly 7½ lakhs were advanced in Raipur and about Rs. 1,30,000 in Bilaspur. In Sambalpur Rs. 9,568 were advanced for the purpose. In Raipur the amount outstanding has become so large as to raise grave doubt whether it is not beyond the capacity of the debtors to pay. Accordingly application has recently been made for the remission of about 4½ lakhs. The whole of the large sum of 7½ lakhs advanced for the *kharif* sowings will be recovered during the current year. In Bilaspur too some remission will be necessary. In Sambalpur there is practically a clear sheet.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

14. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 32,353. The largest amount was advanced in Bilaspur, namely, Rs. 22,238, nearly half of which was given for the grant-in-aid tank works to which reference has already been made. In Raipur Rs. 4,875 and in Sambalpur Rs. 5,240, chiefly for the improvement of tanks. The recoveries were Rs. 10,273 in Raipur, Rs. 467 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 10,558 in Sambalpur on account of principal, and Rs. 385 in Bilaspur and Rs. 2,371 in Sambalpur on account of interest.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collection.

Changes in demand of land revenue on the roll.

15. The changes in the demand of land revenue on the roll were not very important in Raipur. They resulted in a net increase of about Rs. 360. In Bilaspur the chief change was an increase of Rs. 7,000 on account of *takoli* payable by the Pandaria Zamindar, the term of three years for which his *takoli* was reduced having come to an end. In Sambalpur the chief change was an addition of Rs. 2,135 on account of forest *takolis* payable by zamindars. Formerly these were treated as land revenue not on the roll. There was a net increase of nearly Rs. 7,000 in Bilaspur and of about Rs. 2,700 in Sambalpur.

Collections of land revenue.

16. The collections of land revenue of all kinds were on the whole good. In Sambalpur the only portion of the whole demand not collected was an item of Rs. 285 due on account of land revenue not on the roll, which appears to have been wrongly recovered by the Sambalpur Municipal Committee, and doubtless has by this time been refunded. In Raipur, as has been said, a large portion of the demand on account of land revenue on the roll and cesses was suspended. But most of the unsuspended amount was collected, only some Rs. 1,160 remaining uncollected. Further amounts of about Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 remained uncollected on account of land revenue not on the roll and miscellaneous land revenue respectively. In Bilaspur too, where about one-fourth of the year's demand for land revenue on the roll and cesses was remitted or suspended, most of the net demand was collected, only about Rs. 1,100 remaining in arrear. Rs. 12 and Rs. 123 remained uncollected on account of land revenue not on the roll and miscellaneous land revenue respectively. Altogether, as I have indicated, the collections may be regarded as satisfactory.

Coercive processes.

17. On the whole coercive measures were resorted to to a less extent than in the previous year. In Sambalpur arrests of defaulters, warrants of attachment and actual attachments of property were all fewer than in the previous year, and in only one instance was it necessary to sell the attached property. In Raipur 28 more defaulters were brought up on arrest, but none of them was imprisoned, whereas in the previous year it was found necessary to imprison 11. The warrants of attachment issued were less than half the number issued in the previous year, and, though attachment was actually effected in 28 more cases, sales of attached property were 29 fewer. In Bilaspur fewer persons were arrested, and, though more warrants of

attachment were issued, fewer attachments were effected and fewer sales held. It may be noted that notices of demand issued were most numerous in Sambalpur, and least numerous in Raipur (only 3). The figures indicate that the instructions on this subject are understood and followed. My impression is that Sambalpur may be considered to be the district in which the habit of punctual payment is most established and Raipur the district in which the habit is least established. I do not think there is any reason for supposing that Tahsildars are prone to issue informal notices. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur remarks that the Tahsildars in his district have used their discretion in the issue of coercive processes wisely. I agree, and I am inclined to think that the Tahsildars in the other districts have also used their discretion wisely.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlements.

Lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants.

18. There is nothing remarkable about the lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants which occurred during the year Five occurred in the Sambalpur District and were all. disposed of. Of the three pending in the Raipur District two were disposed of.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

19. In Bilaspur both private sales and compulsory sales of both mahals (or shares of mahals) and plots were more numerous than in the previous year. But it seems certain that some of the private sales really took place in the previous year and were not reported till the year under report. In Raipur private sales of mahals increased, while compulsory sales decreased. The explanation of the decrease is that cases of decrees transferred to the Deputy Commissioner for execution were in abeyance for the greater part of the year. In Sambalpur private sales of mahals decreased considerably, while compulsory sales increased by one. In Raipur the consideration money was 16 times the land revenue, in Bilaspur 17 times, and in Sambalpur 24 times. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur notes that in his district private sales fetched 21 times the land revenue, while compulsory sales fetched only 9 times. A similar result is observable in Bilaspur, though the difference between the two kinds of sales is not so great, the figures being 20 and 14 times, respectively. In Sambalpur on the other hand compulsory sales fetched 29 times the land revenue and private sales only 23 times. Of the mahals transferred in Bilaspur 47 per cent. passed to malguzars, 11 per cent. to cultivators, and 42 per cent. to money-lenders. In Sambalpur 40 per cent. passed to money-lenders. Of the plots transferred in Bilaspur 71 per cent. passed to cultivators and 16 per cent. to malguzars. The proportion of agriculturists or non-agriculturists among the transferees in Raipur has not been stated. It is not known to what extent existing encumbrances effected the prices realized by sales of mahals. But it is not improbable that in Raipur and Bilaspur the comparatively low prices obtained at compulsory sales were determined by such encumbrances.

Partitions.

20. In Raipur 3 partition cases were instituted during the year and were still pending at its close. In Bilaspur 11 were instituted, and with the 7 pending at the beginning of the year made 18 for disposal, of which 7 were disposed of. The Deputy Commissioner notes that the present order which makes it compulsory for the partitioning officer to go to the spot to explain the partition is apt to make prompt disposal of the case a matter of difficulty. In my office there were 8 partition cases for disposal during the year, of which 7 were disposed of, the eighth being disposed of in October just after the close of the year.

Work under certain Heads of Revenue Business.

21. Applications by lessees for protected status were most numerous in Bilaspur, but only two of them were successful. Most of them appear to be made on very insufficient grounds. The three applications in Raipur were rejected, and the five in Sambalpur were made over to the Settlement Officer for disposal. Applications purporting to be under Section 116, Land Revenue Act, were fairly numerous in Raipur and Bilaspur. But the section does not appear to be understood by the people, as most of the applications were by malguzars for recovery of rents from tenants,

and were of course rejected. In Sambalpur half the applications under this section were successful. In Raipur there were for disposal 136 applications for sanction to transfer *sir* land, of which 113 were disposed of. The Deputy Commissioner has not noted how many were successful. In Bilaspur exactly half the applications for disposal (30) were successful. Applications to set aside surrender of occupancy holdings or transfers of holdings by tenants amounted to 27 in Raipur, 38 in Bilaspur, and 81 in Sambalpur. It is not stated how many were successful in Raipur, but only three applicants succeeded in Bilaspur, all of whom were malguzars, while 19 succeeded in Sambalpur. There was not a single application for conferment of occupancy right. The absence of such applications was commented on in last year's report, and I have nothing to add. Applications for execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants were most numerous in Raipur, where there were 228 for disposal, of which 201 were disposed of, tenants being ejected in 130 cases. In Bilaspur tenants were ejected in 15 out of 20 cases, and in Sambalpur in 10 out of 15. There were 118 applications by tenants for reinstatement in Raipur, 54 in Bilaspur, and 39 in Sambalpur. Success was attained in only about one-fourth of the cases disposed of. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Bilaspur both remark on the frivolous nature of the bulk of these applications.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

22. The number of suits for arrears of rent decreased in Raipur and Sambalpur, and remained about the same in Bilaspur. Plaintiffs were more successful in Raipur and Bilaspur and less successful in Sambalpur than in the previous year. It was only in Sambalpur that the number of decrees transferred to Revenue officer increased. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession increased in all three districts. But it was only in Bilaspur that the plaintiffs were generally successful.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

Land acquisition.

23. Land acquisition work has on the whole been promptly done throughout the Division. In Raipur 12 cases were disposed of, and 4 are pending, the oldest of which, relating to the proposed Raipur-Vizianagram Railway, dates from June 1902. The question, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner in his report, as to the extent of land to be acquired has now been decided, and the case is being disposed of. In Bilaspur 3 cases arose during the year. They are still pending, but will apparently soon be disposed of. In Sambalpur too there were three cases for disposal. One was disposed of. Of the two pending one is of quite recent date. The other is a very old one. Its disposal awaits a meeting on the spot between the Conservator of Forests and myself. Since I have been in charge of the Division I have proposed four different dates for the meeting. But each of them, after being accepted, has been subsequently found unsuitable. However, we have now arranged to meet on the spot (which is remote and somewhat inaccessible) in April.

Decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for execution

24. In Raipur there were 229 decrees of Civil Courts to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner. But not much progress was made in disposing of them, as they were held in abeyance for the greater part of the year in consequence of the failure of the crops. In 4 cases sale was held, in 9 it was refused, in 15 the decrees were paid, and 13 cases were struck off. The number pending at the close of the year was 188. In all 4 cases in which sale was held, cultivating rights in the *sir* land were sold, as the decrees, which were of old date, necessitated the sale of these rights. In Bilaspur there were 91 cases for disposal and 67 were disposed of. Sale took place in 12. In none of these were the cultivating rights in the sir land sold. In Sambalpur there were 6 cases for disposal, of which 4 were disposed of, sale taking place in 2.

General Revenue Business.

25. The general revenue business of all districts is now in a satisfactory condition. During the year the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur found some confusion in the registration of revenue cases in his office, 65 of which were apparently missing. There is reason to believe that the bulk of them had been really disposed of, but had not been shown in the registers as disposed of. Most of them were of an unim-

portant character. But those which were of any importance were re-instituted. The proper registration of cases is now closely watched. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 405, whereas at the end of the previous year it was 920. Of the 405 cases 130 had been pending more than 12 months and 35 others more than 9 months. Apparently all these related to Civil Court decrees transferred to the Deputy Commissioner for execution. Further, 31 cases had been pending more than 6 months, and 76 more than 3 months. In Bilaspur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 420 against 441 at the end of the previous year. Of the 420 cases 20 had been pending more than 3 months, 12 more than 6, 10 more than 9, and 27 more than 12 months. In Sambalpur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 147, of which 10 had been pending more than 3 months and one more than nine. The total cases pending in the three districts at the end of the year more than 3, 6, 9 and 12 months were 106, 43, 46, and 157 respectively, against 309, 105, 61, and 141 respectively at the end of the previous year, and against 411, 71, 20, and 180 at the end of the year preceding that. This steady improvement must be regarded as most satisfactory. The state of revenue business in the Sambalpur District is specially good.

Lambardars and Mukaddams.

26. Lambardars and Mukaddams have worked satisfactorily on the whole, though in the Raipur District, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, many mukaddams did not during the relief operations give that assistance which Government had a right to expect in trying to secure that relief should be given only to persons entitled to it. The system of remunerating mukaddam-gumashtas with rent-free land instead of cash is extending.

Kotwars.

27. Kotwars have continued to do well in Raipur and Bilaspur, and they have continued to give some trouble in Sambalpur. But in the latter district there appears to have been a slight improvement. The number of those, whom it was necessary to dismiss, fell from 32 to 24; and the number dismissed on being convicted of criminal offences fell from 28 to 9. The Deputy Commissioner has reported on a certain reference that their remuneration is often inadequate. Possibly increased remuneration would itself lead to better behaviour.

Tours and inspections.

28. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur were on tour for 140, 132, and 136 days respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur inspected the Drug (twice), Dhamtari (thrice), and Simga Tahsil offices, the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur the Janjgir Tahsil offices (thrice), and the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur the Bargarh (thrice) and Sambalpur Tahsil offices; and the Simga, Mungeli, and Bargarh Tahsil offices were inspected by Assistants. In all districts the Assistants, Tahsildars, and Naib-Tahsildars did an adequate amount of touring. I myself was on tour for 83 days, and I inspected all three District offices.

Notice of officers.

29. I desire to record my deep obligation to Messrs. Drake-Brockman and Napier (Deputy Commissioners of Raipur), Montgomerie (Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur), and Chitnavis (Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur) for the great assistance which they have always rendered me and the excellent work done by them. Among Assistant Commissioners I desire to mention specially Messrs. Clarke, Hullah, Ley, and Wills in Raipur and Messrs. Leftwich and Hance in Bilaspur; and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Zakir Ali and Elijah Jacob in Raipur, Messrs. Bahmanji Mancharji in Bilaspur, and Mr. Mian Bhai in Sambalpur. Among Tahsildars the Deputy Commissioners specially mention Pandit Durga Prasad Pande, Raipur; Pandit Gangadhar Narayan Ghate, Drug; Pandit Baji Rao Nimbalkar, Janjgir, and Pandit Govind Sitaram, Bargarh Finally, my thanks are due to Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of my office, whose work has continued to be careful and thorough.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissioner,

Chhattisgarh Division.

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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.		
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	1,104,025	130,814	86,603	20·00
Damoh	686,709	89,072	44,573	19·46
Jubbulpore	1,393,477	147,382	101,375	18·00
Mandla	873,240	35,935	39,900	8·70
Seoni	893,035	136,250	84,599	23·00
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,950,486	539,453	357,050	18·11
Narsinghpur	716,145	85,254	45,084	18·00
Hoshangabad	1,177,571	194,412	77,320	23·00
Nimar	727,610	54,119	26,478	9·00
Betul	1,014,881	66,297	53,999	11·85
Chhindwara	936,408	115,480	91,521	22·00
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,572,615	515,562	294,402	17·73
Wardha	1,152,140	132,498	95,882	19·82
Nagpur	1,605,069	181,184	82,124	16·40
Chanda ... Khalsa	975,645	79,922	37,919	12·00
Chanda ... Zamindari	216,185	27,695	14,352	19·00
Bhandara ... Khalsa	751,796	120,400	44,334	22·00
Bhandara ... Zamindari	322,243	47,352	21,490	21·00
Balaghat ... Khalsa	432,979	58,214	20,804	18·00
Balaghat ... Zamindari	118,321	18,104	5,188	19·00
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,574,378	665,369	322,093	17 71
Raipur ... Khalsa	2,508,903	376,070	300,896	27·00
Raipur ... Zamindari	665,687	71,830	50,175	18·00
Bilaspur ... Khalsa	1,410,258	167,616	152,350	22·00
Bilaspur ... Zamindari	553,967	85,896	35 197	22·00
Sambalpur ... Khalsa	820,062	154,486	51,149	25·00
Sambalpur ... Zamindari	732,797	143,221	41,783	25·00
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,691,674	999,119	631,550	24·37
GRAND TOTAL ..	21,789,153	2,719.503	1,605 095	19·85
For preceding year ...	21,653,030	2,738,191	1.500,345	19·57

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1903.

Land held by Malik-makbuzas.			Land held Completely or Partially Revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, *i. e.*, total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	11 (*a*)	12
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
3,203	37,564	25,102	848	9,175	4,807	177	264,156
2,808	29,502	15,216	426	2,757	...	...	165,904
7,414	51,199	50,082	3,704	9,408	7,260	394	309,364
303	3,491	1,163	22	45	...	...	79,371
388	8,073	4,110	3	64	38	16	228,986
14,116	129,829	95,673	5,003	21,449	12,105	587	1,047,781
929	16,942	10,852	106	2,000	1,840	717	149,280
883	25,051	19,355	123	1,333	1,175	...	298,116
12,433	177,247	1,72,486	1,250	2,288	26,748	3,830	279,932
371	6,871	5,662	81	2,890	621	1,151	130,057
181	5,448	2,935	393	2,141	1,207	532	214,590
14,797	231,559	2,11,290	1,953	30,452	31,591	6,230	1,071,975
4,149	52,582	50,992	554	6,800	6,247	506	287,762
8,649	103,576	1,38,065	799	12,437	15,132	828	379,321
4,751	70,604	33,139	550	8,701	1,051	...	197,146
83	4,410	399	...	...		...	46,457
5,037	56,659	54,830	102	876	303	...	223,269
382	7,733	6,055	2	17	31	...	76,592
620	10,979	8,391	...	...	...	...	89,997
37	1,010	721	...	...	...	...	24,302
23,708	307,553	2,92,592	2,007	28,831	22,764	1,334	1,383,846
2,794	9,809	3,843	32	796	233	...	687,571
111	742	234	...	...	..	...	122,747
3,035	30,807	14,513	8	138	...	...	350,911
2	30	20	...	...	...	...	121,123
...	...	...	126	2,299	46	...	207,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,004
5,940	41,388	18,610	166	3,233	279	...	1,675,290
58,561	710,329	618,165	9,129	83,965	66,739	8,151	5,118 892
58,267	714,992	612,530	8,469	79,882	50,762		5,033,410

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

Districts.	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary tenant right by Tenants of other Classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	17,574	161,735	1,62,736	1 0 1	29,161	219,053	2,01,987	0 14 1	139,798	97,113	0 12 0
Damoh ...	13,771	117,307	1,12,958	0 15 7	25,440	126,846	1,16,527	0 14 8	77,527	71,585	0 14 9
Jubbulpore ...	23,066	207,079	2,75,948	1 5 4	41,290	282,819	3,36,801	1 3 1	178,163	1,61,853	0 14 6
Mandla ..	970	11,777	8,031	0 10 11	14,934	246,202	86,887	0 5 7	64,253	19,422	0 4 10
Seoni ..	2,675	43,638	33,977	0 12 5	10,205	164,122	1,16,444	0 11 4	93,967	52,576	0 8 11
Total Jubbulpore Division ..	58,056	541,537	5,94,650	1 1 7	121,030	1,049,072	8,58,646	0 13 1	543,708	4,02,549	0 12 0
Narsinghpur ..	10,050	146,520	2,46,523	1 10 11	20,907	179,883	2,91,378	1 9 11	52,432	95,280	1 13 1
Hoshangabad ...	14,446	288,785	3,24,312	1 2 0	23,187	295,537	2,88,649	0 15 9	66,002	63,173	0 15 3
Nimar ...	410	5,703	3,766	0 10 7	28,402	374,065	2,16,232	0 9 3	3,834	2,815	0 11 9
Betul ...	10,490	163,931	1,01,825	0 9 11	21,064	337,572	1,35,530	0 6 5	86,358	27,413	0 5 1
Chhindwara ...	8,136	104,887	1,07,661	1 0 5	25,251	265,923	1,60,803	0 9 8	125,140	42,525	0 5 5
Total Nerbudda Division ..	43,732	709,826	7,84,087	1 1 8	118,810	1,452,877	10,92,592	0 12 0	533,826	2,31,186	0 11 1
Wardha ...	10,086	163,043	1,69,402	1 0 7	24,700	402,794	380,432	0 15 1	59,354	31,041	0 13 9
Nagpur ..	18,534	260,471	3,27,689	1 4 2	32,437	533,915	5,43,225	1 0 3	79,137	69,063	0 14 0
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	8,475	118,322	66,904	0 9 0	56,798	641,413	3,49,731	0 8 9	1,12	112	0 9 4
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	46	692	294	0 6 10	14,585	161,805	42,426	0 4 2	...	..	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ..	7,961	89,170	94,629	1 1 0	23,525	217,169	2,20,736	1 0 3	54,304	48,092	0 14 8
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	2,068	25,425	24,590	0 15 5	8,093	78,859	77,539	0 15 9	27,041	22,175	0 13 1
Balaghat ... Khalsa ..	3,031	31,870	34,491	1 1 3	14,555	174,219	1,02,011	0 9 4	28,497	25,667	0 14 4
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	537	7,314	7,265	0 15 10	2,737	29,323	27,965	0 15 3	9,325	8,798	0 13 1
Total Nagpur Division ...	50,788	696,777	7,25,264	1 0 8	177,436	2,239,497	17,44,066	0 12 5	257,850	2,24,948	0 14 0
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	25,376	287,336	1,79,529	0 10 0	56,258	666,415	4,45,461	0 10 8	204,851	1,27,165	0 9 11
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	5	110	79	0 11 6	3,954	73,723	41,098	0 8 11	29,104	12,788	0 7 0
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	15,888	113,081	70,432	0 10 0	50,597	340,357	2,05,339	0 9 8	163,250	93,418	0 9 2
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	9,760	122,975	48,634	0 6 4	26,588	7,655	0 4 9
Sambalpur. Khalsa ...	...	...	...	...	55,012	573,733	1,77,985	0 5 0	...	..	...
Sambalpur. Zamindari ...	...	...	..	...	37,371	504,558	77,698	0 2 5	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division .	41,269	400,527	2,50,040	0 10 0	213,952	2,281,761	9,95,215	0 7 0	423,793	2,41,026	0 9 0
Grand Total ..	193,845	2,348,267	23,54,041	1 0 0	683,228	7,023,207	46,91,519	0 10 8	1,559,177	10,99,709	0 11 5
Preceding year ...	192,275	2,376,141	23,81,849	1 0 0	623,127	7,148,797	47,64,589	0 10 8	1,510,422	10,67,757	0 11 5

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year endig the 31*st May* 1903.—(Concld.)

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.							Rents actually collected-		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir Land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total Rental, *i. e.*, columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
40,130	201,420	2,69,334	0 14 9	818,007	7,21,170	0 14 5	6,55,917	1,14,606	18,824	15,058	4,721	19,521	30,998
28,558	187,498	1,88,973	1 0 2	509,178	4,91,043	0 15 5	4,61,351	43,128	3,964	7,663	4,185	17,153	87,402
67,727	392,283	4,44,717	1 2 2	1,060,344	12,19,319	1 2 5	10,11,168	1,59,131	12,625	11,144	6,906	23,159	68,059
38,389	458,619	1,44,058	0 5 1	775,881	2,58,392	0 5 4	(*a*) 86,022	(*a*) 1 531	3,623	14,365	1,074	5,682	3,584
30,039	358,710	2,53,170	0 10 7	654,437	4,36,167	0 10 8	3,06,527	63,984	6,374	3,238	4,276	34,679	27,864
201,843	1,677,530	12,80,246	0 12 3	3,811,847	31,36,091	0 13 2	25,20,985	3,82,380	39,410	51,448	21,162	99,994	1,57,955
18,627	1,66,356	3 18,654	1 14 8	5,45,091	9,51,835	1 11 11	7,31,804	2,43,489	9,024	12,680	2,681	35,.00	91,305
20,889	2,10,700	2,00,431	0 15 2	861,074	8,76,565	1 0 3	6,66,436	2,01,380	11,511	6,870	4,664	53,155	1,04,835
3,135	47,402	57,823	0 12 9	431,004	2,60,636	0 9 8	2,01,319	12,699	3,805	12,869	1,176	11,526	25,667
31,048	284,978	1,02,058	0 5 9	872,840	3,66,826	0 6 9	3,21,625	70,342	2,752	9,232	1,367	11,249	16,858
30,703	220,023	97,737	0 7 1	715,873	4,08,706	0 9 2	3,56,214	51,920	5,026	919	2,290	15,922	23,608
104,380	939,353	756,703	0 13 0	3,425,882	28,64,568	0 13 0	22,77,398	6,89,370	32,188	42,570	13,118	124,862	2,51,110
14,093	134,688	2,04,399	0 13 11	859,879	805,274	0 15 0	7,47,491	86,852	3,323	1,176	2,534	25,743	94,858
30,631	328,224	277,031	0 13 6	1,201,747	12,17,008	1 0 2	9,95,937	1,91,262	2,950	21,051	1,891	35,110	1,18,332
..	..	..	..	752,927	416,747	0 8 9		..	9,771	8,801	2,.27	18,043	24,045
..		..	..	162,497	48,730	0 4 2	..	..	3,134	4,007	1,077	3,710	938
22,606	164,661	1,37,597	0 15 4	525,804	5,31,054	0 15 10	1,09,526	41,816	3 294	929	2,168	20,.62	38,739
13,453	111,936	86,309	0 12 4	243,301	2,10,613	0 13 10	2,293	17,789	1,846	414	745	7,126	7,349
17,730	105,669	97,667	0 14 9	340,855	2,59,836	0 12 2	64,545	2,355	1 318	1,400	2,328	10,487	13,618
5,755	47,.76	34,118	0 11 7	93,038	58,147	0 13 5	14,927	1,543	869	112	678	3,635	5,317
94,268	1,92,814	857,121	0 14 .	4,186,038	3 ,71,309	0 13 6	10.34,718	3 41,617	26,505	37,080	14,740	126,913	2,95,175
66,975	634,701	4,18,540	0 10 9	1,783.303	11,70 695	0 10 6	2,92,634	1,41,991	20,124	8,905	10,186	26 666	20,679
81,935	417,108	1,60,536	0 6 2	523 145	3,14,271	0 6 7	1,64.67	2,688	7,501	15 394	2,17	11,154	6,020
75,549	410,.90	2,58.521	0 11 1	1,126,778	6,27,.71	0 9 9	4,19,003	12,240	24,2.2	8,367	10,407	71,901	14,751
33,363	266,867	94,930	0 5 7	415,830	1,51 210	0 5 9	1,25,634	2,480	12,754	4,263	4,396	11,272	5,832
...		...	.	73,773	27 .15	0 2 0	(*b*) ...	(*b*) ..	2,595	25,830	1 ,518	10,485	28,967
...	..	.	..	1 4,578	77 67	0 2 5	(*b*) .	(*b*) ..	11,555	31,680	2,674	9,640	7,478
207,818	1 718 106	9 12,297	0 8 8	4 824,247	24 19,572	8 1	10, 2,001	1 58,499	87,771	1,04,406	41,351	1127,11?	83,736
608,3.	5,317,361	38 26,767	0 12 0	16,218,' 14	1,10 71 63	1 11 0	77,35,10 2	15,71 860	20,583	276,413	88,071	478,987	7,87,278
57,583	5 172,.03	37,51,983	0 11 7	1 20,.8 3	,2 ,3,,7	1 11 1	66 71,244	23,85,4.4	180,728	231,980	78,897	4.1,316	7,31,137

(*a*) For Dindori Tahsil only, Mandla Tahsil is under map correction.

(*b*) Figures are [illegible] prepared during the year under report on account of the district being under Settlement operations.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	Districts.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	1,779	5	238	170	0 11 5
	Damoh	9,021	47	1,545	832	0 8 7
	Jubbulpore	1,519	5	204	60	0 4 8
	Mandla	185,017	503	21,822	7,099	0 5 2
	Seoni	56,019	151	6,274	2,493	0 6 4
	Total ...	253,355	711	30,083	10,654	0 5 8
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15,627	19	1,038	661	0 10 2
	Nimar	196,579	182	12,776	6,417	0 8 0
	Betul	24,441	757	3,301	630	0 3 0
	Chhindwara	30,161	30	1,540	359	0 3 9
	Total ...	266,808	988	18,655	8,067	0 6 1
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1,761	6	289	242	0 13 5
	Chanda	48,555	153	3,884	1,202	0 4 11
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	91,920	264	15,110	3,063	0 3 3
	Total ...	142,236	423	19,283	4,507	0 3 9
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	8,863	26	1,456	405	0 4 5
	Bilaspur	1,164	6	316	102	0 5 2
	Sambalpur	57	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,084	32	1,772	507	0 4 7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	672,483	2,154	69,793	23,735	0 5 5

Classes of holders in Ryotwari villages, and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sub-let by Patels.		Sub-let by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
134	1,529	851	0 8 11	2	12	2	...	..	121	147
468	7,324	3,360	0 7 4	24	152	93	...	..	...	...
196	1,302	847	0 10 5	5	13	10	20	39	171	456
10,501	161,204	49,209	0 4 11	101	1,991	613	99	33	310	99
2,426	49,406	15,859	0 5 0	31	339	67	130	60	1,020	422
13,725	220,765	70,126	0 5 0	163	2,507	785	249	132	1,622	1,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	14,551	5,614	0 6 2	2	38	6	21	10	465	561
5,988	183,436	87,321	0 7 8	21	367	135	606	244	6,485	5,207
1,073	20,855	5,742	0 4 4	30	285	75	...	...	462	1,009
1,365	28,621	7,157	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	..	387	66
8,992	247,463	1,05,834	0 6 10	53	690	216	627	254	7,799	15,843
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	1,472	952	0 10 4	...	...	...	22	28	28	14
3,545	44,305	15,937	0 5 9	31	366	76	229	151	1,972	1,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,178	75,755	15,459	0 3 3	73	1,055	228	1,419	459	3,316	857
7,815	121,532	32,348	0 4 3	104	1,421	304	1,670	638	5,316	2,440
437	7,403	1,939	0 4 2	2	4	...	...	...	45	21
91	845	332	0 6 3	2	3	3	7	2	20	14
5	57	12	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
533	8,305	2,283	0 4 5	4	7	3	7	2	65	35
31,065	598,065	2 10,501	0 6 0	324	4,625	1,308	2 553	1,026	14,802	19 442

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	Districts.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).				RECOVERY OF		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	2,76,638	28,634	1,27,080	1,78,192	42,342	2,29,752	2,72,094
	Damoh ...	2,03,786	50	68,279	1 35 557	27,437	1,75,859	2,03,296
	Jubbulpore ..	75,583	3,987	13,523	66 047	7,966	65,353	73,319
	Mandla ...	12,595	2,400	5,102	9,893	2,031	9,788	11,819
	Seoni ..	36,780	11,589	19,487	28,882	10 817	31 456	42,273
	Total ...	6,05 382	46 660	2 33 471	4 18,571	90,593	5,12,208	6 02,801
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur .	12,683	2.649	12,643	2,689	4,781	10 088	14 869
	Hoshangabad ..	(a) 34,711	9,911	40,105	4,517	8,935	(a) 34,141	43,076
	Nimar ..	28 698	7,829	24,801	11 726	11,382	15,404	26,786
	Betul ...	1,24,231	2.985	67,173	60,043	44,797	68,367	1,13,164
	Chhindwara ...	(b) 28,802	2,026	13,226	17,602	4,853	(b) 15,899	20,752
	Total ..	2 29,125	25,400	1 57,948	96,577	74,748	1,43 899	2,18,647
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	6,309	3,139	5,780	3,668	596	5,524	6,120
	Nagpur ..	11 543	6,211	5 514	12,239	4,897	871	5,708
	Chanda .	30,847	78,456	4 075	1,05,228	7 101	18,890	25,991
	Bhandara .	75 716	3,00,055	899	3,74,872	12,174	51 563	63,737
	Balaghat	1,96,823	1 00,847	1,27 204	1 71 466	34,502	1 10 019	1 45,121
	Total ...	3 21,238	4 97 707	1 43 472	6 [illegible] 47	50,210	1,87,467	2,46,677
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ..	28 168	7,47,034	974	7,74,228	33,311	...	33 314
	Bilaspur .	12,015	1 20 279	10,248	1 01	12,015	...	12 015
	Sambalpur .	10 516	6,568	8,83	11 [illegible]	8,591	603	9,194
	Total	5 [illegible]0	8 85 881	20,05	9 [illegible]	53 92	60	54 523
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,90,444	14,55 648	5 54,044	21,07 148	4,78,471	8,44,177	11 22 648

Principal.			Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collection on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 6).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,25,878	1,202	1,45,014	6,650	76	2·90	
67,105	1,174	1,35,017	11 539	422	6·80	
13 413	110	59,796	1,262	5	1·80	
4 730	372	6,717	870	33	7·74	
16,083	3,404	22,786	1,806	277	5·50	
2,27,209	6,262	3,69,330	22,107	813	4 30	
12,643	...	2 226	2,217	..	28 85	NERBUDDA DIVISION.
25,104	15,001	2,971	1,678	2,206	8 55	(*a*) These figures do not agree with the balances shown in the last year's statement, because the figures shown in the statement embody the result of the consolidation proceedings. The increase in column 3 over last year's figures is due to the addition of interest to principal in the consolidation proceedings.
24 801	...	1,985	4,737	..	23 43	
67,118	55	45 991	7 166	...	7·77	
13,220	6	7 526	1,107	..	4·77	(*b*) Last year's figures were wrong.
1,42 886	15,062	60 699	16 905	2,206	10 38	
(*a*) 5,780	...	(*b*) 354	596	...	11 95	NAGPUR DIVISION.
5,391	123	194	752	41	6·32	(*a*) Includes Rs. 14 on account of advance collections.
3,993	82	21 916	259	..	·28	(*b*) Excludes Rs. 14 do. do.
899	...	62,838	10	...	0 04	
179	1,27,025	17 917	28	21,011	0·1	
(*a*) 16,242	1,27,230	(*b*) 1,03,219	1,645	21,052	·33	
974	..	32 340	32	...	0·08	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
1,553	8,690	1,767	08	104	·14	(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 42 collected in advance during the year.
(*b*) 8 482	307	405	500	26	4·68	(*b*) Exclusive of Rs. 42 do. do.
11,014	8 997	34,512	630	130	·13	
3,97,351	1,57 551	5,67,760	41,596	24,201	2·43	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results onaccount of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

(2) LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	Districts.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).				RECOVERY		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	Included in loans with interest.						
	Damoh							
	Jubbulpore	54,252	...	20,316	33,936	13,001	41,412	54,413
	Mandla	17,993	..	9,785	8,208	...	17,993	17,993
	Seoni	25,698	16,940	8,546	34,092	4,323	22,610	26,933
	Total	97,943	16,940	38,647	76,236	17,324	82,015	99,339
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	11,025	...	10,007	1,018	16	10,846	10,862
	Hoshangabad	(a) 1,64,627	...	1,16,989	47,638	95,809	(a) 39,610	1,35,419
	Nimar	(b) 44,288	...	33,360	10,928	3,971	40,244	44,215
	Betul	70,227	...	54,418	15,809	56	70,171	70,227
	Chhindwara	44,101	...	31,515	12,586	19,236	20,422	39,658
	Total	3,34,268	...	2,46,289	87,979	1,19,088	1,81,293	3,00,381
NAGPUR	Wardha	25,921	...	(a) 24,374	(b) 1,631	...	25,921	25,921
	Nagpur	29,807	...	27,206	2,601	20,751	7,770	28,521
	Chanda	1,67,790	...	12,171	1,55,619	14,168	1,32,206	1,46,374
	Bhandara	3,23,557	...	270	3,23,287	...	3,23,557	3,23,557
	Balaghat	2,14,751	...	1,53,913	60,838	40,507	1,13,406	1,53,913
	Total	7,61,826	...	(a) 2,17,934	(b) 5,43,976	75,426	6,02,860	6,78,286
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	6,30,545	...	18,631	6,11,914	3,33,576	1,35,041	4,68,617
	Bilaspur	3,50,148	...	1,21,694	2,28,454	1,89,123	9,841	1,91,964
	Sambalpur	3,951	...	3,097	854	...	3,951	3,951
	Total	9,84,644	...	1,43,422	8,41,222	5,15,699	1,48,833	6,64,532
	GRAND TOTAL	21,78,681	16,940	6,46,292	15,49,413	7,27,537	10,15,001	17,42,538

INTEREST.

OF PRINCIPAL.			RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total collections on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collections on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 6).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
80,316	...	34,097	...	...	...	
9,739	46	8,208	...	...	...	
8,546	...	18,387	...	...	...	
38,601	46	60,692	...	...	...	
10,007	...	855	...	...	...	NERBUDDA DIVISION.
1,16,854	135	18,430	...	...	...	(*a*) See note (*a*) in Statement C (1).
33,360	..	10,855	...	...	...	(*b*) Do. (*b*) do.
54,418	...	15,809	...	...	...	
31,515	...	8,143	...	...	...	
2,46,154	135	54,092	...	...	...	
(*a*) 24,374	..	(*b*) 1,631	...	...	...	NAGPUR DIVISION.
27,186	20	1,315	...	...	...	(*a*) Includes Rs. 84 on account of excess collections.
12,158	13	1,34,203	...	...	...	(*b*) Excludes Rs 84 do. do.
270	...	3,23,287	..	...	...	
...	1,53,913	...		...	...	
63,988	1,53,946	(*b*) 4 60,436	...	...	...	
18,631	...	4,49,986	...	...	...	
1,12,736	8,958	70 270	..	..	...	
2,698	399	854	...	...	...	
1,34,065	9,357	5,21,110	...	...	...	
4 82,808	1,63,484	10,96,330	...	...	...	

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNT (PRINCIPAL).				RECOVERY OF		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	33,911	100	3,625	35,386	3,151	4,388	7,539
	Damoh ...	28,418	400	7,908	20,910	9,593	9,520	19,113
	Jubbulpore ...	13,980	5,835	3,347	16,468	3,267	5,270	8,537
	Mandla ...	1,433	...	1,133	300	249	884	1,133
	Seoni ...	12,106	3,140	4,929	10,317	2,504	2,866	5,370
	Total ...	94,848	9,475	20,942	83,381	18,764	22,928	41,692
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ..	1,808	865	1,359	1,374	1,035	574	1,609
	Hoshangabad ...	(*b*) 4,923	...	2,045	2,878	1,712	(*b*) 345	2,057
	Nimar ...	9,403	260	4,841	4,822	3,732	1,402	5,134
	Betul ...	4,684	..	2,443	2,241	867	3,817	4,684
	Chhindwara ...	(*d*) 339	500	136	703	111	(*d*) 25	136
	Total ...	21,217	1,625	10,824	12,018	7,457	6,163	13,620
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	17,584	1,215	6,197	12,602	4,470	1,703	6,173
	Nagpur ...	33,735	1,821	9,519	26,037	9,385	358	9,743
	Chanda ...	29,831	(*e*) 16,455	2,465	43,821	8,148	2,232	10,380
	Bhandara ...	39,924	68,369	5,357	1,02,876	10,446	10,051	20,497
	Balaghat ...	30,667	33,800	7,709	56,758	5,581	4,353	9,934
	Total ...	1,51,741	1,21,600	31,247	2,42,094	38,030	18,697	56,727
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	...	4,875	...	4,875	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	15,138	19,632	427	34,043	319	10,202	10,521
	Sambalpur ...	34,636	5,240	(*a*) 10,421	29,455	10,426	800	11,226
	Total ...	49,774	29,447	10,848	68,373	10,745	11,002	21,747
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,17,580	1,62,147	73,861	4,05,866	74,996	58,790	1,33,786

Loans Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1903.

INTEREST.

PRINCIPAL.			RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total collections on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 6).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,605	20	3,914	731	2	1·96	
7,908	...	11,205	499	...	2·00	
3,347	...	5,190	1,056	...	6·90	
1,133	...	...	179	...	20·70	
4,929	...	441	1,275	...	11·37	
20,922	20	20,750	3,740	2	4·20	
						NERBUDDA DIVISION.
(*a*) 1,359	...	250	202	...	12·46	(*a*) Rs. 25 being excess collection during the year are not included in this figure as they are yet to be brought to account.
2,045	...	12	193	...	4·94	
4,841	...	293	886	...	12·46	(*b*) This does not agree with the balance shown in the last year's statement. The accounts were overhauled during the year and correct balances struck.
2,443	...	2,241	624	...	18·02	
136	...	...	12	...	2·30	(*c*) The payment of the difference between this figure and that shown in the last year's statement has been postponed to future years.
10,824	...	2,796	1,917	...	11·53	(*d*) Last year's figures were wrong.
						NAGPUR DIVISION.
(*a*) 6,197	...	(*b*) 21	1,472	...	9·75	(*a*) Includes Rs. 45 on account of excess collections.
9,479	40	224	2,070	18	7·00	(*b*) Excludes Rs. 45 on account of excess collections.
2,465	...	7,915	343	...	·93	(*c*) Includes Rs. 8,125 on account of grant-in-aid.
5,357	...	15,140	83	...	·11	
250	7,459	2,225	...	2,122	...	
23,748	7,499	25,525	3,968	2,140	2·00	
						CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 136, *vide* note (*b*) below.
427	...	10,094	385	...	1·56	
(*b*) 10,557	...	669	2,371	...	7·39	(*b*) Includes Rs. 145 on account of advance collections of the previous year, and excludes Rs. 9 collected in advance during the year under report = Rs. 136.
10,984	...	10,763	2,756	..	4·66	
66,[illegible]8	7,5 9	59 834	12,381	2,142	3·42	

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement

II.—LOANS WITH

Division.	Districts.	State of Loans Account (Principal).				Recovery of		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 10 and 11).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	14,405	...	3,924	10,481	4,222	3,174	7,396
	Damoh ...						Included in loans under Land	
	Jubbulpore	21,926	...	4,752	17,174	2 819	14,332	17,151
	Mandla ...	5,685	...	1,960	3,725	1,047	1,743	2,790
	Seoni ...	5,058	...	2,257	2,801	1,725	1,282	3,007
	Total ...	47,074	...	12,893	34,181	9,813	20,531	30,344
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	883	...	803	80	77	806	883
	Hoshangabad ...	(a) 7,471	...	2,957	4,514	856	(b) 2,121	2,977
	Nimar ...	4,787	...	2,742	2,045	1,859	982	2,841
	Betul ...	7,471	...	5,708	1,763	200	7,270	7,470
	Chhindwara ...	(c) 14,497	...	6 325	8 172	4,589	(c) 3,945	8,534
	Total ...	35,109	...	18,535	16,574	7,581	15,124	22,705
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,799	...	747	1,052	641	66	707
	Nagpur ...	6,832	...	2,647	4,185	2,583	1,668	4,251
	Chanda ...	43,035	...	1,621	41,414	8,607	10,729	19,336
	Bhandara ...	66,907	...	100	66,807	14,935	43,043	57,978
	Balaghat ...	66,776	...	(c) 21,137	45,639	10,974	8,663	19,637
	Total ...	1,85,349	...	26,252	1 59 097	37,740	64,169	1,01,909
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,34,606	...	10,463	1,24,143	46,345	30,504	76,849
	Bilaspur ...	..	2,905	40	2,865	40	...	40
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Total ...	1,34,606	2,905	10,503	1,27,008	46 385	30,504	76,889
	Grand Total ...	4,02,138	2,905	68,183	336,860	1,01,519	1,30,328	2,31,847

OUT INTEREST.

PRINCIPAL.			RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total collections on account of principal.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 6).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,924	...	3,472	...	...	...	
Improvement Loans Act.						
4,752	...	12,399	...	...	...	
1,960	...	830	...	...	...	
1,393	864	750	...	...	...	
12,029	864	17,451	...	...	...	
						NERBUDDA DIVISION.
750	53	80	...	...	...	(*a*) See note (*b*) in Statement D (1).
2,957	...	20	...	...	...	(*b*) Do. (*c*) do.
2,742	...	99	...	...	...	(*c*) Do. (*d*) do.
5,708	...	1,762	...		...	
5,987	338	2,209	...	...		
18,144	391	4,170	...	...	...	
						NAGPUR DIVISION.
(*a*) 747	...	(*b*) ...	...	...	...	(*a*) Includes Rs. 40 on account of advance collections.
2,647	...	1,604	...	...	...	(*b*) Excludes Rs. 40 do. do.
1,621	...	16,715	...	..	...	(*c*) Includes Rs. 1,500 on account of remissions of outstandings.
100	...	57,878	...	...	...	(*d*) Excludes Rs. 1,500 do. do.
1,500	(*c*) 19,637	(*d*) ...	...	.	..	
6,615	(*c*) 19,637	77,197	...	...	...	
10,273	190	66,386	...	...	...	
40	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,313	190	66,386	...	...	..	
47,101	21,082	1,65,204	..	...	...	

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand

Division.	Districts.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1902.	Increase during the year.					
			By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor ...	4,96,387	179	...	...	...	32	211
	Damoh ...	3,48,002	58	...	...	...	...	58
	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,067	869	...	...	...	...	869
	Mandla ...	1,05,938	26	...	...	...	...	26
	Seoni ...	2,54,923	...	...	...	...	4,985	4,985
	Total ...	20,70,317	1,132	...	...	...	5,017	6,149
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur ...	6,25,651	6	...	...	...	1,510	1,516
	Hoshangabad ...	5,73,240	791	...	1,22 222	50	192	1,23,255
	Nimar ...	2,75,776	691	...	7,555	...	...	8,246
	Betul ...	2,75,198	12	...	120	...	115	247
	Chhindwara ...	2,94 383	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,44,248	1,500	...	1,29,897	50	1,817	1,33,264
NAGPUR ...	Wardha ...	6,44,214	29	...	...	...	..	29
	Nagpur ...	9.86,518	346	12,324	...	...	...	12,670
	Chanda ...	2,91,496	217	...	...	...	...	217
	Bhandara ...	5,84,141	129	242	450	...	...	821
	Balaghat ...	2,41,339	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total ...	27,47,708	721	12,566	450	4	...	13 741
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur ...	8,83,644	250	649	...	...	15	914
	Bilaspur ...	5,04,523	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000
	Sambalpur ...	1,68,113	601	...	...	...	2,135	2,736
	Total ...	15,56,280	851	649	...	...	9,150	10,650
	GRAND TOTAL ...	84,18,553	4,204	13,215	1,30,347	54	15,984	1,63,804

of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Decrease during the year.					Net increase (column 9 *minus* column 14).	Net decrease (column 14 *minus* column 9).	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1903
By release of revenue-free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of columns 10 to 13.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
..	...	21	...	21	190	..	4,96,577
...	..	...	...	...	58	...	3,48,060
..	...	141	...	141	728	...	8,65,795
...	...	80	...	80	...	54	1,05,884
...	...	93	...	93	4,892	...	2,59,815
..	...	335	...	335	5,814	...	20,76,137
...	580	47	...	627	889	..	6,26,540
...	...	102	...	102	1,23 153	...	6,96,392
.	...	..	.	...	8,246	..	2,84,022
...	16,994	...	38	17 032	...	16,785	2,58,412
..	...	10	...	10	...	10	2,94,373
...	17,574	159	38	17,771	1,15,493	...	21,59,741
...	5,447	252	...	5,699	...	5 670	6 38,544
..	12,323	9	...	12,332	338	...	9,86,850
...	..	...	...	...	217	..	2,91,712
...	19,908	3	77	19,988	...	19,167	5 64,974
...	9,173	9	...	9.182	...	9,178	2,32,161
...	46,851	273	77	47,201	...	33.460	27,14,248
...	467	83	...	550	364	...	8,84,008
...	..	24	...	24	6,976	...	5,11,499
9	...	19	...	28	2,708	...	1,70,821
9	467	126	...	602	10,048	...	15,66,328
9	64,892	893	115	65,909	97,895	...	85,16.448

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demands and Collections

PART I.—LAND REVE

Divi-sion.	Districts.	DEMAND.										
		On account of Balance from previous year.					For the year under report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	*Balance for collection.* Suspended.	*Balance for collection.* Un-suspended.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during year.	Suspensions granted during year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	11,246	1,313	...	9,933	9,933	4,96,387	...		1,332	1,332	4,95,055
	Damoh	14,594	..		14,594	14,594	3,48,002	..	...	99	99	3,47,903
	Jubbulpore ...	1,14,033	50,265	15,678	48,090	63,768	8,65,067		16,631	1,665	18,296	8,46,771
	Mandla ..	2,205	...	.	2,205	2,205	1,05,964	...		253	253	1,05,711
	Seoni ..	5,127	.		5,127	5,127	2,54,923	29,245	...	2,358	31,603	2,23,320
	Total	1,47,205	51,578	15,678	79,949	95,627	20,70,343	29,245	16,631	5,707	51,583	20,18,760
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	1,01,480	33,290	..	68,190	68,190	6,27,161	580	..	4,715	5,295	6,21,866
	Hoshangabad ...	9,912	840		9,072	9,072	5,73,240	...	...	1,060	1,060	5,72,180
	Nimar ...	2,425	.	..	2,425	2,425	2,75,776	...	..	73	73	2,75,703
	Betul	12,806	..	.	12,806	12,806	2,75,198	16,994	...	3,381	20,375	2,54,823
	Chhindwara .	22,225			22,225	22,225	2,94,383	10	...	2,293	2,303	2,92,080
	Total	1,48,848	34,130	.	1,14,718	1,14,718	20,45,758	17,584	...	11,523	29,106	20,16,65
Nagpur.	Wardha ..	9,297	..		9,297	9,297	6,44,214	5,447	..	45,900	51,347	5,92,867
	Nagpur	7,684	..	406	7,278	7,684	9,86,519	.	37,925	7,144	45,069	9,41,450
	Chanda ..	15,417	653		14,764	14,764	2,91,496	91,301	.	5,155	96,456	1,95,04
	Bhandara .	32,478	11,422	115	20,941	21,056	5,84,141	4,84,031	.	527	4,85,460	98,68
	Balaghat ...	1,124	.		1,124	1,124	2,41,454	1,93,515	..	1,588	1,95,103	46,351
	Total	66,000	12,075	521	53,404	53,925	27,47,824	7,74,196	37,925	60,314	8,73,435	18,74,389
Chhatis Garh.	Raipur	52,361	15,990		36,371	36,371	8,83,644	...	5,76,067	5,807	5,81,874	3,01,770
	Bilaspur ...	1,525	..	131	1,394	1,525	5,04,523	85,348	34,207	317	1,19,872	3,84,651
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	..	..	...	1,68,113	...	..	8	8	1,68,105
	Total ...	53,886	15,990	131	37,765	37,896	15,56,280	85,348	6,10,274	6,132	7,01,754	8,54,526
	Grand Total ...	4,	1,13,773	16,330	2,85,836	3,02,166	84,20,205	9,07,373	6,64,830	83,675	16,55,878	67,64,327

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1903.

NUE ON THE ROLL.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.					
			On account of previous year.			On account of year under report.								
On account of previous year.	On account of the year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Un-suspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 26 and 27).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,777	4,94,702	5,02,479	.	2,156	2,156	55	298	353	55	2,454	2,509	655	349	1,004
13,243	3,47,886	3,60,129	.	2,351	2,351		17	17	..	2,368	2,368	61	931	992
48,717	8,43,829	8,86,546	15,678	5,373	21,051	16,631	2,942	19,573	32,309	8,315	40,624	900	1,183	2,083
2,205	1,05,545	1,07,750	..	.	..	...	166	166	.	166	166	56	179	235
5,127	2,23,320	2,28,447	...	.	...	...		.	...	..	.	...	1,118	1,118
70,069	20,15,282	20,85,351	15,678	9,880	25,558	16,686	3,423	20,109	32,364	13,303	45,667	1,672	3,160	4,832
67,516	6,21,257	6,88,773	...	674	674	...	609	609		1,283	1,283	1,076	1,017	2,093
9,078	5,72,180	5,81,252	...		..	..			..	.	...	.	36	36
2,428	2,75,703	2,78,128	..	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	140	140
12,806	2,54,823	2,67,629	...	...	.	..	.		..		...	64	563	627
21,836	2,91,360	3,13,196	...	389	389	...	720	720	...	1,109	1,109	1,109	...	1,109
1,13,655	20,15,323	21,28,978	..	1,063	1,063	...	1,329	1,329	...	2,392	2,392	2,249	1,756	4,005
6,297	5,92,867	6,02,164	..	...	.	...	...		...	.	.	.	258	258
7,022	9,40,617	9,47,639	.	662	662	37,925	833	38,758	37,925	1,495	39,420	530	872	1,402
6,973	1,91,720	1,98,693		7,791	7,791	...	3,320	3,320	..	11,111	11,111	667	695	1,362
4,469	98,681	1,03,150	115	16,472	16,587	...	.		115	16,472	16,587	435	290	725
556	46,281	46,837	.	568	568	...	70	70	..	638	638	7,018	431	7,449
28,317	18,70,166	18,98,483	115	25,493	25,608	37,925	4,423	42,348	38,040	29,716	67,756	8,650	2,544	11,194
15,940	3,00,495	3,16,435		431	431	5,76,656	686	5,77,342	5,76,656	1,117	5,77,773	435	5,271	5,706
1,199	3,83,895	3,85,094	..	26	326	34,207	756	34,963	34,207	1,082	35,289	242	703	944
...	1,68,105	1,68,105	..	.	..	..	...		...	..	..	1	8	9
37,139	8,52,495	8,89,634	...	757	757	6,10,863	1,442	6,12,305	6,10,363	2,199	6,13,062	678	5,981	6,659
2,49,180	67,53,266	70,02,446	15,793	37,193	52,986	6,65,474	10,417	6,75,891	6,81,267	47,610	7,28,877	13,249	13,441	26,690

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demands and Collections

PART II.—CESSES ASSESSED

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous year.					For the year under report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	*Balances for collection.* Suspended.	*Balances for collection.* Unsuspended.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kist-bandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	726	95	..	631	631	38,915	..	...	585	585	38,330
	Damoh ..	304	...	...	304	304	37,700		..	22	22	37,678
	Jubbulpore ...	6,799	3,560	1,750	1,489	3,239	70,457	...	1,735	1,746	3,481	66,976
	Mandla ..	109	..		109	109	8,202	..	...	28	28	8,174
	Seoni . .	307	..		307	307	20,275	3,313	...	736	4,049	16,220
	Total ...	8,245	3,655	1,750	2,840	4,590	1,65,549	3,313	1,735	3,117	8,165	1,57,384
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	4,154	2,284		1,870	1,870	48,089	44	...	886	930	47,159
	Hoshangabad ..	831	97		734	734	45,774	.	. .	1,011	1,011	44,763
	Nimar .	121	..	...	121	121	27,831	...	...	24	24	27,807
	Betul ...	702	...	. .	702	702	20,843	1,298	...	4,186	5,484	15,359
	Chhindwara ...	922		. .	922	922	23,990	1	...	431	432	23,558
	Total	6,730	2,381	.	4,349	4,349	1,66,527	1,343	...	6,538	7,881	1,58,646
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	434	.	...	434	434	50,455	...	.	4,852	4,852	45,603
	Nagpur ...	94	...	77	17	94	81,685	.	4,028	127	4,155	77,530
	Chanda ...	470	29	...	441	441	21,610	8,679	...	1,867	10,539	11,071
	Bhandara .	954	203	.	751	751	45,316	37,720	...	100	37,820	7,496
	Balaghat . .	44	...	...	44	44	19,600	15,867	. .	32	15,899	3,701
	Total ...	1,996	232	77	1,687	1,764	2,18,666	62,259	4,028	6,978	73,265	1,45,401
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	2,857	1,068	.	1,789	1,789	72,745	...	45,234	2,386	47,720	25,025
	Bilaspur ...	55	...	18	37	55	45,015	6,550	2,592	1,129	10,271	34,744
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,470	...	...	4	4	17,466
	Total ...	2,913	1,068	18	1,826	1,844	1,35,230	6,550	47,926	3,519	57,995	77,235
	Grand Total ...	19,883	7,336	1,845	10,702	12,547	6,85,972	73,465	53,689	20,152	1,47,306	5,38,666

during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

ON THE LAND REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS,			BALANCE.						TOTAL.					
			On account of previous year.			On account of year under report.								
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 *minus* column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 26 and 27).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
523	38,240	38,762	...	109	109	3	87	90	3	196	199	516	109	625
304	27,661	27,965	...	...	.	...	17	17	...	17	17	31	43	74
1,304	66,869	68,173	1,750	185	1,935	1,735	107	1,842	3,485	292	3,777	490	1,936	1,729
109	8,160	8,269	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	14	3	47	50
307	16,226	16,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	513	513
2,546	1,57,156	1,59,702	1,750	294	2,044	1,738	225	1,963	3,488	519	4,007	1,040	1,948	2,988
1,823	47,132	48,955	...	47	47	...	27	27	...	74	74	148	250	398
734	44,763	45,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	147	40	187
121	27,807	27,928	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	11	11
708	15,359	16,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	15	421
876	33,532	34,408	..	46	46	...	26	26	...	72	72	340	...	340
4,256	1,58,593	1,62,849	...	93	93	...	53	53	...	146	146	1,043	316	1,257
434	45,603	46,037		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	184
94	77,503	77,597	...		.	4,028	27	4,055	4,028	27	4,055	74	423	497
233	10,938	11,160	..	219	219	...	133	133	...	352	352	1,199	60	1,365
206	7,496	7,702	...	545	545	...	...	...	...	548	545	259	113	371
37	3,701	3,738	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	581	4	585
993	1,45,241	1,46,234	...	771	771	4,028	160	4,188	4,028	931	4,959	2,297	605	2,902
2,776	34,917	36,693	...	13	13	45,407	35	45,442	45,407	48	45,455	609	1,603	2,212
55	34,715	34,770	...	...	...	2,592	29	2,621	2,592	29	2,621	68	203	271
...	17,466	17,466	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
2,831	77,098	78,929	...	13	13	47,999	64	48,063	47,999	77	48,076	677	1,811	2,488
9,626	5,38,088	5,47,714	1,750	1,171	2,921	53,765	502	54,267	55,515	1,673	57,188	5,055	4,680	9,735

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1903.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE NOT ON THE ROLL.

Division.	Districts.	Demand. Balance from previous year.	Demand. For year under report.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* column 5).	Collection. On account of previous year.	Collection. On account of year under report.	Balance. On account of previous year (column 3 *minus* column 7).	Balance. On account of year under report (column 4 *minus* total of columns 5 and 8).	Collected in advance on account of the year following.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	204	873	1	1,076	204	873	...	...	..
	Damoh	3,380	4,526	18	7,888	875	4,430	2,505	18	6
	Jubbulpore ...	168	1,375	.	1,543	30	1,336	138	39	...
	Mandla ...	6[illegible]4	61,193	2	61,795	569	60,788	35	403	7
	Seoni	[illegible]	17,860	50	21,363	3,503	17,810	50	...	285
	Total	7,[illegible]	85,827	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	460	294
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	.	.		...	..	.	..	
	Hoshangabad .	3,771	8,279	128	11,[illegible]	2,221	7,043	1,550	1,118	116
	Nimar .	56,878	1,01,580	1	58,457	12,237	95,366	44,641	6,213	29
	Betul	5,794	6,371	163	12,[illegible]62	4,073	6,060	821	208	102
	Chhindwara .	5,797	5,889	15	11,[illegible]71	3,744	5,472	2,053	402	22
	Total ...	72,240	1,22,129	247	1,94,122	23,775	1,15,941	49,065	7,941	269
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	15	25	..	40	15	25	...	...	.
	Nagpur ...	6	1,515	...	1,521	6	1,501	..	14	–
	Chanda	5,974	23,642	398	29,218	1,[illegible]	19,148	3,716	4,366	45
	Bhandara .	1,504	287	...	1,791	44	63	1,460	224	...
	Balaghat ...	2,035	20,110	...	22,145	823	16,500	1,212	3,610	..
	Total ...	9,534	45,579	398	54,715	2,876	37,237	6,388	8,214	43
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	395	14,587	...	14,983	57	13,528	259	1,069	144
	Bilaspur	71	13,780	12	13,839	30	13,768	41	...	9
	Sambalpur .	72	3,221	...	3,293	72	2,836	...	385	...
	Total ...	539	31,588	12	32,115	159	30,122	380	1,454	153
	GRAND TOTAL ...	90,222	2,85,123	728	3,74,617	31,391	2,66,596	58,561	18,069	759

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1903.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

Division.	Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 *minus* column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 *minus* total of columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	...	3,364	48	3,316	..	3,316	...	..	...
	Damoh ...	5	728	...	733	3	728	2	..	
	Jubbulpore ...	323	9,765	...	10,088	179	9,582	144	183	601
	Mandla ...	561	4,156	6	4,711	533	4,102	28	48	...
	Seoni ...	...	2,732	...	2,732	...	2,732	..	..	..
	Total ..	889	20,745	54	21,580	715	20,460	174	231	601
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	8,654	...	8,654	...	5,371	..	3,283	
	Hoshangabad ...	13	2,471	...	2,484	...	2,471	13	...	...
	Nimar ...	...	1,834	...	1,834	...	1,834	..	...	.
	Betul ...	...	371	...	371	..	371	..	..	
	Chhindwara ...	...	797	...	797	..	797	..	...	..
	Total ...	13	14,127	...	14,140	...	10,844	13	3,283	..
Nagpur.	Wardha ..	..	2,267	..	2,267	..	2,267	.		..
	Nagpur ..	247	13,464	...	13,711	247	13,438	...	26	...
	Chanda ...	30	560	...	590	...	560	30	.	.
	Bhandara ...	36	1,470	...	1,506	8	1,470	28	...	..
	Balaghat ...	...	1,318	...	1,318	...	1,318	..	..	...
	Total ...	313	19,079	...	19,392	255	19,053	58	26	..
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	31	4,215	1	4,245	6	4,141	25	73	5
	Bilaspur ..	...	2,195	...	2,195	...	2,072	...	123	..
	Sambalpur ..	...	1,429	...	1,429	...	1,429	..	...	...
	Total ...	31	7,839	1	7,869	6	7,642	25	196	5
	Grand Total ...	1,246	61,790	55	62,981	976	57,999	270	3,736	606

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	Notices of Demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (*a*).		Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (*b*).			Attachment, Transfer, or Sales of Estates in respect of which arrear accrued, Section 94 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*).				Attachment of other Immovable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (*g*).		Amount of Talbana realized.		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (*c*)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (*d*)].	Number of estates, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*).]	Number of estates sold [clause (*f*)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process-fees and talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2,145	21	41	...	538	104	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	433
	Damoh	1,465	2	10	1	467	261	30	5	...	...	1	...	...	551	386	165
	Jubbulpore	2,570	610	58	5	1,058	364	55	5	1	...	2	...	..	1,257	787	470
	Mandla	1,993	51	7	...	201	47	8	...	.	...	1	...	...	260	...	260
	Seoni	1,725	6	5	...	277	43	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	310
	Total ...	9,898	670	121	6	2,341	819	107	13	1	...	4	...	...	2,811	1,173	1,638
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	1,307	50	31	1	354	145	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	453	286	167
	Hoshangabad	1,455	65	25	...	236	55	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	486	...
	Nimar	786	3	5	...	102	16	1	1	.	...	...	. .	...	120	62	58
	Betul	1,188	14	14	1	278	39	5	2	...	...	..	...	...	417	330	87
	Chhindwara	1,438	11	9	...	342	52	16	17	..	...	...	...	...	520	660	...
	Total ..	6,174	143	84	2	1,312	307	38	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,756	1,824	312
Nagpur	Wardha	1,805	3	3	...	313	44	4	...	...	...	...	...	—	338	...	338
	Nagpur	2,762	51	6	...	455	41	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	491
	Chanda	1,742	33	7	...	378	73	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	419
	Bhandara	1,578	110	10	...	162	50	8	...	...	.	...	...	...	212	333	212
	Balaghat	1,453	11	...	...	206	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	214
	Total ..	9,430	208	26	...	1,514	228	24	12	..	...	...	..	...	1,674	335	1,674
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3,354	3	81	...	758	336	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	...	1,165
	Bilaspur	3,726	42	19	..	572	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	665	310	355
	Sambalpur	971	100	7	...	91	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
	Total .	8,051	145	107	.	1,422	359	28	5		...	...	...	...	2,002	310	1,692
	Grand Total ..	33,553	1,166	338	8	6,589	1,713	197	57	1	..	4	...	...	8,243	3,642	5,316

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the year, respectively.

Division.	Districts.	ASSIGNMENTS EXISTING ON 1ST OCTOBER 1902.					ADD GRANTS MADE DURING THE YEAR OR INCREASE BY REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.				
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.		
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	620	83,015	35,217	1,434	33,783	..	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	318	106,023	21,414	3,546	17,868	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	3,391	320,265	85,655	22,695	62,960	...	...	..	...	...
	Mandla	33	10,423	1,379	233	1,146	..	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	113	151,355	29,216	1,482	27,734	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,475	671,081	1,72,881	29,390	1,43,491	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	153	30,281	13,409	4,167	9,243	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	152	67,863	41,350	3,442	37,908	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	1,254	183,781	62,234	6,649	55,592	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	68	23,918	3,787	2,030	1,757	...	..	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4,916	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,860	364,464	1,27,382	17,973	1,09,416	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur.	Wardha	345	78,490	45,770	18,676	27,094	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	899	246,933	1,27,049	37,354	89,695	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	659	173,218	33,708	20,446	13,262	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	155	60,994	21,505	8,480	13,025	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,058	559,635	2,28,032	84,956	1,43,076	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	64	69,010	14,139	352	13,788	...	...	...	..	...
	Bilaspur	47	40,588	9,838	...	9,838	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	255	154,074	26,418	3,325	23,094	...	15	9	...	9
	Total ...	376	264,072	50,395	3,677	46,720	...	15	9	...	9
	Grand Total ...	8,769	1,859,252	5,78,690	1,35,996	4,42,703	...	15	9	...	9

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the year, respectively.—(Concld.)

Division.	Districts.	DEDUCT LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS DURING THE YEAR OR DECREASE BY REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.					ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					SERVICE LAND IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.			Number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death extant in the district at the close of the year.
		Number	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land revenue assigned.	
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.				
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	4	591	179	179	...	616	82,424	35,038	1,255	33,783	2	12	2	29
	Damoh	6	87	90	1	89	312	105,936	21,324	3,545	17,779	24	152	93	55
	Jubbulpore ...	34	1,672	949	...	949	3,357	318,593	84,706	22,695	62,011	8	48	56	184
	Mandla	...	76	42	10	32	33	10,347	1,337	223	1,114	101	1 991	613	...
	Seoni	...	.	...	...	...	113	151,355	29 216	1,482	27.734	31	339	67	6
	Total ...	44	2,426	1 260	190	1,070	4.431	668,655	1,71,621	29,200	1,42,421	166	2,542	831	274
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	1	36	20	15	5	152	30,245	13,389	4,153	9 238	...	...	...	15
	Hoshangabad ...	12	1 951	863	6	857	143	65,912	40,487	3,436	37,051	1	20	5	7
	Nimar	15	1,986	713	..	713	1,239	181,795	61,521	6.649	54 879	41	354	151	77
	Betul	2	10	12		12	66	23 908	3 775	2 030	1.745	30	285	75	4
	Chhindwara ...	...	..	...		...	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4.916	..	...	...	9
	Total ...	30	3 983	1,608	21	1,587	1,833	360 481	1 25,774	17 952	1,07,829	72	659	231	112
Us	Wardha	5	41	34	12	22	340	78,449	45,736	18,664	27 072	...	.	...	812
	Nagpur	19	206	346	...	346	880	246,727	1,26,703	37,354	89,349	...	...	...	650
	Chanda	14	249	217	217	217	645	172 969	33,491	20 229	13 045	20	276	5	307
	Bhandara	12	90	129	.	129	143	60,895	21,376	8,480	12,896	...	...	...	12
	Balaghat	..	.		...	.	...	...	...	..	...	73	1,055	228	...
	Total ..	50	595	726	229	714	2,008	559,040	2 27,306	84,727	1,42,362	93	1,331	233	1,781
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1	948	250		250	63	68,062	13,889	352	13,538	...	...	...	33
	Bilaspur	...				.	47	40,988	9 838	...	9,838	...	...	. .	20
	Sambalpur ...	3	3 066	700	100	601	262	151,023	25,727	3,225	22 502	...	..	...	22
	Total ..	4	4,014	950	100	851	372	260 073	49,454	3.577	45,878	...	...	. .	75
	Grand Total ...	128	11 018	4 544	540	4,222	8,644	1,848 249	5 74 155	1 35 456	4,38,490	331	4 532	1,295	2,242

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	PRIVATE SALES.					SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
		Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	142	40	36,608	10,711	3,42,375	113	20	27,077	11,877	1,36,696	23	13	5,148	1,415	6,516
	Damoh	85	25	22,360	5,219	63,422	33	4	9,388	2,862	24,576	12	5	2,759	637	6,474
	Jubbulpore	154	165	24,185	11,870	2,04,621	82	16	19,394	9,733	1,79,562	33	69	19,851	4,796	1,21,063
	Mandla	36	2	17,281	924	29,899	16	2	10,695	492	12,879	2	...	1,556	175	1,105
	Seoni	71	5	35,804	4,982	1,28,453	23	1	12,492	2,220	64,645	23	..	11,560	1,706	6,419
	Total	488	246	146,238	33,776	5,68,768	267	43	70,046	27,184	4,18,358	83	87	40,874	8,767	1,31,582
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	76	19	26,272	13,628	1,83,879	50	7	16,974	7,860	91,167	19	12	9,418	3,254	30,681
	Hoshangabad	26	27	21,136	9,135	1,31,973	32	6	33,125	11,493	1,51,933	32	19	104,772	12,842	1,88,203
	Nimar	38	379	14,708	6,246	2,21,702	6	24	2,040	672	8,474	25	68	26,087	6,904	1,10,432
	Betul	55	8	31,575	4,890	65,284	24	2	15,774	1,886	23,777	9	...	6,566	1,384	36,972
	Chhindwara	65	13	14,629	2,766	83,609	17	...	4,372	1,005	21,136	4	...	2,431	307	5,426
	Total	255	446	108,320	36,665	6,87,447	129	39	73,185	22,915	2,95,787	89	99	149,274	24,631	3,71,713
Nagpur	Wardha	137	133	22,295	11,040	2,06,672	26	23	4,065	2,025	21,185	20	4	3,321	1,904	19,851
	Nagpur	60	514	47,084	8,528	1,70,250	19	64	9,335	3,957	42,716	10	4	7,707	3,799	10,450
	Chanda	63	81	27,419	5,973	35,747	10	10	13,049	2,665	5,681	13	10	9,034	1,531	7,728
	Bhandara	33	248	13,183	5,924	67,955	25	78	6,882	2,978	7,937	1	...	1,057	400	175
	Balaghat	25	5	11,994	2,310	24,100	16	8	8,850	1,450	7,813	8	...	10,584	2,445	2,300
	Total	319	981	121,975	33,775	5,04,704	105	183	42,181	13,075	85,332	52	18	31,703	10,079	33,404
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	81	2	48,013	11,315	2,53,879	40	..	24,118	6,134	55,701	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	141	65	42,315	10,686	2,05,682	50	7	15,061	3,725	53,591	5	...	2,442	454	4,410
	Sambalpur	26		9,339	1,176	28,043	5	.	1,822	217	6,423	1	...	84	25	500
	Total	248	67	99,669	23,177	4,87,604	95	7	41,001	10,076	1,15,715	6	...	2,526	479	4,910
	Grand Total	1,310	1,770	476,202	1,26,793	23,28,523	596	272	235,413	73,250	9,15,192	230	204	224,377	43,956	3,41,609

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 21.

STATEMENT K, PART I.—Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases, under Act XVIII of 1881 as amended by Act XVI of 1889, during the Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 6.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
		Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Acres.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	9	2	4	3	7	4	...	3	3	...	27th January 1902 ...	5	12	2,848
	Damoh	2	1	1	...	12	6	...	6	...	...	.....	1	4	2,181
	Jubbulpore	5	...	5	...	14	3	6	5	...	...	.....	8	21	4,114
	Mandla	5	...	5	...	13	2	3	8	...	...	.....	6	18	6,748
	Seoni	8	...	7	1	10	1	7	2	1	...	13th August 1901 ...	7	16	9,386
	Total ...	29	3	22	4	56	16	16	24	4	...	.....	27	71	25,271
NERBUDDA...	Narsinghpur	3	2	1	...	10	3	1	6	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	9	2	4	3	7	1	1	5	3	...	22nd May 1901 ...	5	5	5,855
	Nimar	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	.....	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...
	Chhindwara	13	3	9	1	17	2	...	15	1	...	23rd March 1901 ...	9	26	14,000
	Total ...	27	9	14	4	42	11	4	27	4	...	.....	14	31	19,855
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	41	13	16	12	20	10	...	10	11	1	20th June 1900 ...	9	27	14,409
	Nagpur	35	8	19	8	38	4	3	31	8	1	26th October 1899 ...	26	56	22,729
	Chanda	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...
	Bhandara	6	1	5	..	11	4	4	3	..	...	1st April 1903 ...	...	9	8,027
	Balaghat	7	...	5	2	10	...	3	7	1	1	21st April 1900 ..	9	23	122,119
	Total ...	89	22	45	22	80	19	10	51	20	3	.....	44	115	167,284
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	7		5	2	11	...	2	9	2	.	20th March 1902 ...	7	20	9,960
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	5	2	14	..	2	12	2	...	.....	7	20	9,960
	GRAND TOTAL ...	152	34	86	32	[illegible]	46	32	114	30	3	....	92	237	222,370

STATEMENT K, PART II.—Showing Progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under Act XVIII of 1881, *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889, *during the year ending* 30*th September* 1903.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor	...	7	7	2	..	3	5	2
	Damoh	1	5	6	..	1	5	6	...
	Jubbulpore	2	13	15	3	1	8	12	3
	Mandla	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
	Seoni	1	9	10	...	...	8	8	2
	Total ..	4	40	44	5	2	30	37	7
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur	.	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
	Hoshangabad	...	8	8	2	...	5	7	1
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1	10	11	2	...	9	11	...
	Total ...	1	20	21	5	...	14	19	2
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	3	15	18	...	...	14	14	4
	Nagpur	11	21	32	..	..	27	27	5
	Chanda	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	9	7	16	..	...	15	15	1
	Balaghat	...	7	7	1	..	4	5	2
	Total ...	23	50	73	1	...	60	61	12
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	..
	Bilaspur	2	7	9	1	...	7	8	1
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	7	9	1	...	7	8	1
	GRAND TOTAL ..	30	117	147	12	2	111	125	22

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 22.

STATEMENT L.—Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
Land Revenue Act.																			
I.—Enquiries into the claims of Thekadars to protected status under Section 65-*a*, [Section 132 (1)].	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	1	...	...	(*a*) 1		...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	(*a*) ...	(*a*) 13	...
	Instituted during year	..	1	...	...	...	(*a*) ...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 3	(*a*) 10	5
	Disposed of during year	...	1	...	1	...	..	(*a*) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 3	(*a*) 11	5
II.—Application by Lambardar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116),	Pending at commencement of year	...	(*a*) ...	3	(*a*) 3	*a* 1	*a*) ...	*b*) 2	...	(*a*) 3	(*a*) 1	(*a*) 2	(*a*)...	(*a*) 10	*a*) ...	(*a*) 7	(*a*) 5	(*b*) 42	(*b*) 8	(*a*) 1
	Instituted during year	...	(*a*) 10	1	(*a*) 12	(*a*) 3	(*a*) 6	(*b*) 30	33	(*a*) 31	(*a*) 8	(*a*) 11	*a*) 8	(*a*) 8	(*a*) 9	(*a*) 9	(*a*) 44	(*b*) 24	(*b*) 30	(*a*) 22
	Disposed of during year	...	(*a*) 10	4	(*a*) 10	(*a*) 4	*a*) 6	(*b*) 28	32	(*a*) 26	*a*) 0	(*a*) 13	*a*) 8	*a*) 12	*a*) 4	(*a*) 14	(*a*) 47	(*b*) 65	(*b*) 57	(*a*) 21
Tenancy Act.																			
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8)	Pending at commencement of year	..	...	1	1	1	*b*) ..	(*c*) ..	...	..	*b*) ...	*b* ...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	3
	Instituted during year	...	4	1	14	1	(*b*) 5	*c*) 9	44	17	(*b*) 3	*b* 4	1	12	3	2	1	44	9	66
	Disposed of during year	...	4	2	13	1	(*b*) 5	*c*) 7	44	16	(*b* 3	*b* 4	1	12	3	2	1	43	9	69
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(*b*) 2	3	2	2	*c*) ...	*d*) ...	..	...	*c*) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	2	...
	Instituted during year	...	(*b*) 2	8	18	7	(*c*) 2	(*d*) 2	9	...	(*c*) 14	...	17	1	1	9	1	21	4	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(*b*) 3	11	16	6	*c*) 2	*d*) 2	9	...	*c*) 14		16	...	1	10	1	17	5	...
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(*c*)...	3	...	.	*d*)	*c* 2	...	.	1		1	.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	..	(*c*) 3	5	7	2	(*d*) 2	*c*) 9	5	2	2	(*c*) 1	2	1	...	4	1	5	...	2
	Disposed of during year	..	(*c* 3	7	6	2	*d*) 2	*c*) 9	4	1	3	*c*) 1	2	.	...	5	1	4	..	2
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13 .	Pending at commencement of year	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...		...		.	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Instituted during year	.	1	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	11			...	2	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	11	...		...	2	1	...
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvements having ceased (Section 14).	Pending at commencement of year	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	.	4	..	.	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...			...	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	..			.		
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	(*d*) 5	.	*b*) 5	...	2	...	58	1	5
	Disposed of during year		..	.		...	...		1	9		*d*) 4	...	(*b* 2	..	2	..	56	1	5
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 20 .	Pending at commencement of year	..	...	...	...	...	*c* ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	5		*c* 1	*f* 1	1	..	*d*) 1	(*e* 1	...		.	...	2	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year				5		*e*) 1	*f* 1	1		*d*) 1	*e* 1	.			.	1	...		

X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 50).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) ...	...	4	(e) 1	(f) 3	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	(b) 8					
	Instituted during year	...	(d) 1	...	5	...	(f) 11	(h) 1	2	10	(e) 4	(f) 2	5	5	...	...	1	...	1	(b) 45					
	Disposed of during year		(d) 1	...	2	...	(f) 11	(h) 1	2	11	(e) 5	(f) 5	5	7	1	...	1	...	1	(b) 48					
XII.—Application to transfer sir land [Section 45 (2)]	Pending at commencement of year	...	(e) 2	3	36	6	(g) 19	(i) 30	6	3	...	(g) 12	9	14	11	(b) 3	2	64	9	(b) ...					
	Instituted during year	...	(e) 19	12	73	7	(g) 83	(i) 47	25	2	(f) 7	(g) 51	25	44	16	(b) 26	11	72	21	(b) ...					
	Disposed of during year	...	(e) 16	11	83	12	(g) 93	(i) 65	29	4	(f) 6	(g) 48	28	36	25	(b) 21	10	113	28	(b) ...					

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

Saugor District.

(a) 9 decided in favour of applicants, rest rejected.
(b) Excess collections have been given credit to. No penalty granted.
(c) In one case penalty imposed, 2 rejected.
(d) Rejected.
(e) 11 cases sanctioned, 45 struck off in default, and 1 rejected.
(f) Rejected.
(g) Applications rejected.
(h) 6 applications granted, and 1 rejected.
(i) 45 in favour of applicants.
(j) 40 decided in favour of applicants.
(k) The entry of 2 cases as pending at the close of the previous year was apparently a mistake.

Damoh District.

(a) In no case did the tenant agree to the enhancement.
(b) Tenants were rejected in 13 cases.
(c) Tenants were put in possession in 13 cases.

Jubbulpore District.

(a) Out of 10 cases 2 have been decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(b) Out of 165 cases 115 do. do. at the request of the parties.
(c) Out of 104 cases 22 do. do. and 12 compromised at the request of the parties.

Mandla District.

(a) Out of 4 cases 3 decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(b) Not agreed to enhancement.
(c) All the 15 cases decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(d) Out of 7 cases 1 disposed of wholly in favour of applicants.

Seoni District.

(a) Wrongly shown here. They are for recovery of rents from tenants by malguzars.
(b) In 4 cases money was deposited, and 1 rejected.
(c) In 1 case excess collection of Rs. 32-8-0 was refunded to the applicants, and in the other Rs. 105 excess collection and penalty were refunded to applicants.
(d) In 1 case malguzar was warned, and the other was transferred to criminal court for taking action under Section 65 of the Stamp Act as the malguzar, after receiving the consideration money (Rs.56) for the land given to a tenant, refused to give receipt. The accused was fined Rs. 5 by the District Magistrate.
(e) Wrongly shown here. It is for reinstatement after illegal ejectment of a tenant
(f) 6 cases disposed of in favour of malguzars, and 5 in favour of tenants.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(*Concld.*)

Seoni District.—(Concld.)

(g) 19 were sanctioned by Chief Commissioner.
24 do. Deputy Commissioner.
30 rejected,
14 dismissed in default.
Total ... 93

(h) Rejected.
(i) 1 rejected after enquiry, and 1 granted.
(j) Wrongly shown here as they are not presented by ordinary tenants for acquiring occupancy rights.
(k) 20 cases were decided in favour of applicants.
45 compromised after payment of money.
9 dismissed in default.
Total ... 74

(l) In 13 cases applicants were put in possession.
4 compromised, and
10 rejected.
Total ... 27

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

Narsinghpur District.

(a) Rejected.
(b) 1 fully satisfied 16
2 partly satisfied 5
3 wholly infructuous 7
Total ... 28

(c) Rent deposited 2
Filed in default 4
Malguzar accepted notice before issue of notice 1
Total ... 7

(d) Filed after enquiry.
(e) Amount ordered to be entered in the receipt-book and the malguzar warned ... 1
Receipt subsequently given and the case withdrawn 1
Applications rejected 4
Do. withdrawn 2
Do. dismissed in default 1
Total ... 9

STATEMENT L.—Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.—(Concld.)

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																		
		Sauger.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Ralpur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
Tenancy Act.—(Concld.)																			
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	..	...	2 (h)	(j) 1	...	2	.	(h) 2	...	2	..	2	...	9	4	(b) 1
	Instituted during year	...	...	9	4	12 (h) 1	(j) 1	3	...	(g) 4	(h) 27	4	11	...	9	6	11	21	(b) 38
	Disposed of during year	...	...	2	3	12 (h) 1	(j) 2	3	2	(g) 3	(h) 26	4	6	...	10	6	17	17	(b) 24
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
	Disposed of during year		...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(f) ...	1	...	...	(l) ...	(k) 3	a) ...	(b) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Instituted during year		(f) 14	..	...	1	(i) 3	(k) 4	a) 31	b) 6	...	...	(b) 2	...	...	(c 9	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(f) 14	1		1	(i) 2	(k) 7	(a) 31	(b) 7	...	...	(b) 2	...	...	(c) 8	...	..	...	...
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 1		(l)		...	..	(i 4	c) ...	(e) ...	...	...	..	.	(e) 5	...
	Instituted during year	...	4	a) 6	.	(b) ...	. .	(l) 177	.	...	...	(i) 132	(e) 10	(e) 249	.	...	...	5	(e) 8	...
	Disposed of during year	..	4	a) 5	...	(b) 1	...	(l) 175	.	...	...	(i) 121	e) 10	(e) 247	...	...	...	1	(e) 9	...
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65 (2)].	Pending at commencement of year	...	(g) ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	(g) 1	..	...	...	...	(m) 7	...	...	...	(j) 3	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(g) 1	.	...	...		(m) 7		...	...	j 3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	(k) 3	d)	...	...	(d) 3	...	(e) ...	(d) 7	...
	Instituted during year	..		2	1	..		n 1	...	1	4	(k) 6	(d) 2	6	...	(d) 2	1	(e) 7	(d) 4	...
	Disposed of during year	...		...	...	...	...	(n) 1	..	...	3	(k 9	d 2	5	...	d) 5	1	(e) 5	(d) 11	...
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Pending at commencement of year	..	(h ...	...		...	...	(e) 1	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 2	...	...	b) ...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	..	h) 7	3	1	...	(j 6	) 7	...	.	1	(l) 2	e) 17	(d) 47	..	e 3	(b 1	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	(h) 7	...	1	...	(j) 5	) 8	...		1	(l) 1	e) 15	(d) 41	..	e) 3	(b) 1	...	...	...
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Sections 78).	Pending at commencement of year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(i) 9	(h) 4	(b) 40	(c) 3	(k) 11	p) 85	(h) 51	e 3	(h) 9	(m) 18	(f 19	(e) 48	(e) 22	(f) 15	(e) 2	(d) 104	e) ...	(e) ...
	Instituted during year	..	(i) 55	(h) 36	(b) 158	(c) 14	(k) 88	p) 237	(h) 123	(e) 80	(h) 56	(m) 45	f) 73	e 155	b) 32	f 113	(e) 12	(d) 134	(e) 33	c) 15
	Disposed of during year	...	(i) 62	(h) 40	(b) 165	(c) 15	(k) 74	(p 256	(h) 166	c) 62	(h) 52	(m) 62	f 78	e) 200	b) 48	f) 114	(c) 14	(d) 201	(e) 31	c) 15
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 93).	Pending at commencement of year	...	(j) 8	(e) 26	e) 29	(d) 1	(l) 3	q) 11	e 9	l 13	(l) ...	(n) 11	g 9	f 17	e) 7	(g) 11	(l) 3	e) 16	(f) 10	(d) 5
	Instituted during year	...	(j) 78	(e) 36	(e) 114	(d) 9	(l) 28	q 12	e) 63	d 57	l) 33	(n) 45	g 55	f 109	e 21	g 44	(d) 46	e) 102	(f) 44	(d) 34
	Disposed of during year	..	j) 86	(e) 52	(e) 104	(d) 7	(l) 27	q) 25	e) 70	(d) 50	l) 32	(n) 33	(g 54	f) 94	(e) 24	g) 43	(d) 48	(e) 102	(f) 47	(d) 39
GRAND TOTAL	Pending at commencement of year	...	21	44	112	17	33	130	66	30	12	55	40	95	42	43	10	343	59	13
	Instituted during year	...	200	119	412	56	236	619	340	214	137	335	221	660	82	331	126	468	176	226
	Disposed of during year	...	219	135	409	61	226	672	310	197	132	331	235	674	106	337	132	629	198	216

Narsinghpur District.—(Concld.)

(*f*) In this case 2 malguzars were jointly fined Rs. 10.
(*g*) Compromised 3
Withdrawn 2
Rejected 1
Tenant was fined Rs. 10 1
Total ... 7

(*h*) The applicant was put in possession of the land.
(*i*) Sanctioned 39
Sanction refused 4
Dismissed in default 7
Otherwise filed 15
Total ... 65

(*j*) Rejected 2
(*k*) Granted 1
Rejected 4
In default 2
Total ... 7

(*l*) In seven cases tenants agreed to enhancement under Section 65 (1) ... 1
(*m*) Under Section 65 (1) 6 cases.
Do. 66 (3) 2 ,,
Do. 66 (4) *Nil.*
(*n*) Rejected.
(*o*) Right conferred ... 6
Dismissed in default ... 2
Total ... 8

(*p*) Number of cases wholly satisfied by ejectment ... 55
Do. do. do. by claims being paid ... 72
Do. do. do. partially satisfied ... 9
Dismissed in default or otherwise 120
Total ... 256

(*q*) Number of cases decided wholly or partially in the applicant's favour... 10.

Hoshangabad District.

(*a*) In no case was ordinary tenant right conferred.
(*b*) 44 in favour of applicants.
(*c*) 14 do. do.

Nimar District.

(*a*) 15 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*b*) In 2 cases ordinary tenant right conferred.
(*c*) 53 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*d*) 13 Do. do.

Betul District.

(*a*) 5 cases decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 3 do. do. do.
(*c*) 13 do. do. do.
(*d*) 1 do. partially do.
(*e*) 4 do. wholly do.
(*f*) 3 do. do. do.
(*g*) 1 do. do. do.
(*h*) 12 do. do. do.
(*i*) 4 do. do. do.

Chhindwara District.

(*a*) 2 cases decided wholly in favour of applicant, rest rejected.
(*b*) Applications wholly granted.
(*c*) Do. rejected.
(*d*) 2 applications wholly granted, 1 withdrawn, and 1 1 rejected.
(*e*) Application rejected for want of proof.
(*f*) 3 applications granted, 1 dismissed in default, and 1 rejected.
(*g*) Remission granted in 32 cases and refused in 11 cases, and 55 and 5 cases struck off in default.
(*h*) 5 wholly in favour of applicants, 3 compromised, 8 dismissed in default, and 10 rejected.
(*i*) Enhancement agreed to in 42 cases, and not accepted in 70 cases.

Chhindwara District.—(Concld.)

(*j*) Enhancement agreed to in all the 3 cases, in 1 case after fixation of a fair rent.
(*k*) 2 applications wholly granted, 4 dismissed, and 3 rejected.
(*l*) Applications granted and occupancy rights conferred
(*m*) Ejectments ordered in 15, claim paid in 24, struck off in default 19, and rejected 4.
(*n*) 13 granted, 3 withdrawn, 1 dismissed in default, and 16 rejected or otherwise filed.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

Wardha District.

(*a*) 3 applications decided in favour of applicants, and 5 rejected.
(*b*) In no case ordinary right was conferred.
(*c*) Rejected.
(*d*) Do.
(*e*) 12 applications decided in favour of applicants, and 3 rejected.
(*f*) 39 applications decided in favour of applicants.
(*g*) 9 do. do. do.

Nagpur District.

(*a*) 12 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
(*c*) 18 tenants have agreed to enhancement.
(*d*) 18 cases decided in favour of applicants.
(*e*) 19 do. do. do.
(*f*) 18 do. do. do.

Chanda District.

(*a*) All the cases were decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(*b*) Out of these in 12 cases defendants were ejected, 25 were decided in full satisfaction, and 11 were filed in default or otherwise.
(*c*) Out of 24 cases in 13 cases possession was given, 4 were rejected in default, 4 were settled out of Court by private arrangement, and 3 were rejected for want of proof.

Bhandara District.

(*a*) Disposed of in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 12 do. do.
(*c*) Out of 8, 1 application was admitted and rest, 7, dismissed.
(*d*) Rejected.
(*e*) In 1 out of 3 occupancy rights have been conferred.
(*f*) Of these in 17 the tenants were ejected and in 35 the tenants have paid money, the remaining 62 have been dismissed.
(*g*) In 11 the tenants were reinstated in their holdings.

Balaghat District.

(*a*) 36 disposed of in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 1 do. do. do.
(*c*) 7 do. do. do.
(*d*) 23 do. do. do.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

Raipur District.

(*a*) All these 3 applications were filed.
(*b*) 4 cases were disposed of in favour of applicants.
(*c*) 1 case was decided in favour of the applicant.
(*d*) In 130 cases tenants were ejected from the whole or part of their land. In 1 case the ejectment was upset on appeal.
(*e*) In 7 cases possession was given to the applicants by the Deputy Commissioner, in 1 by Mr. Zakir Ali, and 17 by Tahsildars.

Bilaspur District.

(*a*) Protected status was granted in 1 case only. No orders have yet been received in the 9 cases submitted last year.
(*b*) In 1 case arrears were recovered through Court, while in 8 cases the thekadars and tenants were warned.
(*c*) There were no cases in which tenants agreed to pay enhanced rent.
(*d*) No case was decided in favour of applicant.
(*e*) 15 cases were decided in favour of applicants.
(*f*) 14 do. do. do.

Sambalpur District.

(*a*) 11 cases were decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(*b*) 1 case actually pending under Section 47 of the Tenancy Act was wrongly shown as pending under Section 36 of the Act in the statement for last year.
(*c*) 10 cases were decided wholly in favour of applicants.
(*d*) 8 do. do. do.

STATEMENT M —Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.							SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND OR UNDER SECTION 52 (b).			SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of Decrees.				Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
						Transferred to Collector under Section 84.								
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Executed by sale of distrained produce.	Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.	Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 88.	Compromised	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JUBBULPORE ...	Sangor ..	82	600	114	1	4	...	58	...	1	...	12	44	17
	Damoh ..	27	320	95	1	7	3	36	...	...	...	8	13	31
	Jubbulpore ...	84	871	146	7	66	23	175	...	...	...	12	22	70
	Mandla ..	36	137	33	...	...	..	16	.	...	...	2	5	2
	Seoni ..	27	294	50	1	...	...	88	...	...	...	2	8	20
	Total ...	256	2,222	438	10	77	26	363	...	1	...	36	92	140
NERBUDDA ..	Narsinghpur ..	70	616	154	17	36	8	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	132	760	189	11	15	...	126	...	...	...	2	13	8
	Nimar ...	53	257	74	...	3	3	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	52	281	69	6	23	3	56	...	...	...	4	2	7
	Chhindwara ..	24	245	73	...	1	...	27	...	2	...	2	17	17
	Total .	331	2,165	559	34	78	14	526	...	2	...	8	32	32
NAGPUR ...	Wardha ...	42	449	164	5	8	...	49	7	4	5	...	9	18
	Nagpur .	115	638	169	10	8	2	155	.	...	...	...	3	8
	Chanda ...	25	239	93	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1	13	10
	Bhandara ..	21	520	88	7	13	...	112	...	...	...	1	7	18
	Raighat ..	6	137	53	..	9	...	12	...	2	...	1	1	4
	Total ...	209	1 989	507	22	38	2	365	7	6	5	3	33	58
CHHATTISGARH..	Raipur ...	17	553	117	..	12	...	201	...	...	...	3	12	39
	Bilaspur ...	23	190	79	...	...	...	23	...	...	3	2	38	15
	Sambalpur ...	4	67	45	..	...	...	15	1	16	8	1	8	25
	Total ..	44	810	241	...	12	...	239	1	16	11	6	58	79
	GRAND TOTAL ...	840	7,186	1,805	66	205	42	1 493	8	25	16	53	215	309

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years purchase of revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Remarks.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jubbulpore	Saugor	74	91	165	29	1	30	1	37	67	1,809	15,851	8·70	4,070	
	Damoh	56	35	91	23	1	11	...	8	46	684	3,788	5·54	1,331	
	Jubbulpore	99	156	255	42	17	52	...	11	133	6,365	88,503	13·90	22,456	
	Mandla	23	6	29	2	...	11	.	1	13	406	10,497	26·00	2,517	
	Seoni	54	23	77	20	...	23	...	8	26	843	8,342	10·00	...	
	Total	306	311	617	116	19	131	1	65	285	10,107	1,26,981	12·56	30,374	
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	154	129	283	48	1	33	...	53	148	739	9,352	13·00	...	
	Hoshangabad	260	129	389	38	21	84	6	46	145	7,501	31,937	4·24	1,16,871	
	Nimar	166	143	309	50	19	62	2	38	147	1,382	18,315	13·00	7,383	
	Betul	73	51	124	17	..	3	...	58	40	71	350	5·00	1 4	
	Chhindwara	66	81	147	43	3	15	5	30	61	453	2,460	5·00	4,547	
	Total	719	533	1,252	246	34	197	13	215	547	10,146	62,314	6·14	1,28,795	
Nagpur	Wardha	189	212	292	82	11	27	9	39	124	1,623	26,642	16·00	29,188	
	Nagpur	279	154	433	73	9	53	.	27	261	1,609	26,672	16·03	4,830	
	Chanda	84	58	142	31	17	22	1	35	53	1,251	4,955	4·00	1,915	
	Bhandara	171	58	229	40	...	25	3	69	93	1,461	5,881	4·00	783	
	Balaghat	134	35	159	10	4	8	...	21	116	231	2,666	11·00	2,833	
	Total	838	417	1,255	236	41	135	13	211	646	6,175	66,816	10·82	39,519	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	154	75	229	15	...	4	9	13	188	708	5,700	8·00	...	
	Bilaspur	53	38	91	17	8	12	4	26	24	299	5,045	17·37	1,035	
	Sambalpur	3	3	6	1	...	2	...	1	2	43	100	2·00	999	
	Total	210	116	326	33	8	18	13	40	214	1,041	10,845	10·42	2,034	
	Grand Total	2,073	1,377	3,450	631	102	481	40	531	1,692	27,469	2,66,956	9·72	2,00,922	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 25.

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1903.

Division.	Districts.	Cultivated area of District in square miles.		Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.			Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than—				Number of English Letters in Revenue Department.	
							Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Miles.	Acres.			Rs.											
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,342	...	471,046	(a)2,077	4,96,387	465	5,861	6,326	6,068	258	33	18	13	26	2,099	2,637
	Damoh	851	...	285,326	1,396	3,48,002	422	3,076	3,498	3,092	406	20	6	1	28	2,439	3,203
	Jubbulpore	1,963	...	680,585	2,537	8,65,067	403	6,412	6,815	6,369	446	80	27	18	25	3,005	3,357
	Mandla	1,184	..	317,250	2,044	1,05,964	150	1,534	1,684	1,586	98	17	7	6	9	1,516	2,005
	Seoni	1,353	...	327,709	(b)1,640	3,54,923	155	3,630	3,785	3,377	408	4	6	1	10	1,608	2,294
	Total	6,693	..	2,081,916	9,694	20,70,343	1,595	20,513	22,108	20,492	1,616	154	64	39	98	10,667	13,496
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	1,004	...	(a)313,951	1,100	(b)6,27,161	605	2,729	3,334	2,956	378	36	27	16	70	2,229	2,928
	Hoshangabad	1,838	...	449,165	1,433	5,73,240	472	2,934	3,706	3,412	294	51	40	2	100	3,086	2,939
	Nimar	1,186	...	327,035	(c)1,014	2,75,776	356	6,213	6,569	6,229	340	33	20	22	61	2,633	3,282
	Betul	1,339	...	285,363	1,958	2,75,198	249	1,972	2,221	2,117	104	5	1	6	29	2,194	2,626
	Chhindwara	1,463	...	407,927	1,340	2,94,383	743	3,142	3,885	3,425	460	104	17	17	38	2,796	2,999
	Total	6,830	...	1,783,441	6,145	20,45,758	2,425	17,290	19,715	18,139	1,576	229	114	63	298	12,938	14,764
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,628	...	385,103	1,372	6,44,214	499	4,478	4,977	4,686	291	99	38	9	76	5,662	5,234
	Nagpur	2,205	...	751,844	2,213	9.86,519	551	4,496	5,047	4,443	604	168	80	26	137	5,496	6,816
	Chanda	1,276	...	601,533	3,062	2,91,496	202	2,346	2,548	2,430	118	29	4	6	21	2,788	2.870
	Bhandara	1,495	...	663,062	1,815	5,84,141	550	4,063	4,613	4,388	225	14	15	8	62	3,587	2,751
	Balaghat	762	...	326,521	(d)1,812	2,59,827	186	2,279	2,465	2,310	155	19	6	6	100	3,094	3,208
	Total	7,366	...	2,728,063	9,674	27,66,197	1,988	17,662	19,650	18,257	1,393	329	143	55	396	20,567	20,859
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	4,820	...	1,440,556	3,310	8,83,644	920	8,733	9,653	9,248	405	76	31	35	130	6,706	6,066
	Bilaspur	2,816	...	1,012,972	3,684	5,04,523	441	3,982	4,423	4,003	420	20	12	10	27	3,633	5,057
	Sambalpur	2,328	...	829,628	2,720	1,68,113	90	3,264	3,354	3,207	147	10	...	1	...	5,121	3,647
	Total	9,864	...	3,283,226	9,714	15,56,280	1,451	15,979	17,430	16,458	972	106	43	46	157	15,460	14,770
	GRAND TOTAL	30,753	...	98,76,646	35,227	84,38,578	7,459	71,444	78,903	73,346	5,557	818	364	203	949	59,632	62,889

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) The increase is due to the establishment of 3 new ryotwari villages, *vide* Secretariat letters Nos. 5528, dated the 4th October 1902, and 5762, dated the 14th October 1902.

(b) The increase of 5 villages is due to the addition of 9 ryotwari villages newly settled and removal of 4 patch cultivation villages on transfer to the Forest Department.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) The population of the 11 villages transferred from the Saugor District has not been communicated as yet, consequently it has not been added.

(b) Rs. 1,510 have been added owing to the transfer of 11 villages from the Saugor District.

(c) The increase of 31 villages is due to the establishment of new ryotwari villages.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Six villages (ryotwari) have been transferred to A Class Forest during the year under report.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 30-4-1904—252.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1903-04.

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Maximun limit of the Review—8 pages.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2200-A, dated Nagpur, the 5th April 1905.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1904.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

As in 1902, the monsoon of 1903 began late and was not established until well into July. Throughout August and September the rainfall was heavy, with opportune breaks from time to time. The rain lasted until the middle of October, giving the finishing touch to an excellent kharif, but somewhat delaying the preparation of the land for the rabi sowings. These favourable conditions had a marked effect in rehabilitating the rice districts, which have suffered so much from the precarious rainfall of previous years. In Bhandara and Balaghat some shortage is reported in the rice crop on account of difficulty in procuring seed, and in these districts and in Raipur and Bilaspur a further set-back was caused by an unfortunate prediction that the year would be one of unusual drought. Many cultivators hesitated to sow their rice fields. In Chhattisgarh kodo was substituted for rice over a large area in the belief that at all events some return might be got from the lighter crop. The result was that the kodo sown in low-lying land was swamped by the continuous rain and the credulous cultivators lost heavily by their over-caution. In the Nagpur country the season was not suited for the staples of cotton and juar, but though the outturn was poor, prices ruled high and the cultivators had little cause for complaint, considering the great prosperity which has been their lot of recent years. The rabi harvest was generally up to the average, despite the absence of cold weather rains. Stormy weather prevailed in February and the beginning of March, and in the northern districts it was accompanied by hail in places, which did considerable damage in isolated tracts and necessitated the suspension of revenue in a few villages. The Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions notice that there has been a distinct advance in cropping in the northern districts and that wheat is gradually taking the place it held before the famines. Altogether the year was one of marked recovery throughout the Province. It is unfortunate that the season now current has again been one of short rainfall, and there has been serious damage done to the rabi by frost in some of the northern districts. But the excellent harvests of 1903 have enabled the cultivators to bear up against the fresh failure and only in the Saugor District do present conditions give any cause for anxiety.

2. The statistics of the area occupied for cultivation in malguzari villages show an increase in every district except Hoshangabad. In Chhindwara the figures for the jagirs have been included for the first time, and this accounts for the greater part of the rise of over 200,000 acres which this district exhibits. The fall in the area of *sir* due to transfers of proprietary right has been 13,550 acres, excluding Chhindwara. In the previous year the area in which *sir* rights had been extinguished was over 18,000 acres. The decrease is satisfactory and may be expected to continue as old mortgages are foreclosed and as malguzars are no longer able to part with cultivating rights in their *sir* at will. The areas held by absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants show as usual a slight decline in nearly all districts except Nimar and Sambalpur, where all new tenants have right of occupancy. Ordinary tenants have made practically no attempt to purchase occupancy rights: the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division assigns as a reason for this that their position under the new Tenancy Act is deemed sufficiently secure. Leaving out of account the Chhindwara District, the area in the occupation of ordinary tenants shows an increase of over 200,000 acres, to which all the Divisions contribute. The rent-roll of the Province now stands at 121 lakhs of rupees. Rental collection was

Statement A.

successful almost everywhere, and if realizations on arrear account be included, it will be seen that malguzars have generally been able to collect something more than the year's demand, particularly in the Nagpur districts and in Chhattisgarh. In Hoshangabad the temporary abatements which had been given after the last famine fell in, and the collections on account of current demand fell short by nearly a fifth. But realizations on account of arrears almost make up for the deficiency, and are only six per cent. short of the normal demand. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division refers to a custom prevailing in villages owned presumably by money-lenders of encouraging tenants to leave rent in arrears with a view to charging interest. The malguzars are sure of their money among the well-to-do tenants of Nagpur, but as pointed out by Mr. Carey, a more usual reason for rents being in arrear is that payments are first set against grain debts, a practice which it is difficult to combat, but which can be to some extent met by explaining to tenants the provisions of Section 11 of the Tenancy Act.

3. As was to be expected the Divisional reports speak of a marked advance in the condition of the agricultural classes. Cultivation has increased, wheat and other valuable staples are taking the place of the inferior crops which had to be resorted to when there was difficulty in procuring more expensive seed-grain, people have had to be less helped in the way of grants of takavi and the wages of unskilled labour are going up almost everywhere. The cotton districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar, which have enjoyed a series of good years combined with high prices, show the greatest prosperity. Fair progress has been made in the chief rabi-growing districts, and of the rice tracts the Chhattisgarh country has now perhaps made most way towards recovery. In the current year the eastern districts had a better rainfall than those of the Wainganga valley and a good rabi harvest has now been reaped in Chhattisgarh. Improvement has been slowest in the Chanda District, which lost a considerable portion of its population in the famine years by emigration to Berar. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division thinks there is also a tendency to await the results of the settlement which is now being made in the district before strenuous efforts to recover lost ground will be made. The Saugor District has also again fallen on evil days, more particularly the eastern Khurai tract, where the rabi has suffered severely from the recent frost.

4. During the year enquiries were instituted with a view to the remission of long standing arrears of takavi advanced in the famines. The result of these enquiries will be referred to later on, but the action taken proved a great boon to the poorer classes of cultivators, on whom the burden chiefly lay and who had, in spite of the lapse of time, been unable to pay what they owed. The special measures for the conciliation of cultivators' debts were vigorously pushed on in the districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Bhandara, and are now approaching completion. In Hoshangabad the immense total of 73 lakhs of rupees has been remitted. Much of this was no doubt irrecoverable, but a fresh start has been given to people who could never otherwise have regained their position as cultivators and they have been enabled to hold on to their land. In Bhandara Mr. Craddock considers the results obtained to have been very satisfactory, and but for the relief given he thinks that both in this district and in Balaghat the failure of the rice crop in 1902 would have been followed by the permanent ruin of a great part of the tenantry. One of the conditions of debt conciliation is that the repayment-instalments are suspended when Government suspends revenue and rents, and this has helped to keep the cultivators going while at the same time saving the arrangements made from premature break down.

5. Irrigation projects were pushed on during the year, chiefly in the rice country and in some of the northern districts where enbankment of land for rabi cultivation is meeting with success. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division refers to the problem which confronts the spread of irrigation in parts of these Provinces. The year being one of superabundant rainfall, water was not wanted for the ordinary rice crop and the extent of land irrigated fell to the smallest proportions. In the current year, when there was no rain in September, cultivators were prepared to pay any price for water for their fields. Mr. Phillips considers that the effects of the lesson thus given will remain and that people will readily avail themselves of facilities for irrigation and be prepared to pay for them, even if in some years artificial watering is but little required. Progress continues to be made in the field of Agriculture, but an access of strength to the

staff of the Department is urgently called for. Proposals for the appointment of Deputy Director of Agriculture have been submitted to the Government of India. Mineral enterprise is being extended in the Nagpur Division and in Jubbulpore, and in Chhindwara the opening of the Pench Valley Coal-field has been commenced. The increased demand for labour which has been brought about by the briskness of the cotton trade, by the spread of the mining industry and by the construction of irrigation and railway works, has led to a marked rise in wages in almost all parts of the Province. In the southern districts particularly the competition for labour among the various forms of employment has been very keen, and workmen for the manganese mines have in some cases had to be imported from the eastern districts.

6. The reports speak favourably of the relations between malguzars and tenants. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to see Mr. Craddock's remarks upon this subject in connection with the working of the Tenancy Act. If anywhere the recent legislation might have tended to upset easy relations it would have been in the Nagpur country, where its provisions are best understood and where the people are always ready to dispute about their rights. But Mr. Craddock considers that it has not stirred up strife and that the assured position which it gives to the tenants is yearly becoming stronger and more respected Sir Frederic Lely is also gratified to learn that Mr. Napier's firm but judicious treatment of the Chamars in Raipur has led to a decrease of turbulence amongst them and a greater regard for the law. Towards Government measures the people have been well disposed, with the notable exception of plague. The reports of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions both contain reference to the prevalence of the unreasoning belief that the disease was being spread by Government agency.

7. The statement appended to this review exhibits the financial results of the loan transactions of Government for the past five years. The most notable features of the transactions of the year under report have been the remission of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees out of loans which had been outstanding since the famines, and the large repayments which borrowers were able to make owing to the excellence of their crops. As already noted, the loans remitted were almost entirely due from the most broken-down cultivators who had again and again been given time to pay, but who had been unable to do so. The writing-off of this large amount not only afforded a much-needed measure of relief, but enabled the accounts, which in several districts had fallen into some confusion, to be set straight and brought into proper order. Recoveries exceeding 21 lakhs were made on account of both classes of loans, principally in the rice districts, where outstandings were heaviest and where liberal advances had been given in the previous year when the harvest failed. The Chief Commissioner views with much satisfaction the manner in which these advances were paid by the cultivators. In Bhandara and Balaghat recovery was made practically in full, and in Raipur, where the large amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs had been given out, the results were almost equally successful. In making these loans the joint responsibility of all the cultivators in the village who took them was strictly insisted on. The principle has found favour with the cultivators, it has conduced largely to the demamd being collected so satisfactorily, and it has greatly reduced the trouble of keeping the accounts, one aggregate entry for the village sufficing instead of a multitude of individual items.

Statements C and D.

8. Advances for field improvements were taken chiefly in the districts of Chanda and Bhandara, where a system of tank construction on the grant-in-aid principle is being followed, and in Nimar, where the cultivators in ryotwari villages have come forward to take loans for clearing their fields and for building irrigation wells. Elsewhere the demand for these advances was limited, and little expansion is to be looked for until there have been some settled seasons and cultivators have regained confidence. A beginning is about to be made with the starting of co-operative credit societies in some of the districts of the Nagpur Division and in Hoshangabad. Ground will be first broken in the districts where conciliation of debts has been undertaken, and the experience of the officers who have carried out these proceedings will be taken advantage of in devising schemes which will be acceptable to the people and are therefore likely to meet with success.

Statement E.

9. There was an increase of Rs. 63,588 in the demand of ordinary land revenue on the roll, which at the close of the year stood at Rs. 85,80,036. The principal increases took place in the

Chanda District, where the settlement of the Warora Tahsil was revised, and in Raipur, where new zamindari takolis were announced during the year.

10 The land revenue collections of the year have been very satisfactory. In almost every district realization was made practically in full, and the revenue accounts are now more clear than they have been at any period in the past ten years. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs had been suspended in Raipur in 1902-03 on account of the failure of the rice crop; this was subsequently remitted in conformity with the policy that had been followed in other districts where the harvest had failed. In the year under report suspensions amounting to over Rs. 25,000 had to be ordered on account of the destruction of the spring crops by hail-storms in a few scattered localities in the northern districts. In the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions nothing had to be suspended or remitted out of the current demand, a state of affairs which has not been experienced since the year 1895-96.

Statement F.

11. There has been a general decrease in the issue of processes of all kinds for the recovery of the land revenue, more particularly under warrants of arrest, of which 236 were issued as compared with 338 in the preceding year. Only six defaulters were confined in the Civil Jail. The number of warrants for attachment of property was only slightly less than last year, but attachment was effected in but 1,024 cases against 1,713 in 1902-03, while the number of sales actually carried out fell from 197 to 61. The reports speak of enhanced punctuality in the payment of the revenue and on the general suppression of the system of informal notices of demand. During the year the Chief Commissioner prescribed the opening of a register to be kept up for a series of years, in which the coercive processes issued against each village will be shown from year to year. From this register it can at once be seen which malguzars habitually make default, and the Tahsildar can then direct the issue of a more severe form of process than a notice of demand, which would probably fail to secure the payment of the arrear. Instructions were also issued regarding the recovery of land revenue by tahsil peons, the previous orders on the subject leaving some doubt as to how far they could in executing warrants of arrest or attachment accept payment of the amounts due. Clear directions were given maintaining the responsibility of malguzars for themselves paying their land revenue into the treasury and forbidding the collection of arrears by the process-serving staff. The opportunity was at the same time taken of insisting on the recovery from the defaulter of all miscellaneous charges incurred in attaching property and conveying it to the tahsil, the practice of exacting unpaid assistance from outside persons in such matters being put a stop to.

Statement G.

12. The number of transfers of land, which had shown a tendency to rise in the previous year, has fallen considerably in the year under report, both in the case of private sales and in sales by order of the Civil Courts. Under the former head 1,195 villages or shares of villages changed hands during the year as compared with 1,310 in 1902-03, and under the latter 470 as compared with 596. The Raipur District forms an exception to the general rule. Sales under both heads increased in number, although for part of the year the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector was in abeyance on account of the distress caused by the failure of the 1902 rice crop. The malguzars in this district have been severely hit by the constant succession of bad years, and are perhaps as a class less substantial than in any other part of the Province. The fact that better prices were almost everywhere obtained in both cases of transfers points to gradual recovery in the land market. There has been a continued rise in the consideration money paid, private transfers, which are the surest index of the value of land, realizing 19·5 times the revenue assessed as compared with 17·5 times in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that a majority of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists, in the Nagpur Division quite two-thirds of the sales being to cultivating classes. In Hoshangabad, however, the expropriation of the agriculturist land-owner continues unchecked; the proprietary body in this district is heavily indebted, and several bankrupt estates have had to be relinquished from Court of Wards management, most of which are now passing to their creditors.

Statement J.

13. There were 242 partition cases for disposal, of which 182 were settled at the end of the year, leaving a balance of 160 or 13 more than at its commencement. This branch of work is particularly heavy in the Nagpur and Wardha Districts. A ruling of the Judicial

Statement K.

Commissioner has been given during the year, holding that all questions regarding the ownership of *sir* land are questions of title which require to be disposed of as civil suits. In such cases the Deputy Commissioner can decline to grant the application for partition until the question in dispute has been settled by a competent Court. It is necessary that Revenue officers disposing of partition work should bear this principle clearly in mind; its observance will conduce to the saving of much delay and misapplied energy in dealing with such cases.

14. Statement L gives statistics regarding certain of the more important branches of revenue business, and exhibits more particularly the action taken under some of the principal sections of the Tenancy Act. It has been prepared in the revised form recently suggested by the Government of India. There were 389 applications under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act by lambardars to recover arrears of revenue by summary process, as against 350 in the preceding year. This useful provision has found most acceptance in the Nagpur Division, where 153 applications were filed. In 128 cases tenants applied to recover a penalty from their landlords for levying rent in excess of the amount due; in the previous year there were 106 such cases. In 47 cases decision was given against the landlord, but penalties were hardly ever imposed, as it was generally found that mistakes had been made in collecting suspended or remitted rents, and all that was asked for was a refund. The distraint sections of the Tenancy Act are hardly ever used; as the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division remarks, it is probable that they are very little known. Cases for avoidance of surrenders or transfers under Sections 36, 47 and 71 of the Tenancy Act numbered 321 as against 249 in the previous year. In only 50 cases were the applications wholly or partially successful. The applications were most numerous in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions; that many of the attempts to set aside transfers were either frivolous or fraudulent may be inferred from the fact that in only one case in ten was the relief sought for granted. In 35 cases in the Raipur District, where transfers of occupancy tenant holdings were sought to be avoided, no less than 34 were dismissed. There were 633 applications for permission to transfer cultivating rights in *sir*, an increase of 5 over the preceding year's return. More than half of the applications were successful. As mortgages executed before the passing of the Tenancy Act disappear, it may be expected that the number of these cases will diminish. That there was no sign of this during the year is to be attributed to the season having been a good one and to creditors having brought pressure on malguzars for payment of their debts.

Statement L.

15. Notices for enhancement of the rents of ordinary tenants have fallen from 573 to 521, the districts of Nagpur and Wardha accounting for 388 cases out of this number. The excellence of the recent cotton harvests in these two districts is mainly accountable for this, but malguzars have not been very successful in obtaining enhancements. In 73 cases the tenants accepted enhancement on receipt of notice; in 61 cases, where enhancement was not accepted, the malguzars applied for ejectment, but in only 36 were the tenants' rents enhanced. In no case was ejectment actually ordered by the Revenue officer. Applications by ordinary tenants for the purchase of occupancy rights have again diminished, only 31 having been made during the year as against 83 and 188 in the two preceding years. As already remarked, the assured position now held by ordinary tenants under the new Tenancy Act is probably the reason for so little recourse being had to this method of acquiring the superior right. There were 1,353 proceedings for ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears; the number of these proceedings was 2,014 in 1901-02 and 1,644 in 1902-03. More than half the cases ended in ejectment, in the Nerbudda Division the proportion rising to nearly 70 per cent. With a favourable season tenants were better able to pay, and there was, therefore, all the more reason why persistent defaulters should receive no indulgence. Mr. Craddock is still of the opinion that too much favour is shown by Revenue officers to people of this class; the matter is one of great importance and Sir Frederic Lely would repeat the instructions which he gave in last year's review that the provisions of the law must be more strictly adhered to and a prompt example made of hardened offenders. 880 tenants applied for reinstatement after illegal ejectment as compared with 937 last year. More than two-thirds of the applications were unsuccessful; many of them are made under a misunderstanding of the law or in order to avoid the expense of a civil suit, but the provision is a very useful one in cases of real hardship.

16. By far the chief ground of litigation between landlord and tenant is the recovery of arrears of rent. The number of these suits rose from 9,831 to 10,365, and malguzars were successful in 83 per cent. of the cases they took into Court. The increase in the number of suits is attributed in some of the northern districts to the better chances, which the favourable circumstances of the year afforded for malguzars to recover their outstandings. In a year of poor crops it hardly pays a malguzar to go to the Civil Court if nothing is likely to come of the decree which he gets.

Statement M.

17. The number of decrees transferred to the Collector for execution was about the same as in the preceding year. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to observe that this class of work is being more promptly disposed of and that greater discrimination is being observed in the matter of summarily dealing with cases where there is no hope of saving the property. The pending file has been reduced from 1,709 cases, with which the year commenced, to 1,517, and a considerable proportion of these are so shown as leases have been granted or instalments fixed in conciliation proceedings. Sale took place in 366 cases as compared with 481 in the year 1902-03.

Statement N

18. The Divisional reports refer to continued improvement in the disposal of the general revenue business. The pending file has been reduced and there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases pending for three months and over. The sub-divisional system is now in working order in most of the larger districts; in some it has not been found possible to maintain the full staff of executive officers required during part of the year, and temporary dislocation of work has resulted. But care has been taken as far as possible to avoid transfers of officers appointed to sub-divisions, and the system has worked satisfactorily, and has, the Chief Commissioner believes, conduced to greatly increased efficiency in the general administration.

Statement O.

19. The manner in which the village officers discharge their duties is spoken of with general approval by the district officers. The remuneration of the agents of non-resident mukaddams has now been everywhere brought on a proper footing. But in more than one of the district reports mention is made of the insufficiency of the kotwars' dues. In Sambalpur orders have been issued for ensuring the adequate remuneration of the village watchmen in connection with the revision of settlement which is now proceeding. Similar steps will be taken in the Mandla District which has been brought under settlement. From Saugor it has been reported that many of the kotwars are not sufficiently paid, and the Chief Commissioner has recently found it necessary to grant cash allowances to kotwars in villages where the crops have been destroyed by the frost. With the general advance which has taken place in the wages of unskilled labour, it is probable that there are other districts where the remuneration given to the kotwar is lower than it should be. The matter is one which will have to be considered in connection with the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission. The reports show that much attention has been given to ascertaining that kotwars are paid their dues, the responsibility of the mukaddam being strictly insisted on for seeing that this deserving class of public servants are not allowed to go unpaid.

20. The report on the Departments of Land Records and Settlements has been separately printed. There were a number of changes in the Land Records establishment, the most important of which were the appointment of Assistant Superintendents in six districts and revision of the Revenue Inspector staff in the ryotwari tract of Balaghat. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to notice the satisfactory results which are shown in paragraph 17 of the report to have followed from the strengthening of the supervising staff in the Chhattisgarh districts. The financial position of the Patwari Fund formed the subject of a reference to the Government of India. The receipts fall considerably below the expenditure, and to make both ends meet it will be necessary to transfer the charges of the supervising establishment to Provincial expenditure in whole or in part. In some districts, as mentioned in paragraph 24 of the report, it is essential to give the patwaris better pay, more particularly in remote and unhealthy tracts, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the means will be found for carrying out this reform when the fund is relieved of some of the present claims upon it.

21. Mr. Standen has drawn special attention to the importance of map correction by patwaris, and Sir Frederic Lely desires that the matter should receive very careful notice on the part of district officers. It is essential that this portion of the record should be accurately maintained, and future reports should contain an account of what is being done in each district to secure that the village maps are kept thoroughly up to date in every detail. The condition of the maps in the Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat has necessitated their overhauling by a special Survey establishment in the present year. The renewal of traces received adequate attention during the rains, but the Director is doubtful whether this may not in future be interfered with by the work which the patwaris have to do in connection with the issue of licenses under the new Forest Grazing Rules. It is possible that as the procedure regarding the latter is better understood, the patwaris may find the task lighter than they have in the present year when the system was first introduced, but the future working of the rules will require to be watched. Village boundary marks are reported to be well looked after, and the maintenance of traverse stations has received increased attention, although the Director considers that there is still considerable room for improvement. The duty of maintaining these marks is specially enjoined on mukaddams under the Land Revenue Act, and the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why their responsibility should not be enforced in the manner which has been adopted in Jubbulpore, where failure to comply with a written notice given by the Revenue Inspector brings the case forthwith before the Deputy Commissioner.

22. The year was one in which the supervising staff was not called upon to perform extraneous duties in connection with revenue abatements or suspensions, and there has been an all-round improvement in the outturn of testing of village papers by Revenue Inspectors and by Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants. In Nagpur and Bhandara, however, the Director considers that a higher standard should have been attained. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have also done an increased amount of checking, and more has likewise been done by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. The report still refers to some officers keeping no record of their testing of patwaris' papers, and the Chief Commissioner would again call attention to the instructions issued in paragraph 16 of last year's review upon this subject. Sir Frederic Lely is in entire agreement with Mr. Standen that no attempt should be made to lay down a minimum amount of check to be performed by each district officer. The Deputy Commissioner should see enough of the work of the Revenue Inspector's circle to satisfy himself that the Inspector is attentive to his duties and that his work has been properly supervised by the Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge of the tahsil, by the Tahsildar, and by the Superior Land Record Staff. The more detailed work of checking is the special duty of these officers, and it is the business of the Deputy Commissioner to see that they do not neglect it.

23. The filing of village papers was done with fair punctuality in most districts, and shows considerable improvement upon previous years. Mr. Standen mentions the good example shown by the patwaris of the Bilaspur District in this respect. The writing up of the circle note-books has been completed in all districts except four, and the revision of the village note-books has been carried out everywhere except in Nagpur and Damoh. The number of sanads for improvements granted during the year was 236 against 308 in the previous year. The result is disappointing except in the districts of Wardha and Nimar, but as has been remarked in connection with the giving of advances for land improvement, land-owners have first to repair the losses they have suffered in recent years before thinking of embarking upon fresh schemes of expenditure.

24. The number of patwaris punished is slightly less than in 1902-03, and the return would have been still lower but for the new system of punishment which had been tentatively introduced in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. Tahsildars and Superintendents of Land Records were empowered to inflict small fines on patwaris, provided the same patwari should not be fined more than twice in the same year and that an appeal should lie to the Deputy Commissioner. The plan is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the arrangement has now been extended to other districts. In Mandla and Balaghat the patwaris have done badly and punishments have been frequent. It is difficult to get men to work in the remoter parts of these districts on the pay offered, and the material employed is necessarily very inferior. There is a very

satisfactory decrease in the punishments inflicted on Revenue Inspectors. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Standen as to the general excellence of the material which Government possesses throughout the Province in this section of the Land Record Staff.

25. The operations connected with the revision of the malguzari settlement were continued in Chanda and Sambalpur and work was also commenced in Mandla. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the inception of settlement in the three tahsils of Raipur, where revision has still to be done, and in Bilaspur. In Chanda re-settlement operations have been greatly interfered with by the bad seasons, but good progress has been recently made, and the Commissioner of Settlements hopes that by the end of the present hot weather all the remaining rent-rate and assessment reports will have been submitted and announcement almost completed. In the zamindaris, where owing to the scattered nature of the cultivation and the immense distances to be covered the work has been particularly irksome, operations are almost approaching completion. In Sambalpur a great deal of work has been done and good progress is being made; the staff are thoroughly conversant with their duties, thus enabling work to be correctly as well as rapidly accomplished. The revision of the Mandla settlement was commenced in December 1903, the operations being confined to the Mandla Tahsil. Progress was at first slow, as the patwaris were in many cases found to be inefficient and sickness was prevalent among the staff. But excellent progress was made when these difficulties were overcome, and attestation was carried out over an area of 1,091 square miles. The announcement of the revised takolis in the zamindaris of the Raipur District was completed by Mr. J. R. Scott, the Settlement Officer. Mr. Scott has now retired from the service, and the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable work which he has done in the Settlement Department of these Provinces, work entailing much exposure and exertion on an officer approaching the end of his career. The ryotwari settlement was brought to a conclusion in the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul. In Chanda the ryotwari villages are still in a very backward state, and only a small proportion of them have been regularly settled. Sir Frederic Lely is much indebted to Mr. Standen for his able management of the Settlement Department. He has been unsparing in his efforts to have the work of settlement energetically pushed on, and his careful examination of the proposals of his Settlement Officers has been of great value to the Administration.

26. During the year special attention has been paid to the development and improvement of the ryotwari estate in the Provinces. The long succession of bad seasons had resulted in the ryotwari villages being often left to shift for themselves, district officers being too occupied with other work to give them the care they required. This has now been changed, and in all districts where ryotwari is of importance the Divisional reports speak of useful work having been accomplished and substantial progress made. The total area occupied has risen to nearly three-quarters of a million acres, new land to the extent of over 60,000 acres having been taken up during the year. These figures include patch cultivation as well as regularly-settled ryotwari villages, but it is in the latter only that the special measures to be now described have been taken to help the ryots and improve their lot. The ryotwari estate is of special importance in the districts of Seoni, Mandla, Nimar, Chanda and Balaghat; there are also a fair number of villages in Betul and Chhindwara. In the Harsud tract of Nimar the settlement has been revised, the assessment being lowered considerably as it was found the rents charged were in many cases too heavy. In the Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat an Assistant Settlement Officer is at present engaged in a thorough scrutiny of the areas excised for cultivation. The survey numbers available for occupation will be re-arranged; they frequently contain land which was ill-suited for cultivation, while good land has been included in the areas set apart as village waste. Similar steps will be taken in the Mandla ryotwari villages in the course of the settlement which is now going on.

27. An allotment of Rs. 33,000 was made in the year 1904-05 mainly for improvements in the water-supply of ryotwari villages. This is of special importance in Seoni and in the districts of the Nerbudda Division, more particularly Nimar, where over considerable tracts water is very scarce and in newly established villages the ryots have not the means to sink wells for themselves.

In Mandla provision has been made for helping the ryots to embank their fields in black-soil villages. The Mandla ryots are for the most part very backward and they will have to be shown the advantages which embanking affords before there can be much hope of their taking to it on their own account. In Chanda and Balaghat the construction and repairs of irrigation tanks has been pushed on, over half a lakh of rupees having been given for this purpose. Water rates will be levied on the land irrigated from these tanks. In Nimar the construction of irrigation wells was undertaken in ryotwari villages by the Irrigation Department, but the Chief Commissioner has decided that in the best and more settled villages, where work was being chiefly carried on, the ryots should be left to build irrigation wells for themselves. The Deputy Commissioner has been successful in inducing ryots to come forward to take advances for making wells, Rs. 8,500 having been given out during the year under report. The construction of roads to open out the ryotwari tracts is proceeding in Nimar and Balaghat. In the former district the road from Burhanpur to Dhertalai on the Berar border will open up the fertile Tapti Valley, which is now being rapidly settled by good cultivators from Berar and Khandesh. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to observe that the provision of schools in the chief ryotwari tracts is receiving careful attention.

28. One of the chief difficulties in settling new villages lies in procuring men of sufficient force of character and substance to be patels. In Nimar the new colonization has been specially successful as good patels are numerous, but in the more backward districts the ryots are largely aboriginal and the patels being of the same stock are unable to advance their villages. In the Baihar Tahsil the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat has been successful in getting patels of a better class for many of the villages, and people from the low country are being induced to take up new land, especially in places where irrigation facilities are being provided. In the matter of collection of the land revenue patels have done well in the year under report; it is of the greatest importance that every encouragement should be given them to carry out this important duty, their commission being promptly paid and interference by the Tahsildar confined to cases of pronounced default. The acknowledgments of the Administration are specially due to Messrs. Mayes and Low for the useful work they have done in advancing the spread and stability of ryotwari cultivation in their districts.

29. The office of *Chief Commissioner was held by Mr. Hewett until* the 16th of March 1904, *when he was succeeded by Sir Frederic Lely.*

30. The Divisional reports were *punctually received with the exception of* that from the Chhattisgarh Division, *which was four weeks late. Sir Frederic* Lely notices a marked improvement in the manner in which the statements submitted with the district reports have been prepared. The report on the Departments of Settlements and Land Records was not received until March, and the publication of this review has been delayed in consequence.

31. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Divisional Commissioners for the willing help which they have at all times given him, and he desires to congratulate them on a successful year's administration of their charges. His acknowledgments are also due to the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars whose services have been brought to favourable notice in the Commissioners' reports.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture and Settlement Officers, and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Statement showing the financial results of the loan transactions of Government for the five years 1899-1900 *to* 1903-04.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October ..	19,00,214	20,12,782	49,24,064	37,31,775	37,16,425
Amount advanced ...	2,37,040	38,50,733	3,11,757	12,11,266	3,35,721
Total ...	21,37,254	58,63 515	52,35,821	49,43,041	40,52,146
Amount recovered ...	1,23,792	6,41,184	13.97,974	11,89.704	19.49.578
Amount remitted ...	680	2,98.267	1,06,072	36,912	11,46,379
Total ...	1,24.472	9.39,451	15,04,046	12,26,616	30,95,957
Closing balance on 30th September ...	20,12,782	49,24,064	37,31,775	37,16,425	9,56,189
Amount of interest recovered ...	12,803	26,500	35.935	51,473	76,233
Percentage on mean outstanding (*i. e.*, ½ opening + closing balance).	0·65	0·76	0·83	1·38	3·26

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October ...	8,85,725	10,11,446	9,22,842	7,73,291	8,13,671
Amount advanced ...	1,82,190	63,554	66,602	1,70,148	85 469
Total ...	10,67,915	10,75,000	9,89,444	9,43,439	8,99,140
Amount recovered ...	56,469	1,47,194	1,86,721	1,26,594	1,62,954
Amount remitted ...	...	4,964	29,432	3,174	47,976
Total ...	56,469	1,52,158	2,16,153	1,29.768	2,10,930
Closing balance on 30th September ...	10,11,446	9,22,842	7,73,291	8,13,671	6,88,210
Amount of interest recovered ...	4,814	16,228	18,261	12,296	12,455
Percentage on mean outstanding (*i. e.*, ½ opening + closing balance).	0·51	1·68	2·15	1·55	1·66

NOTE.—The figures have been supplied by the Comptroller. They differ from those given in Statements C and D, which have been compiled from the district reports. These differences will form the subject of a special inquiry.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 12-4-05—260.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.

E.—Statistical Tables.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—The Agricultural conditions of the year.

1. The monsoon of 1903, though beginning with the unpunctuality to which we are now becoming accustomed, was on the whole extremely favourable. The rainfall of June was much below the average in all districts except Seoni, but the subsequent rain was continuous, in Seoni and parts of Jubbulpore almost too much so, and lasted well into October. This October rain, while it gave the finishing touch to an excellent kharif harvest, caused some delay in the rabi sowings, but this was fortunate, as the crops had to do without winter rain at the usual time. The rain which eventually fell in February and March was too late to do much good, and it was accompanied in all districts, except Seoni, by hail-storms, which in Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Damoh necessitated some suspensions of revenue.

2. The rice crop was above the normal in every district, and in Seoni where rice is most important and has in recent years failed most often and most seriously, this year's crop was a bumper. The large and small millets both did extremely well, and the kharif as a whole was the best we have had since the pre-famine days. Wheat and gram are returned as slightly below the normal figure in Jubbulpore and Seoni, but well up to it elsewhere, and the rabi crop as a whole may be taken as fully up to the average.

3. There has been a further general advance in the character of the cropping and the proportion of wheat and rice to minor crops is steadily returning to what it was before the famine. In the Seoni report a marked increase is noted in the area under cotton, hitherto trifling, and there is talk of starting a ginning factory at Seoni. There is plenty of good cotton land in the district, and if the present high prices are maintained we may expect to see a considerable development.

4. The total area included in holdings has risen, according to the statistics, by 120,000 acres, but over 68,000 acres of this are in the Mandla District, where some of the increase is probably due to alterations of area on re-survey.

5. I feel indeed some doubt of the correctness of the Mandla figures. The district has had several years of prosperity, and has not the same leeway to make up as have Saugor and Damoh. I should not either on general grounds or from my own observations during my tours have expected any very marked increase in the figures. But those published in the Crop and Weather Report show an even larger extension of cultivation. Two-thirds of the increase is recorded in malguzari villages; if therefore the figures are correct they show that there is no ground for the complaint, which has sometimes been heard, that the ryotwari villages attract tenants away from the malguzars.

6. The detailed statistics of tenures show very large increases in ordinary tenants' holdings. The area held in privileged rights continues to decrease, though, owing to sub-division, the number of holdings increases. In Jubbulpore the average area held by an absolute-occupancy tenant is now $8\frac{2}{3}$ acres, and that of an occupancy tenant $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Omitting the Mandla District, for which the figures are incomplete, the total rental demand of the Division is shown as Rs. 29,26,631 against Rs. 28,77,699 last year. Of this total the collections, on arrear and current account together, amounted to Rs. 28,40,332, or about 97 per cent., which is practically the same as last year's figure. One can hardly believe that in a year such as this was the malguzars did not as a body collect their rents in full, and I think there must be a mistake in the Seoni figures, where the percentage works out to 92 only.

7. The District reports all speak of continuous improvements in the condition of the agricultural classes. Now that the Powars of the Seoni rice tract have been set on their legs again by a bumper crop there is only one limited tract in the division, the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor (including the Dhamoni pargana) which can be said still to show marked traces of the famines. The future of this tract is still uncertain. The large rabi embankments constructed by Government have proved very successful. But the scope for them is not unlimited, and the best that can be hoped from them is that they will form nucleus, round which cultivation will again develop. There is not yet much sign of efforts at reclamation by private persons, and on the other hand it seems clear that many malguzars are deliberately throwing their lands out of cultivation for the sake of the profits to be obtained from grazing and the ghi trade It is noted that the number of cattle grazed in Government forests in Saugor has increased enormously, while the export trade in dried meat continues to flourish.

8. Large concessions have been granted during the year, wholesale remissions of *takavi*, and an extension by five years of the Saugor settlement. The tenants as a body are probably as well off now as they ever have been or will be; malguzars are less prosperous, but I do not think this can be ascribed to famine; the causes I think lie deeper.

9. The relations between malguzars and tenants are generally reported to be satisfactory, more satisfactory perhaps to the tenant than to the malguzar. The forest grazing and nistar rules now work smoothly, and the only grievance that was causing anything like general grumbling has been removed by the *takavi* remissions. The same Government which grants these remissions is believed by thousands to be at the same time engaged in reducing the population by means of plague.

10. The District Agricultural Associations have met with fair regularity. Enthusiasm has waned a little as was to be expected, but something is being done, especially in Damoh. The year having been a favourable one for irrigation the small Government works in Jubbulpore proved useful and excited some interest. Eighty-three sanads for improvement were distributed during the year, mainly in Mandla where settlement is in progress.

11. The outstandings on account of agricultural loans were reduced during the year from Rs. 4,94,805 to Rs. 1,45,460. The total collections of principal and interest amounted to Rs. 2,11,661, and about Rs. 1,66,737 were written off as irrecoverable. Collections were good in all districts. Of the balance outstanding more than half was in the Damoh District, and practically the whole of this has been written off since the close of the year. Collections of Land Improvement and Famine loans amounted to Rs. 23,823, and remissions to Rs. 16,424, leaving a balance outstanding of about Rs. 68,000, and of this also a part has been written off since the close of the year. Having returned from leave only last week I have not yet had an opportunity of examining any of the tahsil *takavi* accounts, but they should now be everywhere in good order, and Tahsildars and their staff will thus have been relieved of a great mass of most troublesome work.

12. About Rs. 26,000 was paid out during the year in Agricultural loans, the bulk of it in Saugor, and about Rs. 3,000 in Land Improvement loans. The Saugor loans were nearly all distributed in the Khurai Tahsil, in which, in one way or another, a very large amount of Government capital has now been sunk. It will probably be wise to curtail these advances in future, but provided they are given with discrimination, and on the security of embanked land, they should be a safe investment. Outside Saugor the demand for *takavi*, either for seed and bullocks, or for land improvement, is still very small.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collections.

13. No remissions of land revenue were given during the year under report, and the suspension on account of hail only amounted to a little over Rs. 10,000, of which the bulk was in the Jubbulpore District. The total demand according to the kistbandi was Rs. 20,58,687, and the revenue was collected in full in every

district except Saugor and Mandla, where the balances were respectively Rs. 24 and Rs. 40. All unremitted arrears were also collected except in Saugor, where Rs. 723 are still outstanding from a village which is under Kham Tahsil.

14. The ryotwari revenue was collected in full in Seoni and Saugor, but there were arrears of about Rs. 50 in Jubbulpore, and of about Rs. 500 each in Damoh and Mandla.

15. The Seoni District shows this year a clean sheet under every head of revenue, and Jubbulpore goes very near it. The total arrears of all kinds for the Division are less than Rs. 2,000. This is a most satisfactory result of the continuous efforts which have been made during the past two years by Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars to restore the habits of punctuality which had been so shaken by the famines. I am told that in the Sehora Tahsil, which had become notorious for "passive resistance," the Tahsil office is now beseiged on the kist days by crowds of impatient revenue payers. This happy state of affairs, if it can be maintained, will bring further relief to harassed Tahsildars.

16. There was a great reduction in the number of coercive processes of all kinds. There were 110 arrests and 470 attachments of movable property against 127 and 819 last year, and the actual sales of movable property fell from 157 to 39. Under these circumstances the fact that only 258 notices of demand were issued, against 670 last year, needs I think no apology. The system of informal notices ("*takidi fihirists*") has now I believe ceased; the habitual defaulters have been marked down and are not allowed the privilege of preliminary notice, and in other cases the figures which I have given above show that notices are seldom required.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

17. The usual verifications of muafi grants were conducted by Tahsildars. A Settlement officer was posted to Mandla in November 1903. Proposals were submitted for the re-imposition of the original rents and revenue in some 800 villages of the Saugor District in which abatements had been granted in previous years; orders have been received since the close of the year, and the work has now been put in hand.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

18. The number of private transfers by sale or mortgage of mahals or shares shows but slight variations, and I do not think that any useful deductions can be drawn from the figures. The average price obtained at private sales has again risen in Saugor from 13 to 16 times the land revenue, but the figures are lower in Damoh (15—13), Jubbulpore (18—17) and Mandla (30—25). The greater majority of transfers appear to be in favour of agriculturists.

19. The number of institutions of partition cases has fallen everywhere except in Jubbulpore. In Mandla the settlement has for the time put an end to these applications and there is a clear file. In Jubbulpore the pending file has risen from 5 to 13 cases, owing apparently to the Deputy Commissioner's endeaours to improve some results which appeared to him unsatisfactory. There are, however, no very long pending cases, the oldest in the Saugor District being little more than a year old.

20. Applications for permission to transfer *sir* land continue to grow in number, especially in the Jubbulpore District, where the explanation given is that the return of prosperity induces creditors who have hitherto been lenient to press their claims. In the Seoni report it is noted that in nearly all these cases there is an agreement by the transferor to compensate the transferee if sanction is refused. Apart from *sir* cases the most popular sections continue to be Sections 82 and 85 and Section 92. Under both of these heads the numbers have risen, and this also is ascribed to returning prosperity. There has also been a much freer use of Section 64 (enhancement of ordinary rents) in Saugor and Damoh, and in Jubbulpore the number of cases under Section 116 (recovery of arrears from lambardars) has risen from 12 to 41.

21. Suits between landlord and tenant have decreased in number in all districts except Jubbulpore, where there has been a considerable increase both in suits for

arrears of rent and in suits for recovery of possession. The return of better times is assigned as the cause both of the increase and of the decline. There must, I think, be some other reason in the case of Jubbulpore, but after all the totals are so small in comparison to the mass of tenants' rents that generalisation must be very uncertain.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

22. The management of ryotwari villages has received more attention during the past year. It is only in the Seoni and Mandla Districts that ryotwari cultivation is of importance. I made a special tour through both districts with a view to examining the administration of the ryotwari villages, and submitted notes, embodying my conclusions on which the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner have since been received. A marked improvement has been effected in the Seoni villages by substituting resident for non-resident patels. The Irrigation Department is devoting its attention in this district to small irrigation tanks in ryotwari villages, and in Mandla a considerable sum has been allotted for construction of field embankments and provision of wells. The localities for wells have been selected, but the embankment projects have yet to be worked out. Rupees 3,000 is being spent on wells in Seoni. Instructions have also been given for the more considerate management of the "minhai" areas. *Takavi* amounting to Rs. 1,286 was advanced in the Mandla villages. The occupied area continues to increase rapidly; Rs. 6,000 has this year been added to the rent-roll in Mandla and Rs. 1,200 in Seoni.

23. The disposal of land acquisition work has been on the whole prompt and satisfactory, and there are no very old cases pending.

24. The pending file of Collector's cases has been reduced in every district except Damoh, where the Deputy Commissioner complains that the work is too heavy for the single Executive Assistant, and Seoni, where the same might perhaps be said. In about three-fourths of the cases sale was in one way or another avoided. Having been away for half the year I cannot say whether the tendency noticed last year to show excessive leniency to undeserving judgment-debtors still exists, but as the sales have been more numerous I presume that this tendency is disappearing. In the majority of cases ex-proprietors retain occupancy rights in their *sir* land.

25. The state of the pending files again shows a marked improvement, except in Saugor, where however the small figure shown against pending cases last year is now found to have been incorrect. For the Division as a whole the pending cases are only about 6 per cent. of the total number for disposal; the cases of long standing are very few, and most of those more than a year old are Collector's cases in which leases have been given. I consider that on the whole revenue work is disposed of very promptly. Further improvement may be looked for if it is possible to maintain the Sub-divisional staff at its present strength.

26. Lambardars have found their duties easier this year, but the Saugor and Damoh reports still speak of the trouble given by the multiplicity of pattidars. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor notes that more use might have been made (as was done in Jubbulpore) of Section 116. Useful help can be given in some cases by this means, and should certainly be given when it is asked for, and the section applies, but the difficulties are I think mainly due to the system of appointing several lambardars in one village and allowing them, or in some cases allowing pattidars, to pay in their revenue separately. This may often facilitate collections at the time, but it weakens the lambardar's position.

27. The work of the mukaddams is generally well spoken of, but in Jubbulpore it is said that many of them have very little influence, and in Saugor that they do not give the kotwars much assistance in recovering their dues. I think that the remuneration of mukaddum-gumashtas has now generally been put on a proper footing.

28. The kotwars are now generally able to recover their dues. There were, however, 39 applications for help in Mandla and 78 in Seoni, which is remarkable

considering that these two districts are now the most prosperous in the Division. The defaulters were usually malguzars, and their default was not due to poverty. The Mandla kotwars continue to resign and abscond freely. The ryotwari kotwars, both in Mandla and in Seoni, are often underpaid; the revision of their remuneration is in hand. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh thinks that kotwars ought to be paid for the work they do for the police. They should perhaps be more freely rewarded for police work; the reports do not show to what extent this is done. On the whole the kotwars are reported to have done good work, and in the Murwara Tahsil in particular they rendered good service in connection with plague.

29. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners varied from 60 days in Damoh to 119 days in Saugor. Various reasons combined to prevent the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh from doing as much touring and inspection as he should have done. This is particularly unfortunate as there is only one Executive Assistant attached to the district. In Jubbulpore the Deputy Commissioner has always to spend much time at head-quarters, and he also for a great part of the year had an inadequate staff. In Mandla the Deputy Commissioner spent only 82 days on tour, and the Extra-Assistant Commissioner 22, which is quite inadequate in a district in which the difficulties of communication and character of the people place great power in the hands of the subordinate officials. A great deal of touring was done by Sub-Divisional Officers in Jubbulpore and Saugor. The Tahsildars, Murwara, Saugor and Dindori spent less than 100 days in camp. Generally speaking, I think that the touring was insufficient, except in Saugor; and I think that a great deal more will be done this year. Except in Damoh all Tahsil offices were duly inspected.

30. Mr. Crump and I between us spent 190 days on tour, and inspected nine of the 13 Tahsil offices.

31. Four of the districts changed hands during the year, the Seoni District twice, and in Damoh the Deputy Commissioner was absent for three months on leave, while I was myself absent for half the year. Under these circumstances it is difficult to select any officer for special commendation, but all Deputy Commissioners deserve credit for their successful efforts to restore order and punctuality in the collection of revenue. The Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners who are specially mentioned in the reports are Mr. A. K. Smith (Saugor), Mr. Ratnaparkhi (Saugor) and Mr. Hazari Lal (Seoni). Among Tahsildars the following are specially commended: Wali Muhammad (Tahsildar of Khurai), Kasim Sharif (Tahsildar of Damoh), Muhammad Ali Haqqani (Tahsildar of Mandla), and Imdad Husein (acting Tahsildar of Seoni). The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore has mentioned no names, and I therefore add those of Mr. Krishnaji Anant, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ur-Rahimi, Tahsildar.

CAMP MAJHOLI:
The 15th December 1904.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,
Commissioner,
Jubbulpore Division.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—S. A. S. R., 13-2-05—250.

ANNEXURE B.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon began late. But throughout August and September and well into October the rainfall was heavy and continuous. In most districts then the rainfall was up to average if not in excess, but the distribution left much to be desired as the rainfall was practically concentrated within $2\frac{1}{2}$ months instead of being spread over a period of 4 months. In heavy soils the kharif was water-logged and swamped, weeding was impeded and the preparation of land for the winter crops could not be satisfactorily carried out. In the plateau districts, moreover, the earlier ripening millets were damaged by heavy rain at harvest time. During the cold weather there were no welcome showers, but at the beginning of March a series of severe hail-storms did much damage to wheat and gram in a limited number of villages in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, entailing some suspensions of revenue. On the whole the crops of the year were below normal in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. In Betul they were about average. The districts that fared best were Chhindwara and Nimar.

2. The occupied area within malguzari villages again shows a slight increase and to this result all districts have contributed. The fall in the *sir* area is of course due mainly to transfers of proprietary right, the expropriated landlords becoming occupancy tenants under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act, and in a smaller degree to partitions.

Statement A.

There is, as usual, a decline in the areas held by absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants. That the former area should recede is natural enough for there are no accretions to balance losses. In the case of occupancy tenants the losses likewise outweigh the gains. The position of the ordinary tenant under the new Tenancy Act is deemed sufficiently secure, and the provisions for the purchase of occupancy right are practically a dead letter. In the area held by malik-makbuzas there is hardly any variation.

3. The rental demand has increased from $28\frac{3}{4}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which is mainly due to the lapse of abatements in Hoshangabad. In Narsinghpur there is a slight decline. I have lately been examining the statistics of a number of Narsinghpur villages in connection with the question of continuing abatements, and I find that the rent-rate has adjusted itself to an extent that I should have hardly anticipated to the altered circumstances of deteriorated villages. The increase in the demand in the three other districts is a welcome indication of progress. A comparison of the rental incidences indicates that the increased payments are mainly for new land included in holdings. There has been no rise of the rent-rate except in Nimar.

4. Rental collections contrast as follows with those of the previous year. The percentages are of total collections on the current demand :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Hoshangabad	109	94
Narsinghpur	103	96
Nimar	...	95
Chhindwara	100	100
Betul	105	100

The results are not so good as in the previous year when crops were singularly good almost throughout the Division. I think a point or two may be added to the percentages of most districts, as my inspections of rental accounts in the course of my tours indicate that arrears are often less than the statistics indicate. I have, for instance, recently found sums outstanding against ryots whose holdings have for several years been held by their malguzars under usufructuary mortgages. Further, in several partitioned villages where possession of the *sir* is not disturbed and each pattidar becomes an occupancy tenant of

another I have found large sums shown as arrears which were merely awaiting adjustment which will probably be ultimately effected by the transfer of a few rupees from one pocket to another when the various items are set off one against the other. The recoveries in Narsinghpur appear to me in accord with the character of the season's outturn. In Hoshangabad they may be deemed quite satisfactory in view of the increase of the demand following on the lapse of the abatements. As a matter of fact Rs. 9,70,000 were collected as compared with Rs. 9,58,000 in the previous year of excellent harvests. Arrears in Betul and Chhindwara are not startling, indeed, in many villages they are trifling. In others, however, the ryots in spite of a succession of fair or good crops display laxity in squaring up completely their rental accounts. This is especially the case in villages held by members of the money-lending class or malguzars with a grain-lending business. Payments are frequently credited against grain-loans contracted for agricultural purposes or money loans raised for marriage or other kindred expenses. The percentage of recovery in Nimar would be higher if account were taken of the important class of malik-makbuzas who paid 99⅓ per cent. of the demand on current account. It appears to me it would be useful for purposes of contrast if patwaris reported annually the total arrears of rent outstanding on the 30th September for the three preceding years.

5. The condition of the agricultural classes has continued to improve. Evidences of recovery from the effects of famine are furnished by (i) the increase in the cropped area which is now somewhat in excess of the normal, (ii) the substitution of wheat and other valuable crops for the less remunerative millets which temporarily took their place when seed-grain was expensive and (iii) the increase in the number of plough-cattle. The demand for taccavi for purchase of live-stock is now very limited and my inspection of village note-books during my tours shows that the ravages of the famine period in this line have for the most part been made good. The Nimar and Chhindwara districts are fairly flourishing throughout. Grain bins are reported to be filling up and grain debts to have been largely paid off. The weaker spots of Betul are in the enjoyment of an abatement scheme. The heavy mortality of the famine is still felt in this district and the letting out of relinquished holdings is no easy matter as our experience in Court of Wards administration indicates. I have just submitted proposals for the continuance of abatements in those villages of Narsinghpur which are still deteriorated owing to the *kans* weed having taken firm possession of the soil, or for other reasons. Hitherto abatements in this district were based on a reduction of the cropped area, but during the year under report a few concessions have been made to villages in which the cash assets have spontaneously declined owing to the inability of tenants to pay so highly for *kans* infected areas. The case of the depressed villages in the Hoshangabad Tahsil has been also reported for the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. Some further concessions seem requisite in this tract, and they should apparently extend to the rental as well as to the revenue.

6. Prices of food-grains generally ruled lower than in the previous year and the labouring classes have benefited therefrom as well as from the extensive employment offered by railway extension in Chhindwara and the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line from Khandwa to Itarsi. The wages of coolies are rising rapidly and labour is often not to be had even for Government work, such as the cutting of the public garden grass bir at Hoshangabad. The difficulty of obtaining police recruits in districts, such as Nimar, is also a sign of the times. The present rate of remuneration is not calculated to attract men when an ordinary cooly gets a monthly wage of almost Rs. 8 and female cotton-pickers in the season can earn 4 to 6 annas daily.

Low prices do not benefit malguzars and ryots who have produce to dispose of, but cotton cultivators have had nothing to complain of in this line, and an impetus has been given to the growth of this fibre. Cotton ginning factories are being established at many points on the railway line and an extension of cotton cultivation is portended though doubtless the capitalists who start these ventures look also to Bhopal for the supply of raw produce to keep their gins employed.

7. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that dhya cultivation is still practised by Bharias on the southern border of his district. It will be a serious matter for the local rainfall if these hills are denuded of forest growth, and he is rightly taking steps to stop this system of cultivation which has been prohibited in the Jagirs as well as in Khalsa tracts.

8. Hitherto the plague has affected only the inhabitants of towns and not the villagers of this Division, but during the year under report the disease has interfered with agricultural operations in Hoshangabad and impeded rabi sowings in the Western Tahsils of Harda and Seoni. The agriculturists of Narsinghpur suffered much inconvenience last cold weather from enforced residence in the open, but I am not aware of any loss of agricultural efficiency in this district entailed by the prevalence of the epidemic.

9. Debt conciliation has been vigorously prosecuted in Hoshangabad and Betul and the operations are now drawing to a close in both districts. Up to date approximately 73 lakhs have been remitted in the Hoshangabad district in favour of the tenant class. In Betul where the debts of malguzars as well as tenants have come within the purview of the Conciliating Officer nearly 11 lakhs have been wiped off the slate. The conditions of these two districts are very different and credit was very much more inflated in the Nerbudda valley at the time of the wheat boom than was ever the case in Betul which is a relatively poor agricultural country. A debt that would be deemed trifling in Hoshangabad presses heavily on a Betul agriculturist and impairs his efficiency as a cultivator.

10. Attempts are being made to awaken the interest of the agricultural classes in improved methods of cultivation by the establishment of the Experimental Farm at Powarkhera and the opening of several demonstration farms. Some land has been embanked at Government expense in the Hoshangabad district with a view to decide whether the system of inundation practised in Jubbulpore and the east of Narsinghpur can be pursued with advantage lower down the Nerbudda valley. This experiment is still in its infancy. At Khaparkhera in Hoshangabad potatoes are now grown on a considerable scale, which result is attributable to Court of Wards administration.

Agricultural associations have been formed in most districts and membership seems to be esteemed as second only to a seat in Darbar or exemption under the Arms Act. One gentleman in Betul who takes an interest in horticulture is assisting in the improvement of the school gardens near his village. Some schoolmasters in Narsinghpur and Betul have attempted demonstrations of agricultural methods on a small scale, and I have recently seen a very fine field of cotton at Shahpur in Betul which has been grown on Berar methods by the malguzar under the guidance of the schoolmaster who is an Amraoti man.

In Nimar the awakening of interest has taken a practical turn, but in the other districts little but talk has as yet been indulged in by the agricultural associations. In the way of agricultural improvements the people have done little themselves and only 62 sanads have been distributed which is even less than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, reports that there is reason to suppose that Revenue Inspectors and other officials are still lax about reporting improvements, but I question whether many were completed. My offers of taccavi for construction of wells and embankments in Narsinghpur, Betul, and Chhindwara met with little response until quite recently. Looking to the much larger amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year under report there should be many more sanads granted during the current year. I have recently learnt from the Deshmukh of Bhaisdehi in Betul that he has employed a skilled operative with a view to assist his tenantry in blasting operations connected with the sinking and deepening of irrigation wells. In Nimar at present there is really some enthusiasm for improvements and these take the form mainly of irrigation wells for the extension of rabi cultivation. In Narsinghpur land embankment is the style of improvement which finds most favour.

11. The relations between landlords and tenants are as a general rule quite satisfactory. Very few cases of oppressive treatment by landlords are brought to notice by petition or enquiry during my annual tours.

The feelings of the people in respect to Government measures are in the main friendly. Conciliation operations, abatement measures and the reduction of the assessments in the Nimar ryotwari tract were naturally viewed with favour. The systematic destruction of locusts at the outset found opponents who were actuated by religious scruples. But common sense ultimately prevailed and the campaign was conducted in most districts with vigour while the people now attribute the disappearance of these pests to their own personal efforts.

12. The question of the establishment of Credit Co-operative Societies has been mooted in Hoshangabad and has been favourably received. It is looked upon as a natural complement to conciliation operations, and it should, judging from the reports I have received, be possible to launch a number of schemes as soon as a Registrar is appointed and rules have been framed under the Act.

13. But in other ways the people adopt a suspicious and unreasonable attitude and absurd rumours are from time to time current in respect to such matters as the spread of plague by Government officials and the encouragement of emigration. Wells have been deserted for days as they were supposed to be plague poisoned. Mr. Skinner reports that inoculation for plague and even the taking of specimens of blood from plague patients are viewed with suspicion, and the Deputy Commissioner of Betul holds that most of the absurd rumours about plague can be traced to the Mulkwal disaster, of which the most exaggerated accounts have been current in his district. It is disappointing to notice that these rumours find some credence even with educated gentlemen of position. Otherwise one would have confidently prescribed the wider extension of education as the natural antidote to such superstitions and prejudices.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.

14. Allusion was made in last year's report to the detailed overhauling of the accounts under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. As a result the amount due at the commencement of the year under report was found to be Rs. 1,73,651 instead of Rs. 1,84,558 as previously reported. Large sums (about Rs. 55,000) have been remitted and substantial amounts (over Rs. 93,000) have been collected. At the close of the year the total balance outstanding amounted to Rs. 51,009, of which only Rs. 6,402 was overdue.

The amount loaned out during the year under report was Rs. 25,700 as compared with Rs. 25,400 in the previous year. The Nimar ryotwari tract is our principal customer at present, but the demand for loans in Chhindwara has somewhat increased. In the three other districts there have been fewer applications for taccavi, and as far as my observation goes the number of tenants who sow their own eed is increasing annually. The system of advancing money on joint responsibility is growing in favour and is a useful means of gauging the real necessities as well as the honesty of purpose of applicants.

Land Improvement Loans Act.

15. Last year the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to only Rs. 1,625. This year efforts have been made to render these loans more popular, and with this object I have directed that such concessions should be made as are within the competence of the Deputy Commissioners and myself.

The results are on the whole encouraging as Rs. 37,400 have been loaned out. Mr. Mayes has been most successful in Nimar, where Rs. 23,425 have been advanced for the construction of irrigation wells and the clearing of land, &c. The balance of loans outstanding has in consequence of these advances increased from Rs. 28,608 to Rs. 50,860, but of this only Rs. 763 is overdue. The collections made during the year are satisfactory, but it has been necessary to remit Rs. 1,900.

PART II.—Land Revenue Collections.

16. The land revenue demand of the Division was reported as Rs. 21,59,741 last year, but the correct figure is Rs. 21,59,757. The difference in Betul is due to the discovery of some mistakes and in Nimar to the addition of Rs. 60 to the demand as sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. 1194, dated the 27th February 1904. During the year under report the demand has risen to Rs. 21,68,399.

Statement E.

The decrease in Hoshangabad is mainly due to the transfer of 38 villages of the Damjipura and Desli tracts to Nimar, where there is a corresponding increase. The increases and decreases in Narsinghpur are mainly accounted for by the lapse of some abatements and the grant of similar concessions to other depressed villages. But it is probable that the continuation of many of the lapsed abatements will be deemed necessary by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner to whom the case has recently been submitted, and my proposals, if sanctioned, will involve the reduction of the land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1904 as shown against this district.

17. The arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,391-7-2 in the districts of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. These have all been collected.

Statement F. Part I (*a*).

18. The difference in the demand as shown in column 2 of this statement and that entered in column 2 of statement E is due to the fact that Rs. 192-4-0 in Hoshangabad was transferred under orders conveyed in Secretariat letter No. 3001, dated the 21st May 1904, to land revenue not on the roll. The Rs. 2 added to the Chhindwara roll on account of a malik-makbuza escheat should apparently have been shown in the fluctuating kistbandi. Allusion has been made above to the disastrous hail-storms which worked havoc last March within limited areas of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. They necessitated the suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 15,054-6-2. Apart from this the land revenue has been collected in full with the exception of Rs. 2 in Chhindwara. Surplus collections have been kept within bounds, but it seems impossible to clear the accounts altogether, as lambardars who remit by money order often make mistakes as to the exact amount payable by them. Before each kist falls due, post-cards are issued to all revenue payers to whose credit advance collections stand in the khationis, and in this way advance collections have been reduced from Rs. 4,005 to Rs. 293.

Statement F. Part I (*b*).

19. As to cesses the only arrears now outstanding are due to suspensions on account of the hail-storm mentioned above. Surplus collections have here also been substantially reduced in consequence of the strict adoption of the procedure alluded to in the previous paragraph.

20. At the close of last year the arrears on account of land revenue not on the roll as shown in the printed report aggregated Rs. 57,006. But account was not taken of some remissions that had been sanctioned. Further remissions have been granted in the course of the year wherever the necessity for leniency was established. The accounts of Betul and Chhindwara have thereby been entirely cleared of all arrears which is a desirable result seeing that the old summary settlements are being replaced by regular settlements which will be payable for the first time in 1905. There are still some balances in Hoshangabad and Nimar aggregating Rs. 3,100-2-1, but two-thirds of this sum has been recommended for remission, and apart from the small amounts that have been postponed by the Conciliating Officer, Hoshangabad, for future recovery, the rest should prove susceptible of being collected during the current year especially if the til crop turns out as well as present prospects indicate. Owing to the development of the ryotwari estate in Nimar the total demand on current account has increased from Rs. 1,22,129 to Rs. 1,30,835. The decline in Betul and Chhindwara is due to the handing over to the Forest Department of patch cultivation which it is not intended to form into ryotwari villages and settle in regular fashion.

Statement F. Part III.

21. The total demand has not varied greatly, but in Hoshangabad receipts have risen mainly in consequence of the demand for metal on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for doubling the line and owing to a freer use of the provisions of Section 127, Land Revenue Act, against proprietors who failed to report changes in ownership. The arrears are all due from the Mohpani Mine. This concern is being transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has given the Manager time up to the 31st December 1904 to pay up the royalty, by which time it is understood the affairs of the Company will be liquidated.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

22. The revenue has come in with comparative ease this year and there is a marked reduction in the number of coercive processes properly so called. There were only 27 arrests against 84 in the previous year. Orders of attachment of moveable property declined from 1,312 to 680, actual attachments from 307 to 93, while sale was resorted to in only 2 cases as compared with 38 last year. No estates were brought under direct management and those that were attached in previous years were released. Only one village was transferred to a mortgagee under Section 94 (*d*), Land Revenue Act, because of the indebtedness and incapacity of the proprietor. On the other hand in accordance with the instructions of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner a greater resort was had to notices of demand, 276 being issued against 143 in the previous year. The exercise of the requisite discretion will in future be facilitated owing to the preparation of the newly prescribed register of processes. We shall then have the basis for the exercise of a discretion which will at the same time remain unfettered. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports that the Sub-Divisional Officers of his district have duly supervised the action of Tahsildars in this line.

Coercive processes.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlements.

23. I have no remarks to offer under this head.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

24. The number of private sales of mahals or shares in mahals is practically the same as in the previous year. There were more sales in Betul and fewer in Narsinghpur. More plots were sold in Nimar where there is now a great demand for land and high prices are realized.

Statement J.

Fewer mahals but a larger number of plots have been sold by order of Court, foreclosed or mortgaged with possession. Nimar again accounts for most of the variations in respect to plots. Regarding the transactions as a whole for the Division better prices have been obtained in private sales and sales by order of Court, *viz.*, 21 and 16 years' purchase against 19 and 13 in the previous year. On the other hand the consideration money is much less in the case of mortgages with possession. It is difficult to account for such features. The Chhindwara and Betul reports show how the statistics may be affected by fancy and phenomenal prices being realized in a few cases or by the consideration money being swollen by addition of interest to a figure far in excess of the true value of the property concerned.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad states that in the majority of cases the transferees did not belong to the agricultural classes, while in Nimar 400 out of 738 transfers were in favour of the money-lending classes. In Narsinghpur and Betul, however, 75 out of 106 and 125 transfers, respectively, were to agriculturists. Of 118 sales and foreclosures in Chhindwara 85 were to agriculturists and 33 to the money-lending class. In the three last mentioned districts the agriculturists appear to have held their own.

25. The number of institutions was 40 as compared with 42 and 36 in the two previous years. Chhindwara as usual contributed more than half the cases. There were 29 cases pending at the

Partition cases.

close of the year against 31 at the commencement. Only 15 however were disposed of by actual partition. Most of the cases that came up to my office for confirmation had to be returned. Partition work is worse done than any other class of revenue business. There are doubtless considerable difficulties in reconciling conflicting interests. The splitting up of ryots' holdings in various pattis is objectionable; it is likewise inexpedient that pattidars should lose their *sir* rights and become occupancy tenants in one another's pattis. Judging from my experience on tour such an arrangement leaves far too much scope for future quarrels, due it may be to non-payment of rent or other causes. Moreover the objects of Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act are thereby defeated. But if any approach to compactness is to be obtained some such sacrifices must be made in one direction or another. To my mind it would be well to rate the advantages of compactness a little lower. It is true that an incompact partition cannot be ultimately crystallized into a perfect partition. This disadvantage the parties must be prepared to accept, while from the point of the view of the State the maintenance of the joint responsibility of co-parceners is a desideratum. In Chhattisgarh I have come across many partitions that have been privately effected without the intervention of Government officers. To each pattidar a few tenants are allotted and the rent of one is taken as an adjusting factor and split so as to equalize shares. Each pattidar gets his own *sir* and *khudkasht* and the waste is, if necessary, apportioned. Under such a system I have known villages to prosper and quarrels to abate, and personally I should prefer to see partitions effected on some such lines which do not apparently transgress the provisions of Section 136 L of the Land Revenue Act that have been so framed as to leave a wide discretion. Efforts have been made to dispose of long pending cases, but the prevalence of plague and the incapacity of Amins have caused considerable delays in Narsinghpur and Nimar. The Chhindwara case that dates from 1901 is delayed for the decision of an objection relating to *sir* and *khudkasht* fields which is now on appeal to the Divisional Judge. Protracted enquiries are often due to a failure on the part of the partitioning officer to visit the spot during the camping season. Many difficulties disappear when the case is tackled in the village.

Cases under important Sections of the Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.

26. Applications under Section 116, Land Revenue Act, have fallen from 133 to 106.

Applications to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holdings or to set aside a transfer made by an occupancy tenant continue to be very few. Most such cases emanate from Chhindwara and Nimar. There were only 7 applications to confer occupancy right.

27. During the last three years the number of applications to transfer cultivating rights in *sir* has gradually declined from 213 to 164 as was to be anticipated. Applications of this nature are rarely made and still more rarely granted unless these rights are endangered by previous mortgages bearing date prior to the revision of the Act. Such mortgages are necessarily limited in number and most cases arising in connection therewith should shortly be settled. A few applications have been filed by malguzars who desired to sell cultivating rights in their *sir* land while retaining to themselves the proprietary rights therein. It has been ruled by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner that such cases do not come under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act. This class of business has in most cases been promptly dealt with.

28. There was only one application to enhance the rent of an occupancy tenant. The number of notices of enhancement served on ordinary tenants in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara has largely declined while in the other districts the provisions of Section 64 to 66, Tenancy Act, are rarely used. The abstinence of the Narsinghpur malguzars from attempts to enhance may be attributed to the fact that in the previous year many applications for ejectment in default of tenants agreeing to enhancement failed in their purpose owing to the Revenue Officer holding that existing rents were high enough. The rent-rate of

Narsinghpûr is much higher than in any other district of the Provinces, *vide* column 30 of Statement A, and in some villages it shows a tendency to decline as stated above in paragraph 3.

29. There has been less resort to the Revenue Officer for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant, the figures for the last 3 years being 692, 541 and 496, respectively. With improved harvests the paying capacity of ryots has increased in most tracts and rental arrears are less than they were a few years ago. Almost half these cases emanated from the Narsinghpur district, where tenants are more recalcitrant than elsewhere and 89 ejectments took place.

30. The number of applications instituted by tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejectment has fallen from 217 to 150, which may be attributed in part to the ruling of the Judicial Commissioner that the provisions of Section 92, Tenancy Act, only apply when a tenant has been ejected by his landlord, and not to ejectments in other ways.

It is noticeable that only 71 out of 173 cases decided under this head were successful. Judging from my inspections of various Revenue offices there is some misclassification in connection with cases under this section. But the failure of tenants in applications of this nature as also the small success attained in suits by tenants for recovery of possession (16 out of 71) points to the conclusion that many shady claims are advanced that do not bear detailed investigation.

31. There have been only two suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land or under section 52 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act. The bulk of the litigation between landlord and tenant is as usual in connection with the recovery of rental arrears. The number of such suits has increased from 3,055 to 3,455, and I should infer from the facts that only seven decrees have been executed by sale or distraint of produce and that the intervention of the Revenue Officer has been less invoked under Sections 84 and 85 of the Tenancy Act, that greater success has been attained by malguzars in execution proceedings. I alluded in last year's report to the indisposition of ryots to pay their rents. This has necessitated a greater recourse to the Civil Courts especially in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur where tenants are less amenable than in more backward tracts to the advice of Revenue Officers who have analysed outstandings village by village in the course of their tours and have warned all defaulters of the risk they run of being expropriated or sold up if they fail to pay the rent due on their land. Matters are certainly improving in this respect, but it takes time for the demoralization caused by famine concessions to disappear.

Statement M.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

32. All long pending cases have been disposed of during the year under report with the exception of one relating to acquisition of land by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for enlarging the station of Chhindwara. There has been some confusion in connection with this case owing to the ignorance of the officers of the Company as to the exact area previously acquired. The matter has now been cleared up and a revised notification has issued.

Land Acquisition.

In Nimar there has been some delay in dealing with this class of work, but revenue remission proposals have now been submitted for all cases of date anterior to March 1904.

The acquisition of land for doubling the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line between Khandwa and Itarsi is now receiving attention from the Collectors of Nimar and Hoshangabad, and in Chhindwara land has also to be acquired for the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the Pench coal-field.

33. During the past two years the number of cases for disposal has fallen from 1,538 to 1,061 and the pending file has been reduced from 719 to 500. In over 100 of these pending cases

Collector's sale cases.

leases have been granted. The arrears of work that accumulated in the famine have been worked off and conciliation operations in Betul have considerably reduced the number of sales ordered by Civil Court in that district. In Hoshangabad it has not been found possible to extend conciliation to the proprietary body and as many members are heavily indebted the number of sale cases must I fear increase.

This class of work has been more promptly disposed and greater discrimination is now exercised. Where a case is obviously hopeless owing to the heavy indebtedness of the judgment-debtor, a summary enquiry is made and the case is speedily sent up for orders. Attention is then concentrated on those cases where reasonable hopes are entertained of benefiting the debtor.

In 178 cases sale has been averted by payment of claim and in 21 by temporary alienation.

Altogether 197 sales have been effected, but half of these are of unimportant malik-makbuza holdings in Nimar, as may be gathered from the fact that the revenue paid on land sold in 93 cases is only Rs. 2,027. In all the cases in which shares in villages or *sir* fields were sold (with one exception in Hoshangabad) ex-proprietors have retained possession of their *sir* as occupancy tenants.

The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur has failed to report the amount of encumbrances subject to which sale was effected. In the other districts the prices realized appear quite reasonable, as allowing for encumbrances, 20 to 26 years' purchase was realized.

Lambardars.

34. The lambardari system has worked well in all districts but Narsinghpur. In the latter district I ascertained in the course of my inspections that numerous pattidars were allowed to pay fractional shares of the land revenue direct into the treasury thereby adding very greatly indeed to the work of the Wasil-baki-navis. This is the case in both tahsils. The matter had also attracted the notice of Mr. Batchelor, the acting Deputy Commissioner, who took steps to put an end to the practice.

The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, makes no mention of lambardar gomashtas. In the four other districts 142 such appointments were made. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur does not explain the necessity of so many appointments in his district (81 as compared with a total of 293 lambardar gomashtas), but it may I believe be attributed to the fact that during the famine the record of appointments of village officials had been neglected. This was discovered by an inspection of village note-books on tour and steps were then taken to bring all appointments into accordance with the law.

Mukaddams.

35. Mukaddams and mukaddam gomashtas have with few exceptions worked well. I believe the majority of the gomashtas are now fairly adequately remunerated. Where possible some land has been given to them. Failing that a cash stipend has been fixed which is often paid by deduction from the gomashta's rent if he holds land in tenant right. The village note-books are of invaluable assistance in checking the remuneration and ascertaining whether it has been duly paid.

Kotwars.

36. Kotwars have as a body rendered useful service, but it is an unfortunate circumstance that 41 punishments including 35 dismissals were necessary in Betul. Care is taken to impress on mukaddams their responsibility for the recovery of kotwars' dues. On the whole I am satisfied that their dues are regularly paid both by malguzars and tenants. There are doubtless some exceptions. Where tenants are concerned the kotwars have no compunction about invoking the aid of the Tahsildar, *e. g.*, there were 92 applications for realization of kotwars' dues in the Nimar District and the same number in Narsinghpur. But the village drudge is often afraid to lodge a complaint against his malguzar which renders it all the more necessary for Revenue Officers to make proper enquiries during the course of their tours. The remuneration due is entered in the village note-book and realizations as far as tenants are concerned are noted in the Rasid-bahis.

37. The number of cases instituted has risen by nearly 1,000, the principal increase being in Nimar where Revenue business is particularly heavy owing to mutations of malik-makbuzas who are very numerous and work in connection with the ryotwari tract. During the past 2 years the pending file has been reduced from 2,425 to 1,346 cases. It is creditable to the Nimar administration that only 346 cases were pending at the close of the year. Having regard to the amount of business to be transacted in Chhindwara, the decrease in the number of cases instituted, and the addition to the staff of a second Executive Assistant, I consider the pending file (367) too heavy. There were only 98 cases pending in Betul at the close of the year, and there should not have been more than 200 pending in Chhindwara.

General Revenue business.

The number of long pending cases has been materially curtailed, and most of those pending over 6 months are Collectors' cases.

38. The Deputy Commissioners of all districts have spent sufficient time on tour and all tahsilis have been inspected by them except Narsinghpur. The amount of touring done by Messrs. Mehdi Hasan, Kowre and Lothe, Executive Extra-Assistant Commissioners, was hardly adequate. A Sub-Divisional Officer should I hold spend at least 4 months of the year touring about his charge.

The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, Multai, have spent an insufficient period in camp, but now that a Munsiff has been appointed in this Tahsil, an improvement in this respect may be expected. Other Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have toured sufficiently.

My cold weather tour extended through all 5 districts, and lasted for 101 days. I was also on tour in the rains for 35 days. I inspected various departments of four District Offices and all the Tahsil Offices except Sohagpur.

39. The ryotwari estate of this Division is important in Nimar and forms some compact blocks in the Harsud and Burhanpur tahsils. In the three districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara there are a number of scattered villages. Narsinghpur has no ryotwari villages. It is under contemplation to retransfer some of the villages in the Malni tract of Hoshangabad to the Forest Department. The soil is relatively poor and there is not much demand for land. On the other hand, the tract is likely to be of more use to agriculturists if reserved under forest management as a grazing area. The villages of Nimar and Hoshangabad are for the most part regularly settled and a regular settlement is now being introduced into the villages of Betul and Chhindwara.

Progress of the Ryotwari estate.

Statement B indicates that in Nimar mainly owing to the establishment of new ryotwari villages there has been an increase during the year in the areas allotted for occupation by ryots and patels. The accuracy of the Betul figures is open to suspicion. The statistics of the regular settlement are awaited. The decline in Chhindwara is due to the rendition to the Forest Department of patch cultivation plots which were deemed unsuitable for regular settlment in the Revenue Department.

Sub-leasing is too common in the Burhanpur Tahsil by Bohras and others and an attempt is being made to combat this evil. The revenue rate throughout the estate is very light. It varies from 2 or 3 annas in Betul and Chhindwara to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas per acre in Nimar and Hoshangabad. The Nimar rate has been lowered on revision as it was found somewhat too stiff in some tracts in view of the fact that payment is made for all land occupied including fallow and areas not yet subjugated.

c

40. In Chhindwara all areas relinquished were re-allotted. For Betul and Hoshangabad no information on this head is forthcoming. The following figures for Nimar are instructive :—

Tahsil.	Area allotted during year.	Area relinquished during year.	Total allotted up to date.	Area available for allotment.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Harsud	18,188	7,862	143,662	41,452
Burhanpur	3,505	1,437	63,244	13,873
Khandwa	4,324	*Nil.*	15,088	1,127

Relinquishments in Harsud are due partly to the impoverishment of certain ryots in the famine and partly to assessments being too severe. The last defect has recently been removed on the revision of assessment of the tract. In Khandwa Tahsil the demand for land is very keen as the villages are not so deeply embedded in jungle and the climate is less malarious. There were no relinquishments in this tahsil and only 1,127 acres remain for allotment. The question of excising more forest land is under consideration, and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has further consulted the Conservator, Northern Circle, on the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.

The climate in the uncleared portion of Burhanpur is still unhealthy, and the ryots of one village who hailed from Khandesh and Berar decamped in a body. But Mr. Mayes anticipates that the bulk of the unallotted area will be taken up during the next 5 or 6 years.

41. Revenue has for the most part been punctually paid, but it has been necessary to remit some arrears. This subject has already been dealt with in paragraph 20 in commenting on Statement F, Part III.

42. The great need in all four districts is the improvement of the water-supply. This has been recognized by the Administration ; allotments have been granted for the current year, and provision made in the budget for 1905-06. Work has been started in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul, but in Chhindwara nothing was done before the last monsoon. The construction of 5 wells has been sanctioned and the sinking of 8 more is contemplated. I trust that this important matter is now receiving attention. Difficulties have been experienced in Betul owing to the hardness of the rock to be pierced. Blasting by skilled operatives will be necessary and the services of such are not easily obtained in jungle tracts. Six wells are in course of construction in this district and one has been finished. The Deputy Commissioner promises to frame a comprehensive programme during his cold weather tour. In Hoshangabad 16 villages require an improvement in the water-supply and in 3 work has been started. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that about Rs. 6,500 will be required to supply the needs of the other 13 villages.

43. The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department are constructing wells for drinking and irrigation purposes in the Harsud and Burhanpur tahsils, but the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has now decided that no more irrigation wells are to be sunk, and that it is safer to leave any such venture to the people themselves. I have therefore asked for a larger allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In the Khandwa Tahsil Rs. 1,000 has been expended by Government on the improvement of water-supply.

44. An exhaustive list of wells that are required in the tahsils of Harsud and Burhanpur has been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. Many villages are still uninhabited for want of a proper water-supply. It will take some years to complete this programme.

45. The improvement of communications is another important matter. A road from Burhanpur to Dhertalai is under construction with a view to opening up the Manjrod tract in the Tapti valley. A road scheme for the Harsud ryotwari tract framed by the Deputy Commissioner is also under examination by the Public Works Department. In both these regions more schools and post offices are required, as being isolated and compact they cannot share existing institutions with malguzari villages. The Nimar District Council cannot well afford at present to spend more money on Education as the wages of masters have been raised and the provision of buildings for new schools requires attention. But the ryotwari villages pay cesses and are undoubtedly entitled to share in the expenditure on schools. This is recognized in Hoshangabad and a school will shortly be opened in Suktawa on the Betul border.

46. A few years ago practically all collections were made direct by the Tahsildars in Betul and Chhindwara This erroneous procedure has been rectified and the patels of these districts now render as much assistance as their compeers of Nimar and Hoshangabad. Pateli commission has been regularly and promptly paid.

Of Rs. 8,895 collected in Hoshangabad the patels paid in Rs. 7,318 and received Rs. 1,015 as commission.

In Chhindwara about $\frac{5}{6}$ths and in Betul nearly the whole of the revenue was realized by patels.

In Nimar out of Rs. 1,01,616 all but Rs. 3,069 was collected by patels who received Rs. 11,004 as commission. The patels of Burhanpur and Harsud make on an average about Rs. 50 a year from this source. Apart from this they are allowed to hold more land than ordinary ryots.

47. In the Hoshangabad District Rs. 1,769 have been loaned to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on joint security. In Betul Rs. 200 has been advanced under the same Act. The Chhindwara report is silent on the subject. In Nimar substantial aid has been given, *viz.*, Rs. 9,273 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 8,407 under the Land Improvement Loans Act for constructing and deepening wells, clearing land and embanking fields.

48. The patels have on the whole performed their ordinary duties as mukaddams well, but they are not usually the class of men to encourage ryots to settle or to improve cultivation. In Burhanpur Tahsil, however, the patels who have immigrated from Khandesh and Berar are more enterprising and intelligent and some of them have brought in relatives and caste fellows to assist in opening out the country.

49. My cordial acknowledgments are due to all the Deputy Commissioners for the assistance they have rendered me in revenue administration throughout the year as also for the punctuality observed in the submission of their annual reports. Among Assistant Commissioners Mr. Crosthwaite's services deserve special mention. Of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Mehdi Hasan, A. R. Bambewala, Syed Abdur Rahman and Hafiz Walayatullah have done best, and I am also indebted to Mr. L. T. Sheorey for much good work: Rao Sahib Ganga Singh, Pandit Rambhau and Mr. Sundarlal have prosecuted conciliation operations with equal vigour and success. The Tahsildars whose services have been most conspicuous are Mr. Abdus Samad (Sohagpur), Mr. Muhammad Yakub (Narsinghpur and Burhanpur), Mr. B. N. Dube (Hoshangabad), Mr. Kekre (Narsinghpur), Mr. Premshankar (Betul). Mr. V. R. Paradkar, Naib-Tahsildar, Khandwa, has continued to merit approval.

My acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. U. Sen and R. Godfrey who both worked hard during their incumbency of the post of Superintendent of my office.

L. S. CAREY,

The 22nd December 1904. *Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.*

ANNEXURE C.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Nagpur Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Season and crops.

1. Except for its lateness in arrival, the monsoon of 1903 was an old fashioned one, heavy rainfall extending well into September and October. These conditions were most welcome in the rice districts, which had so long been hoping for some good fortune; and though the cotton and juar cultivators of Wardha and Nagpur were not so pleased, they had little cause for complaint, as high prices of cotton and karbi fully made up for shortness of yield. Some of the heavier lands in these districts were ploughed up and sown with rabi crops; and there was a large extension of double-cropping in the rice districts. The rabi crops were generally good, but were considerably short of bumper for want of cold-weather rain.

Shortcomings in rice districts.

2. The advantages of the good monsoon in the rice districts, particularly in those tracts of Balaghat and Bhandara which had suffered most in 1902-03, were somewhat discounted by shortness of seed, and by a very unfortunate prophecy of the astrologers that the rain was going to fail. The late arrival of the rains confirmed this prophecy in the minds of the people, and notable instances occurred of failure to sow. Scarcity of labour and want of means interfered with the proper weeding of some of the broadcast rice, and reduced the area of transplanted rice; but after the almost complete failure of the rice crop over large areas in the previous year, the degree of recovery reported from the rice districts has been most encouraging.

Current season again unfortunate for rice.

3. Once more, however, I have to report a serious failure of the rice crop in the current year, which, though, with the stocks available from the preceding year and the generally good character of the crops in neighbouring districts, it need cause no apprehensions of actual distress, yet means one more set back in the return of these districts to prosperity, and strongly emphasizes the necessity of pushing on with large irrigation works in those tracts like Katangi and Chandpur where the failures are most frequent and most severe.

Area and tenure statistics.

4. The area occupied for cultivation by proprietors and tenants shows an increase of 37,000 acres over that of the previous year, every district contributing to the increase. The scope for expansion in Wardha and Nagpur is becoming limited, but in the three rice districts there is still much lost ground to be made up and plenty of new waste to be broken up as population expands.

Changes in tenures disclose no very striking features. There is the usual small wastage in area held in absolute-occupancy right due to purchase by proprietors or failure of heirs; but in the case of occupancy tenants this is counterbalanced by purchase of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants—a practice which is growing in favour in Wardha and in parts of Nagpur—and by conversion of *sir* land into occupancy land of ex-proprietors on transfer, or in the course of partition proceedings. The extent of increase from these last two causes can be exactly measured by the diminution in *sir* land.

Home-farm cultivation.

5. There is an expansion of *khudkasht* land in Wardha and Nagpur coupled with an increase in the area of *sir* land sublet. The anomaly to which the Nagpur report alludes is only apparent. High cotton prices tempt the absentee landlord to sublet his *sir*, and the cultivating malguzar to extend his home-farm, while the man who cannot cultivate all his home-farm will naturally let the *sir* in preference to the *khudkasht*, which would, if let, be lost to him. An increase in *khudkasht* in Balaghat is a

good sign, accompanied as it is by a small decrease in the area of *sir* land sublet During late years of depression there were many proprietors who were quite unable to keep their home-farm under cultivation.

Rent collection.

6. Rent collections (the record of which is yearly increasing in accuracy) have been satisfactory. Chanda is still unable to furnish complete returns, but in the other districts collections on current account are reported to be 98 per cent. in Nagpur, 94 per cent. in Wardha, 91 per cent in Balaghat and 71 per cent. in Bhandara. If collections on account of arrears are included, the proportion of a year's demand collected in these districts was in Wardha 102 per cent., Nagpur 112 per cent., Bhandara 110 per cent. and Balaghat 93 per cent. I have recently had an opportunity of looking into the rental arrear accounts in a number of villages in Wardha and Nagpur. The amounts outstanding on account of poverty are quite insignificant, but one finds great apathy on the part of malguzars in respect of rich absentees, who are allowed to leave their rents in arrears for two and three years. Lambardars invariably said "the debts are quite good and they will be paid." A few proprietors encourage tenants to leave rents in arrears with a view to charging interest on them. In one Nagpur village nobody had paid any rent last year because the malguzar, who lives in Nagpur, had never been to collect it. The tenants all kept the money by them until the current year's harvest was assured. I shall have some more remarks to make on this subject in the Court of Wards report, but generally I may say that in non-deteriorated tracts any shortage in rent collections is entirely due to the slackness of landlords.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

7. The condition of the agricultural classes has continued to improve, the improvement is perhaps slowest in the rice tracts of Chanda, where there is a strong tendency to wait for the result of the settlement before really strenuous exertions are made. The amount of debt in the cotton tracts has much diminished, and in the majority of villages there one meets with much prosperity and contentment. The enormous sub-rents which people will pay for cotton lands are, however, constituting a danger in certain Marwari-ridden tracts of the Katol tahsil. These rents are recovered in advance, and are based on the expectation of high prices and good yields. One finds near Kelod numerous instances of an absolute-occupancy tenant who a few years ago leased his land to a Marwari in satisfaction of debt for a term of years. The land is annually sublet by the Marwari to different persons at eight or ten times the statutory rent of the holding collected in advance. The Government, the landlord, the original tenant, and the sub-tenant derive no advantage from the improved profits of the land, the whole of which are absorbed by the greedy middleman. It is distinctly a case of the "exploitation of the cultivating by the commercial classes" (see page 277, Volume I of the Revenue Manual). This was a feature of the wheat boom in Hoshangabad in the early nineties, and it promises to be a growing feature of the cotton boom in Nagpur and Wardha. Section 61 of the Tenancy Act will have to be applied, and I am addressing the Deputy Commissioner on the subject, but I feel considerable doubt whether we can do much good. If we declare the casual sub-tenant of the moment an ordinary tenant on his present rent, he will be only too glad to give up the land, and one can hardly instruct him deliberately to leave his rent in arrears and then plead for a reduction under Section 78, nor will any benefit accrue to the original tenant, who will be no nearer getting back his holding.

Improvements.

8. Very little has been done in the matter of grants of sanads—11 were given in Nagpur and 1 in Chanda. I do not think that the Land Records Staff make consistent efforts in bringing to notice improvements. Here and there a particular Inspector shows special energy in this matter. But the set of the agricultural classes in Nagpur and Wardha is steadily towards improvement, both in the direction of field embankments and improved cultivation. The treating of juar seed with sulphate of copper has become quite established in parts of Nagpur and Wardha, and there are quite a number of landlords in both districts who are showing increasing interest in improved implements and improved seed. The movement will steadily increase.

Conciliation.

9. Conciliation proceedings are nearing completion in Bhandara, and I feel very well satisfied with the results. There have of course been failures, as has appeared in the course of some of the Collectors' sale cases and *sir* transfer cases from this district and from Balaghat, but in some of these the debtor, though not saving the whole property, which the conciliators tried to save for him, has managed to rescue a portion instead of losing all. Had it not been for these proceedings these districts must have become hopelessly insolvent in 1902-03. Much of last year's rice crop would not have been sown, and of such yield as there was the greater part would have been attached by creditors, who after conciliation could only claim the instalments fixed. A special report on the proceedings will be submitted in February, so that I will not burden this report with details of the operations.

Attitude of the people towards Government measures.

10. Regarding the attitude of the people towards Government measures I may state that the *rasid-bahi* system of privileged grazing rates for agricultural cattle in Nagpur and Wardha is much appreciated, and, so far as I have gathered from Forest Officers, has not been abused. The Sironcha people have raised an outcry against their grazing rates being levelled up to Chanda rates generally, but this is the natural result of a raising of rates, and, from all I have seen of the new settlement proceedings of the Sironcha tahsil, the people of that tract have no real grievance.

Relation of landlords and tenants.

11. I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in paragraph 12 of my last year's report on the relation of landlords and tenants. I remember some dire prophecies some years ago that our tenancy legislation would destroy the then patriarchal relations of these classes. I did not believe them then, and I believe them still less now. When relations are patriarchal, no one has any need to go to the Tenancy Act; when they are bad, possibility of redress must tend in the long run to reduce oppression. As mutual rights become better and better known, they will become mutually more and more respected. The Tenancy Act fails most when it is intended to save persons from the consequences of their own folly, but against arbitrary ejectment or enhancement its effect is yearly becoming stronger.

Loans.

12. The loan transactions of the year afford more satisfactory reading than they have for many years past. Last year the complete examination and consolidation of accounts was reported for Balaghat; the same process has now been satisfactorily completed in Bhandara. In Chanda there was no special officer available, but, owing to Mr. Patwardhan's exertions, this work was completed; there were, however, some discrepancies requiring explanation which required the return of the papers to Chanda. Mr. Low's proposal to have an annual audit of takavi has much to recommend it.

Transactions under both the Loans Acts in Wardha and Nagpur were on a small scale, and the current instalments both of the ordinary loans and of those remaining from the famines were collected in full in Wardha and with only trifling arrears in Nagpur.

Consolidation of old loans

13. The outstandings in Bhandara under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (exclusive of the special advances of July 1903) amounted to Rs. 3,98,104 or with interest Rs. 4,15,238. Out of this sum Rs. 1,84,169 were remitted, and the balance, consolidated under one head, was to be collected in instalments spread over four years.

In Chanda the first instalment of the examination of loan accounts resulted in the remission of Rs. 21,593, but final consolidation could not be made until the whole operations were completed.

Special seed loans of 1903.

14. The great feature of the year was the collection of the special seed advances made in the three rice districts; they were all made on joint responsibility and were to be paid with the rent instalment on the 10th January. It had been instilled into the people by all officers that Government had come to their rescue so many times when the sahukar had turned a deaf ear, that it was their bounden duty to pay punctually, and the assistance

of mukaddams (who were often themselves borrowers) was enlisted. The response was wonderful in Bhandara and Balaghat, where the greatest credit is due to the Tahsildars as well as to the people. In Chanda, where the tahsils are larger, the borrowers more scattered, and the Tahsildars in nothing like such good touch with the people, the results were not nearly as good. The following figures show the results.

	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due	1,01,798	3,00,055	1,32,339
Collected	86,392	2,99 976	1,32,337

In addition to these collections the instalments of consolidated loans fell due in Bhandara and Balaghat, while substantial collections were made in Chanda. The total sum falling due for collection and collected under all heads was as follows :—

	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due	11,067	22,918	2,73,340	4,01,199	2,11,467
Collected	11,067	22,666	1,68,421	3,96,083	2,11,343
Balance	*Nil.*	252	1,04.919	5,116	124

The Chanda loans not having been consolidated results are naturally not so good, but those in Bhandara and Balaghat show how well the people responded when they got a good year. All Deputy Commissioners are loud in praise of the joint responsibility system, which alone enabled the large kharif advances to be collected in full. Some cases were brought to my notice in which one of the borrowers was showing signs of leaving the village. He was detained by the others until he had paid up his quotum. The system contains in itself the germ of co-operative credit, and is becoming more popular.

New loans of the year.

15. The fresh advances made during the year have not been large, agricultural loans being chiefly given for bullocks, except in Bhandara and Balaghat, where seed advances were again necessary in villages which had sown short areas. Land improvement loans are given in Nagpur for wells and field embankments ; in the rice districts for tanks, mainly as the malguzar's share of grant-in-aid works. Applications for works under this system continue to be made in Chanda and Bhandara in greater numbers than the Irrigation Department can keep pace with. In Balaghat, however, there is less keenness shown. The total given out for land improvement exceeded Rs.40,500.

There has been some tendency in the Irrigation Department to aim at a larger work than the malguzars care to undertake, and owing to scarcity of labour and the difficulty of obtaining contractors, rates have had to be raised. New applicants are waiting to see results of tanks under construction before they come forward. The terms of agreements to be taken from malguzars under this system were finally settled during the year.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

Changes in demand.

16. Revision of settlement in the Warora Tahsil of Chanda has added Rs. 16,811; but the reconstitution of the Kirnapur Zamindari in Balaghat caused a decrease of Rs. 3,581, and the transfer of the revenue of Chanda Khas to the head Nazul a further decrease of Rs. 1,634. The transfer of some items of zamindari forest takoli in Chanda has added a sum of Rs. 2,684, and the rest of the changes are due to resumptions of muafis on the plus side, and abatement of land revenue on land acquired on the minus side. The net result is an increase in the fixed demand of the Division by Rs. 14,791, making the total Rs. 27,28,993. The amount standing on the roll for collection during the year was Rs. 27,27,482.

Arrear demand and collection.

17. The arrear demand was Rs. 67,755, of which Rs. 39,420 in Nagpur was suspended revenue; of this Rs. 25,189 was collected and the balance remained suspended. The arrears in Bhandara amounting to Rs. 16,587 were remitted, and of Rs. 638 in Balaghat Rs. 422 was remitted and Rs. 216 collected. In Chanda alone, where arrears were Rs. 11,110, has delay occurred in their disposal. These were all old unsuspended arrears of old date, and I instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda to examine them in detail and submit proposals. He collected nearly half, or Rs. 5,507, but his proposals as regards the balance reached me only recently, and as they were still not complete I returned them for a final report. The net result is that of the total of Rs. 67,755, Rs. 31,240 were either remitted or suspended, and Rs. 30,912 were collected, leaving the Chanda balance referred to above of Rs. 5,603. Most of this will have to be remitted.

Collections on current account.

18. Advance collections and some temporary and nominal remissions being deducted on account of land acquired or revenue transferred from one head to another, the net demand for collection was Rs. 27,16,250. The whole of this was collected in full except Rs. 98 in Sakoli and Rs. 1,338 in Chanda. The arrears for the Division were then only 0·05 per cent. of the demand. It was the first year since 1895-96 when there was not a single rupee of the current demand to be suspended or remitted on account of losses to crops. Collections on account of cesses were equally full, Chanda alone showing a trifling balance.

Extent of coercion.

19. We have not yet got the revenue payers into really punctual habits; and Mr. Low had special trouble in getting in the second kist in Balaghat. Rabi crops are very unimportant in that district, and the second kist has had so often to be remitted that after paying the takavi and first kist with commendable punctuality, they thought that they might make a case on their past history for further concessions. They were speedily undeceived, and 423 attachments were ordered, only seven were effected, and in only two cases were moveables sold. In the other districts many more attachments were effected, but out of 1,436 attachments property was sold in only 13 cases.

Chanda, owing to its great distances, is always more difficult to manage, and there were 36 defaulters arrested and 5 imprisoned. In particular villages deterioration has reduced profits. This will be rectified by the new settlement, and the reduction in the size of tahsils ought to improve administration. Mr. Marten, however, took the coercion of defaulters into his own hands, and was careful not to be hard on those who were in real difficulty.

Notices of demand were more generally resorted to except in Balaghat, where, I think, the Deputy Commissioner was right to be vigorous in breaking up the attempt to escape payment of the second kist.

Proportion of revenue collected with coercion.

20. Exclusive of notices of demand, which can hardly be termed a coercive process, compulsion or the threat of it was necessary in respect of only 12 per cent. of the revenue, 84 per cent. being collected without pressure of any kind, and 4 per cent. after the issue of notices of demand. On going over the lists of defaulters at tahsil inspections I

find that the selection of process has been generally judicious, but that too much consideration has been paid to wealthy proprietors, who have traded on their name and credit to be dilatory and unbusinesslike. Our tendency of late years has been to err, if anything, on the side of indulgence. I am afraid the very poor character of the current rice harvest will once more retard progress towards punctual revenue payment.

Fluctuating land revenue.

21. Collections of land revenue not on the roll, including ryotwari revenue and revenue due from summarily-settled villages (Statement F, Part III), have also been very satisfactory, 98 per cent. of the current demand being collected. Of the arrear demand 60 per cent. was collected: a good deal of the balance will probably have to be remitted.

The improvement shown in Chanda is very satisfactory, but until the Land Record Staff is free from settlement work there will be delay in respect of summarily-settled villages and patches, of which the annual demand is always communicated very late.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

22. Miscellaneous land revenue is principally made up of rents and royalties of quarries, and rents and royalties on mining operations. The total demand was Rs. 17,050 and the collections Rs. 16,820. Last year the collections were over Rs. 19,000, but the reduction of the rate of royalty on manganese has caused a drop. The arrears relate to rents of stone quarries.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlement.

23. There is nothing worth special notice. Verification of muafis is difficult in Chanda, of which so many of the holders reside in foreign territory; and 35 muafis remained unverified in Warora on account of the Tahsildar's failure to apply for their verification. This officer, whose shortcomings were prominent in other ways, has been transferred to an easier tahsil.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

Land transfers.

24. The statistics relating to transfers are satisfactory, the number of voluntary sales has decreased substantially, and the number of compulsory sales is less in a still greater ratio than in the preceding year. Along with this decrease prices have improved. In the cotton districts the average price is 25 times the land revenue, in the rice tracts 10 to 15 times. Even in Chanda there is a marked improvement. Moneylenders are making no head as a general rule, and quite two-thirds of the transfers are in favour of agriculturists.

A single good year has sufficed to revive the land market in Balaghat to a noteworthy degree. The rice tracts of Chanda are the least satisfactory part of the Division in this respect. However, their recovery, if slow, will be sure, if our policy of irrigation and improvement of communications is carried out.

Partition work.

25. Partition work continues to be heavy. There were 74 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 91 new cases instituted; 43 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 38 have been disposed of by actual partition; 84 were pending at the close of the year; the oldest pending case dates from the 21st January 1903. A great many disputes arise upon the question of *sir* lands held in severalty, or *khudkhast* lands gained by purchase by one of the co-sharers. These have to be disposed of as civil cases. Delays have been caused in many instances by the failure of the partitioning officers to realise this fact; but now that the proper procedure has been brought home to them greater promptness may be expected. The increase in the pending file in Wardha is due to there being only two Executive Assistants for a part of the year. In Bhandara 10 cases have been referred to the Conciliation Officer. There were 8 cases pending on my file at the close of the year, most of which had been referred back for the decision of questions of title in the proper way. The partition of the Bhanpur Zamindari in Balaghat, which was entirely a partition by villages, was the most important case of the year.

Land Revenue Act, Section 110.

26. Under the special class of cases shown in Statement L, it is satisfactory to find greater resort to Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act (140 cases disposed of), which is most helpful in the case of recalcitrant inferior proprietors and co-sharers. The procedure is still not fully understood, informal orders to the Tahsildar to give assistance being sometimes given.

Penalty sections.

27. Applications under Section 10 of the Tenancy Act to exact a penalty from a landlord for collection in excess of rent have numbered only 25 in the Division. They have mostly related to cases in which landlords collected rents which had been remitted, and in most cases they merely asked for a refund. The distraint sections are hardly ever used and are still known to very few people; applications arising out of these are in consequence very rare.

Transfer sections.

28. Action under the group of sections relating to surrenders of occupancy holdings and transfer of occupancy and ordinary holdings is fairly considerable in Wardha and Nagpur, and a few cases occur in Bhandara. They are sometimes extremely complicated, involving intricate questions of inheritance, and when, as often happens, the tenant makes a transfer for value, and his wife as next heir steps in and claims the holding, the law is really facilitating a fraud.

Sir transfer cases.

29. Applications to transfer *sir* continue to come in fair numbers, and are disposed of with greater rapidity than was at first the case. They are likely to become less numerous as existing mortgages are converted into sales. Of the 148 cases disposed of during the year, 70 related to ancestral property and were referred by me for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Rent enhancement.

30. Applications to enhance rents of ordinary tenants have numbered 92 in Wardha, 296 in Nagpur and 5 in Bhandara. Subsequent action has been taken by landlords in 61 cases, but no case ended in ejectment. In Wardha 4 out of the 12 cases were withdrawn or compromised; in 2 cases the application for enhancement was rejected; in 6 cases the enhancement was accepted, three before and three after fixation of fair rent. In Nagpur 65 tenants accepted enhancement on receipt of notice, and out of the 49 cases in which the landlords applied for ejectment, 10 agreed at once and 20 after fixation of rent by the Revenue Officer. The remaining cases were withdrawn or rejected. The great difficulty in these cases is the fact that there has been no regular and sustained rise in prices, but the rental value of land has increased owing to the better outturns of cotton in recent years, and to the substitution of cotton for other crops. Our rules cannot take this into account, nor do they allow for the unexhausted rise in prices prior to the settlement, which the rent fixation at settlement could not take into account. In this last respect our rules are still defective.

Purchase of occupancy rights.

31. Applications to have occupancy rights conferred under Section 73 appear not to be numerous, but as a matter of fact this right is frequently conferred without the intervention of a Revenue Officer, and in certain villages the ordinary tenant has paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent when served with notice of enhancement and satisfies the landlord with money down.

Ejectment for arears.

32. There are 275 cases of applications for ejectment in execution of decrees for rent disposed of during the year. Of these 84 are reported as successful, but I am not clear as to whether the success in all cases consisted in the recovery of the sum due or in the ejectment of the tenant. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, however, that Tahsildars are too indulgent to tenants; and from appeals that have come before me I find that the impression is very strong that the most hardened defaulter should always be given time. A man who had paid no rent

for four years, and had twice been given extension, when he offered the money on the day after his ejectment (as he could have done at any time during the period), considered it the most terrible hardship that I refused to reinstate him.

Summary reinstatement.

33. Something less than a quarter of the applications under Section 92 succeeded, because the section is misused by applicants to save the cost of a civil suit, but in certain genuine cases of ejectment it is a most useful provision.

Civil litigation between landlord and tenant.

34. Civil litigation between landlord and tenant now chiefly consists of suits for arrears of rent, of which I am glad to see that the major number were successful. If more suits were brought now there would be fewer to bring later, and laxity in rent collection is (except in years of failure) no kindness to tenants.

The salutary change in the *sir* law has reduced suits for ejectment on the ground that land is *sir*, which were once so numerous and ruinous to tenants, to complete insignificance; and the paltry number of suits brought by tenants for possession is an indication of the protection of tenants which the Settlement *parchas* and the Tenancy Act have been able to afford.

PART V.—Other Heads of Revenue Business.

Action in Collectors' cases.

35. Collectors' sale cases are progressing satisfactorily. The pending file has again been reduced from 646 to 559, of which a considerable number refer to temporary alienations. There were 1,064 cases under disposal. In 63 cases sale was effected. In 47 it was averted by temporary alienation. In 10 it was refused. In 248 the claim was paid; and 151 cases were struck off in default or on compromise. In actual sales the prices realised were fair or good, except in Chanda. They were extraordinarily good in Wardha and Balaghat. Cases are longest drawn out still in Chanda, in which district only has the pending file increased.

Land acquisition work.

36. Land acquisition work is being disposed of promptly, except in Chanda, where distances always hamper work. It has been exceptionally heavy in Nagpur, where large or expensive acquisitions have been in progress, the sums paid in compensation being nearly Rs. 60,000. A good many cases have been carried to the Civil Court and the Court has in some instances awarded more than the Collector's award. The Government is always at a disadvantage in respect of questions of market value, for this is one of the matters in which the Government has no friends, while the other side can produce any number of witnesses; but after studying the cases I came to the conclusion that the District Judge had done his best to strike the balance on the evidence before him and that there was no very strong case for appeal.

General revenue business.

37. The general revenue business shows but little change from last year. The districts were all shorthanded at certain periods during the year. The pending file has increased somewhat, but there is a diminution in cases pending over six months and upwards. The institutions in Nagpur were much heavier. The quality of the revenue work continues to improve.

Village officers.

38. Reports regarding village officers are generally satisfactory, but some signal examples were made of mukaddams who failed to pay kotwars their dues, and of mukaddams and kotwars who neglected their duty during epidemics of plague and cholera.

39. A special paragraph has now been prescribed regarding the improvement of Government estates. There is none in Wardha and Bhandara; and the ryotwari estate in Nagpur is unimportant. A small sum should, however, be set apart for improvements in the poorer villages, and the patel of the Umrer ryotwari village should be changed.

In Chanda there are now 313 ryotwari villages (35 formed during the year) covering an area of 350 square miles; while excised land available for further new villages in due course covers a further area of 473 square miles. Some of this latter area will probably find its way back into forest again, but, on the other hand, the construction of large irrigation works will render further excision in places desirable and profitable.

Chanda.

There are 46 villages still unsettled and 37 more held under the rice rules; of these the patels of about a half have carried out their agreements, and most of the others will do so in time. About 60 per cent. of the numbers in the settled villages are occupied, and the net increase of the year was represented by 100 numbers. A promising commencement has been made in respect of Government tanks constructed by the Irrigation Department in ryotwari villages, and there is a full programme before them. The fine old tanks of Junona and Janola are now being put into thorough order, and several smaller tanks are under construction, the total expenditure having been over Rs. 40,000. A larger sum is now being allotted for miscellaneous improvements to water-supply. The revenue collections aggregating Rs. 27,000 were good, about four-fifths of the revenue being collected by the patels. I have submitted detailed proposals for the better management of the Chanda ryotwari estate. It will never thrive until it has a special supervising staff, and until unsatisfactory patels have been weeded out. I regard allotment through patwaris as a grand error in ryotwari management; allotment through patels subject to confirmation by a special supervising staff is, I feel sure, the only reliable method.

40. In the Baihar ryotwari estate (which is much more compact than that of Chanda) an excellent start has been made by Mr. Low in putting down abuses and offering inducements to settlers. In this he has been ably seconded by the Tahsildar of Baihar, Mr. R. S. Thakur, while Mr. Low, is able to report that the special Naib-Tahsildar has fully justified his appointment.

Balaghat.

The first necessity here is the proper correction of maps, and the better distribution of *minhai* and survey numbers. The necessary steps are being taken to this end. The improvement of the status of patel as well as of his remuneration which has already been sanctioned, though not always given effect to, is proceeding satisfactorily, and 63 patels have been selected as fit to allot land; while progress has been made in replacing inefficient patels by men of good cultivating castes. The selected patels have allotted land to 415 tenants this year, and the Deputy Commissioner has made a small beginning with special colonization grants to intending settlers. Orders could not be received and communicated in time to allow of much being done before the last sowing season. The patels paid in Rs. 18,235 revenue and only Rs. 289 had to be recovered by process.

The Irrigation Department have 12 tanks under construction, with many more to follow; in the coming year water rates will be levied.

41. The report necessarily deals more with what is in process of achievement than what has actually been achieved, but the Deputy Commissioner is able to report a net gain of over 6,000 acres taken up even before special measures had time to have effect. Five villages were given out on the new "pagras" terms and two on ordinary terms, and unless the present season's deficient rice crop frightens people away, next year's report should show really tangible progress. I can testify from personal observation that the more intelligent ryotwari patel is beginning to find that he is quite as well off as the ordinary malguzar. Liquor shops are to be greatly reduced; and it is proposed to add some more schools to the five already existing in ryotwari villages. With a further substantial grant for wells, to be expended this year, the moral and material welfare of our ryotwari villages is receiving due attention.

42. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur is never able to be out in camp for long together, and in Bhandara the changes in District Officers broke up the touring season, but the Executive Assistants did sufficient touring; the other Deputy Commissioners all did a proper amount, and Executive Assistants generally spent a long time in camp. The single Executive Assistant in Balaghat can seldom be spared from head-quarters, but Mr. Low made up for this by the frequency and thoroughness of his inspections.

Touring.

The amount of touring done by Tahsildars was adequate except in Ramtek, and of Naibs except in Hinganghat. My own cold-weather tour was confined to the rice districts and included a month's camping in the Baihar Tahsil. Mr. Crump had inspected the Nagpur Tahsil Office just before my return from leave, and I inspected all the other offices except Umrer, Sakoli, Brahmapuri and Sironcha.

43. All the Deputy Commissioners have rendered excellent service; and of Assistants Messrs. Pattuck, Khan and Nelson, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Bagley, Kiernander and Patwardhan, merit special mention.

Among the Tahsildars who have done best, Messrs. Yado Rao and Thakur in Balaghat and Mr. Muhammad Taki in Bhandara continue to be most prominent, but most of the others have done well, and I should like to mention Mr. V. A. Pardhi in Nagpur and Mr. W. R. Mandloi in Chanda. Among Naibs Krishna Rao Vaidya at Ramtek and D. Laxmanswami at Tirora deserve special mention.

NAGPUR:
The 3rd January 1905.

R. H. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Revenue Administration Report of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1904.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

1. The monsoon of 1903 began late. Some rain fell in the latter half of June, but it was comparatively slight; and no more fell till about the middle of July. This rainless interval was naturally a time of considerable anxiety. Fortunately, however, from mid-July onwards the character of the season was all that could be desired, and all anxious fears were soon dispelled. The rainfall lasted till past mid-October, not indeed continuously but with opportune breaks from time to time which were most favourable for agriculture. In fact it was abundant without being excessive, and it was well-distributed. The result was the most plentiful harvest that has been known in Chhattisgarh for many years. The outturn of all the kharif crops ordinarily sown was good; that of rice, which is the principal crop in all three districts of the division, was remarkably good. Unhappily in two of the districts—Raipur and Bilaspur—owing to a chance circumstance full advantage was not taken of the bounteousness of the season. The Astrologers had predicted that Sambat 1960 (which corresponds roughly with the agricultural year under report) would be marked by an unprecedented drought culminating in a most disastrous famine. Consequently the more credulous of the cultivators, fortunately a very decided minority though distributed over almost every part of both districts, sowed kodo where rice should have been sown, hoping that at any rate there might be sufficient moisture in embanked and low-lying land to bring the lighter crop to maturity. In the event the kodo sown in rice-land naturally failed for the most part through excessive moisture, and the too credulous cultivators, in place of the magnificient rice crop which they might have got, got no crop at all. In both districts the area under kodo was by reason of this credulity appreciably larger (in Raipur by nearly a quarter of a million acres) and the area under rice appreciably smaller than in the previous year. Curiously in Raipur the increase in the area under kodo more than counterbalanced by far the decrease in the area under rice, while in Bilaspur the deficiency in the area under rice was considerably greater than the excess in the area under kodo. It is matter for regret that the lesson of this bitter experience appears to have been unheeded, for in the current agricultural year also similar credulity was displayed with a similarly detrimental result, unfortunately to a much greater extent. Ordinarily sowing is done about the end of the month Jeth. This year owing to the exigencies of the Hindu calendar there was a second Jeth after the ordinary one. The Astrologers gave out that the auspicious time for sowing would still be the end of Jeth as usual, but that it would be the end of the second Jeth, not the first. Accordingly, when good rain fell before the end of May had come and again early in June, the excellent opportunity thereby afforded for sowing was disregarded, except by a very few cultivators, because the end of the second Jeth was still far off. The rain which subsequently fell was for several days too continuous to allow of sowing, and sowing was perforce delayed till an unusually late period with the result that afterwards rain was most urgently needed for the proper growth of the crop in the month of September, just when the rain failed most completely. Luckily excellent rain fell later—in October—just in time to avert the threatened ruin of the crop; and ultimately a moderately good kharif harvest was secured though it fell very far short of the bountiful harvest of 1903. I am informed that the few cultivators, who in 1904 sowed when the first rain fell, all reaped excellent crops. In the year under report the late rain was particularly favourable for rabi sowings. In Bilaspur full advantage was taken of this circumstance, and the area sown with rabi crops increased by 60 per cent. The promise of a bumper rabi harvest was not fulfilled, but both in Raipur and in Bilaspur the harvest was up to the average. In Sambalpur rabi crops are unimportant.

Area and rental statistics of the year.

2. The statistics relating to the area of land held by landlords and the different kinds of tenants do not call for lengthy comment. Both in Raipur and in Bilaspur the total area included in holdings has increased: but in the former district the increase has occurred almost entirely in the Zamindaris, while in the latter, though it is most marked in the Zamindaris, it is considerable in the rest of the district also. In both districts the area held by malguzars as *sir* and the area held by privileged tenants have decreased, while the area held by ordinary tenants, the area held by other tenants in ordinary right, and the area of land other than *sir* held by malguzars have increased. The tendencies of the previous year have thus been continued. It should be noted that in Raipur the total tenant area in the non-zamindari portion has decreased. The decrease is slight, but it seems strange that in an exceptionally prosperous year there should be any decrease at all. The Deputy Commissioner considers it a matter for congratulation that the tenant area in the zamindaris has increased by 5 per cent., noting that in parts of the Kauria and Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindaris cultivation is as efficient as in any part of the district. I agree. In Raipur the rental collections on account of the current demand amounted to 95 per cent., in Bilaspur to 93 per cent. In both districts, if collections on account of arrears be included more than the year's demand was collected. These results may be regarded as satisfactory. The rental collections in Sambalpur have not been given; and the area statistics for that district are admittedly untrustworthy, the land record establishment being still engaged in settlement work. But the Deputy Commissioner notes that there are practically no rental arrears.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

3. The excellent harvest naturally led to a marked improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes. In Raipur and in Bilaspur rapid recovery was made from the evil effects of a long series of lean years, and the traces of recent losses were in great measure obliterated. Unfortunately in each district there was a small tract, which, owing to a disappointingly meagre harvest did not share in the general rehabilitation. In the Láwan tract in the north-east of Raipur the crop was destroyed by grasshoppers, while in the Sarsiwan tract in the south-east of Bilaspur it withered for want of rain. In both districts tenants appear to be much more free from debt than landlords and are therefore in a stronger position. In Sambalpur both landlords and tenants have on the whole been in a prosperous state for many years past, and a year of plenty brought an increase of prosperity. The general health of the year was good. Happily plague visited only one of the three districts and only two places in that district, and its visitation was short. Mortality from all causes was low, though curiously enough it was higher in each of the three districts than in the previous year, which was a year of failure of crops. Crime was normal. And prices were easy.

Irrigation.

4. As was to be expected in a year of abundant rainfall, irrigation was resorted to much less than usual. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur notes that in his district the area irrigated from tanks decreased from 67,000 acres to 1,000 and the area irrigated from wells (which includes gardens where irrigation is constant) from 4,240 acres to 1,272. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the benefits of irrigation are rapidly being realised by the people of the division generally. In Sambalpur these benefits have long been thoroughly understood and appreciated. But in the other two districts only two years ago, when large irrigation schemes were being cogitated and prepared, the Revenue Officers could not be at all confident that the facilities for irrigation, if provided, would be readily availed of. The experience gained since then, especially during the past year, leaves very little room for doubt on the point. In September last cultivators everywhere were prepared to pay almost any price for water which would irrigate their fields. An excellent object-lesson was given last rainy season to the people of two villages in Raipur, who, having at the beginning of the season, refused to buy water from a neighbouring Government tank, subsequently, when the rain failed and the water of the tank had been meanwhile sold to others, came forward to offer practically whatever might be demanded for a share of it. It was too late, and they were left to make their own terms with the vendees.

5. Very few *sanads* for improvements were granted in the Division during the year—only 8 in Raipur, only 4 in Bilaspur, and none in Sambalpur. In the last-named district 10 applications for *sanads* were made over to the Settlement Officer for disposal, with what result it is not stated. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Bilaspur indicate that, although the number of *sanads* granted in their districts was small, yet a *sanad* was granted for every improvement for which a *sanad* could have been granted. The latter states that the improvements in his district consist for the most part of ordinary embanking of rice-fields, for which *sanads* could not be granted. The former states that agriculturists, impoverished by the recent famines, have not yet recovered sufficiently to spend money on improvements of a more ambitious kind.

Sanads for improvements.

6. The endeavours made in previous years to extend the cultivation of juar and cotton were repeated in the year under report. But the year was most unfavourable, and the movement has undoubtedly received a severe check in consequence. The demonstration-farms established in the Mungeli Tahsil of the Bilaspur District for juar and cotton cultivation failed in their purpose and have now been abandoned; and new demonstration-farms have been established in the Janjgir Tahsil. It is hoped that these will be more successful.

Extensions of juar and cotton cultivation.

7. Grasshoppers again did a certain amount of damage to the crops. Their ravages in the Láwan tract in Raipur have already been referred to. They appear to have been active in parts of the Bilaspur District also. Here, however, systematic measures for their destruction were organized, which met with great success. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that three-fourths of the grasshoppers in the Janjgir Tahsil were exterminated. Complaints of these pests were also received from a few places in Sambalpur. But the Deputy Commissioner believes that the harm done by them was not extensive. Indeed they do not seem to have caused serious damage anywhere, except in the Láwan tract.

Destruction of grasshoppers.

8. During the year six plots in the forest near Ambabhona in Sambalpur were set apart for tassar cultivation. The crop was moderate, and the rearers made a profit of about Rs. 40 each. The tassar silk industry is of some importance in Sambalpur, and considerable attention has been paid during the past few months to the improvement of tassar cultivation. But an account of the action taken will more appropriately find a place in the report for the current year. A similar remark applies to the agave cultivation which is being experimentally tried in the same district.

Tassar cultivation.

9. Reference is made in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports to the District Agricultural Associations. In the latter district the Association was established during the year, in the former some time previously. The Raipur Association appears to be doing good work, some of its most prominent members being malguzars of intelligence and influence. As the Bilaspur Association consists of practical men, hopes are entertained that it too will do good work.

District Agricultural Associations.

10. The relations between landlords and tenants are on the whole good throughout the Division. In last year's report mention was made of the turbulence and lawlessness of the Chamar tenants in some of the villages in Raipur. It is satisfactory to observe that the Deputy Commissioner by strict but judicious action has been able to inspire them with a greater respect for the law and to hold in check their bullying tendencies.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

11. The only district in which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were given to a large extent during the year was Raipur where the advances amounted to more than a lakh of rupees. The necessity for curtailing these loan transactions is recognized. But in Raipur no less than about 7½ lakhs had been advanced in the previous year,

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

nearly all of which was recovered from the succeeding harvest, and it was felt that it might be inadvisable in these circumstances to withdraw Government aid altogether too abruptly from cultivators wanting seed. In Bilaspur only about Rs. 5,000 were advanced, and in Sambalpur only about Rs. 3,000, the advances being confined in the former district to the Sarsiwan tract and in the latter for the most part to the Barpali and Bijepur Zamindaris. The expectation formed of the results that would follow the consolidation of agricultural loans in Raipur and Bilaspur in 1902 has unfortunately not been realized. It was hoped that it would lead both to simplicity of accounts and to easy recovery of the arrears. Interest was amalgamated with principal, and only such amount was left outstanding against each debtor as he could reasonably be expected to pay in three annual instalments. But scarcely had the consolidation been completed when another failure of crops occurred, which involved not merely postponement of the recovery of the outstandings, but also further extensive advances, and in the event greater complication of accounts. During the year under report great progress was made in the clearing up of the accounts. Sums clearly irrecoverable or recoverable only with a certain amount of hardship were remitted; and the recovery of sums clearly recoverable without hardship was strictly enforced. At the beginning of the year the total amount outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was in Raipur nearly 14 lakhs and in Bilaspur more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; at the end of the year it had been reduced to rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh and to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, respectively. But in each district this result was achieved far more by collection than by remission. In Raipur the total demand of the year, including arrears (more than $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), was nearly 14 lakhs; nearly 9 lakhs were collected, while nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were remitted. In Bilaspur the total demand of the year was over 3 lakhs inclusive of arrears (nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh); nearly 3 lakhs were collected, while less than Rs. 10,000 were remitted. In both districts the large sums advanced for the kharif sowings of 1903 were recovered practically in full from the kharif harvest following. In addition to the amounts already mentioned more than Rs. 23,000 were collected in Raipur and about Rs. 8,000 in Bilaspur on account of interest. In Sambalpur the total demand of the year was Rs. 10,830, all of which was collected except Rs. 40, while Rs. 8 were remitted.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

12. A very small amount was advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act—Rs. 6,320 in Sambalpur, only Rs. 335 in Bilaspur, and nothing in Raipur. For the last-named district an allotment was originally made, larger than that for either of the other two districts. But the whole of it was subsequently transferred to the allotment under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, as the Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that loans under the latter Act were much more urgently needed. In face of the very small amount advanced for improvements in Raipur and Bilaspur the restricted grant of *sanads* in those districts becomes less surprising. Considerable sums are still outstanding in these districts on account of loans made for improvements in previous years, though a substantial reduction was made in Raipur during the year. In this district more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans with and without interest and famine loans, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh was collected and a balance of less than Rs. 81,000 remained at the end of the year. The demand of the year including arrears was over a lakh and more than Rs. 45,000 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 172 was collected on account of interest. In Bilaspur the total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of all three kinds of loans was nearly Rs. 89,000, which was reduced to a little over Rs. 81,000 by the end of the year. The demand of the year was Rs. 13,600 approximately and about Rs. 7,800 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 830 was collected on account of interest. In both districts the bulk of the amount outstanding is on account of famine loans. In Bilaspur a scrutiny was made during the year of the accounts of all three kinds of loans, and fresh instalments were fixed with reference to existing circumstances. In Raipur a similar scrutiny is now being made. In Sambalpur there was no sum outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans without interest (for the loans here were never consolidated as in the other districts) or famine loans, but merely a sum of nearly Rs. 29,500 on account of ordinary loans. The demand of the year, including arrears, was Rs. 10,456, of which Rs. 10,266 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 1,828 was collected on account of interest.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

Changes in demand of land revenue on roll.

13. The changes, which occurred during the year in the land revenue on the roll, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 35,813 in the demand of the division. In Raipur revision of Zamindari takolis gave an increase of Rs. 21, 509, resumptions and escheats an increse of Rs. 39, and acquisition of land for a large irrigation tank a decrease of Rs. 130. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 21,418. In Bilaspur the transfer of Zamindari forest takolis from land revenue not on the roll to land revenue on the roll—a transfer which should apparently have been made in the previous year—gave an increase of Rs. 14,310, the escheat of a malik makbuza plot an increase of Rs. 3, and acquisition of land for a road a decrease of Rs. 22. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 14,291. In Sambalpur progressive assessment in a certain village gave an increase of Rs. 25, resumptions an increase of Rs. 82, and the cancellation of a resumption previously sanctioned a decrease of Rs. 3. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 104.

Collections of land revenue.

14. The collections of land revenue of all kinds must, I think, be regarded as satisfactory for the division as a whole. In Raipur the year opened with a large amount due on account of arrears of land revenue on the roll, namely Rs. 5,77,816. Nearly the whole of this amount was remitted, and only Rs. 2,398 remained for collection, of which Rs. 2,250 were collected. It seems that it was only through a misunderstanding that the balance of Rs. 148 was left outstanding. In Bilaspur the demand on account of such arrears was Rs. 35,290 of which Rs. 28,619 were collected. The greater part of the balance is due from one malguzar, the Tahutdár of Tarenga. In Sambalpur there were no such arrears. With regard to the current demand on account of land revenue on the roll, in Raipur the net amount for collection, after deduction of Rs. 4,390 for abatements granted for deteriorated villages in the Láwan tract and of Rs. 2,191 collected in advance, was Rs. 8,98,646. Of this sum Rs. 8,98,175 were collected. It seems that, the greater part of the balance of Rs. 471 is due from two villages in the Láwan tract where grasshoppers wrought much havoc. In Bilaspur the net demand, after deduction of Rs. 786 collected in advance, was Rs. 5,10,713, of which Rs. 4,95,732 were collected. Again most of the balance is due from the Tahutdár of Tarenga, on whose estate the total land revenue assessed amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000. The estate has now been taken under direct management. The proprietor appears to be very heavily involved in debt; and the Deputy Commissioner and I are considering whether anything can be done to extricate him. In Sambalpur the net demand, after deduction of Rs. 9 collected in advance, was Rs. 1,70,812, the whole of which was collected. Nearly the whole of the demand on account of cesses was collected—in Raipur Rs. 78,136 out of Rs. 78,155, in Bilaspur Rs. 46,188 out of Rs. 47,362, and in Sambalpur the whole. Bilaspur shows the largest balance (Rs. 1,174), nearly all of which is due from the Tahutdár of Tarenga. On account of land revenue not on the roll the demands were respectively Rs. 2,387, Rs. 14,789, and Rs. 903 in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur; and the collections were Rs. 2,137, Rs. 14,777, and Rs. 879. The balance of Rs. 250 in Raipur is mostly due on account of disforested land: but it seems doubtful whether the whole of it can be equitably realised. On account of miscellaneous land revenue Rs. 4,704 were collected against a demand of Rs. 4,847 in Raipur, Rs. 1,821 against Rs. 2,231 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 1,975 against Rs. 2,045 in Sambalpur. The balance of Rs. 70 due in the last-named district is on account of revenue fines imposed in the last month of the year. Only the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has touched on the subject of payment of revenue by means of money order. The total amount so paid in his district decreased slightly. It was less than Rs. 7,000. So this method of payment cannot be considered to be very popular. I understand that the Postal Department is considering whether the rate of commission should not be reduced. Advance collections were not unduly large. The largest amount (Rs. 1,478) was in Raipur on account of land revenue on the roll. This was all collected in one tahsil, and its collection appears to have been due to the stupidity of one of the officials. In Bilaspur the advance collections of all kinds were a little more than Rs. 400. In Sambalpur, where the state of the revenue accounts under all heads is excellent, they amounted to only Rs. 15.

Co-ercive processes.

15. The total number of co-ercive processes issued in the Division (notices of demand, warrants of arrest, and warants of attachment) increased appreciably. The whole of the increase occurred in Raipur, where the number rose from 842 to 1,204. As the Deputy Commissioner truly remarks, when there was so much more revenue to collect, the necessity for greater co-ercion in collecting it was only natural. It may be noted, however, that, although nearly 400 more warrants of attachment were issued, the attachments actually effected fell from 326 to 173 and the sales from 26 to 2, while the number of defaulters arrested was only about one-fourth of that of the previous year. In Bilaspur, where also, by the way, there was more revenue to collect, the total number of processes fell from 633 to 535, but the attachments actually effected rose from 12 to 26 and the sales from 1 to 3. In Sambalpur processes fell from 199 to 137. Warrants of attachment indeed rose from 92 to 115, but attachments actually effected fell from 21 to 17, and no property was sold. In Raipur 18 estates were taken under direct management for default in payment of revenue, and in Bilaspur 4. The total amount of revenue involved in the co-ercive action taken was about Rs. 2,66,000 in Raipur, about Rs. 1,36,500 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 22,280 in Sambalpur. Something must be said here about notices of demand. In no district did the number issued reach 50, although there was an increase in two districts (in Raipur from 3 to 31 and in Bilaspur from 42 to 43). In Sambalpur the number fell from 100 to only 18. At first sight it may appear, then, that the resort to this kind of process was quite inadequate. I venture to think, however, that it was not. I feel fairly confident, as I have reported elsewhere, that irregular dunning in the shape of informal *hukmnámas* and the like is practised to a very small extent, if at all, and that therefore some other explanation must be sought of the infrequent use of the more regular and formal notice of demand. Now it has been laid down in the past that this particular form of process is appropriate only in the case of a defaulter, who is ordinarily punctual but who has failed to pay his revenue on the due date merely through forgetfulness or for some similar reason. In fact it was to be regarded as a kind of reminder that, if the demand was not then paid, more severe measures would be adopted to enforce payment. In Raipur and Bilaspur the number of ordinarily punctual payers of revenue has during the recent years of stress sunk to a very low ebb. Apart from this circumstance in the year under report in both districts it was constantly impressed upon the people by the Deputy Commissioners, by their Assistants, by the Tahsildars and their Naibs, and by the whole of the Land Record Staff that the payment of all Government demands would be exacted with stringency as soon as they fell due. When *takávi* was given out for the kharif sowings, each recipient was informed that repayment would be insisted on at the next harvest and that no leniency would be shown. When the plenteousness of the harvest was assured, it was made widely known that the land revenue would be punctually and strictly collected. Thus, when the date for payment passed and payment had not been made, there was no need for any formal reminder; and I venture to think that the immediate issue of warrants of attachment was amply justified. It may be remarked that it was necessary to carry into execution only 15 per cent. of the warrants issued in Raipur, and only 5 per cent. of those issued in Bilaspur. In Sambalpur the case is different. Punctuality in the payment of revenue has been the rule there for some time past; and therefore it would naturally be expected that out of a total of 137 co-ercive processes more than 18 would be notices of demand. But there may be a simple explanation. If only half the persons, to whom notices of demand were issued in the previous year, and only three-fourths of those, against whom warrants of attachment were issued, were again defaulters in the year under report, then the issue of 119 warrants of attachment was justified. The number actually issued was 115. However the Deputy Commissioner has not furnished any information, showing how far the defaulters of the year under report were also defaulters in the previous year. I may say incidentally that it seems from the remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur regarding lists of defaulters that he has overlooked the revised orders on the subject which were issued only about three months before he wrote his report.

PART III.—Land Revenue Settlements.

Revenue assignments.

16. The new form, recently prescribed, of the statement of land revenue assignments, whereby such assignments are divided into two classes (1) for maintenance of public servants and (2) on other grounds, has been used for the first time. In no district is there any land revenue assignment for the maintenance of a public servant. Of the other kind there are 62 in Raipur, 47 in Bilaspur, and 262 in Sambalpur.

Lapses and resumptions.

17. The lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants, and the escheats of malik makbuza plots, which occurred in the Division during the year, were unimportant.

PART IV.—Revenue Court Work.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

18. In Raipur both private sales and compulsory sales of both mahals (or shares of mahals) and plots were more numerous than in the previous year; and the increase was greater not only actually but also relatively in sales of the former kind than in those of the latter, although the execution of decrees transferred to the Deputy Commissioner was in abeyance during the greater part of the previous year and in full operation during the year under report. In Bilaspur both kinds of sales of mahals decreased, private sales of plots increased, and compulsory sales of plots neither increased nor decreased. In Sambalpur both kinds of sales of mahals decreased. Only one plot was sold against none in the previous year. In all three districts private sales fetched apparently much better prices than compulsory sales. In Raipur the consideration-money was 19 times the land revenue in sales of the former kind, only 12 times in those of the latter. In Bilaspur the multiples were 28 and 8, respectively, and in Sambalpur 32 and 26. The disparity was, it will be seen, greatest in Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, in commenting on the disparity says that the figures convince him "that villages are constantly foreclosed for sums much below their value." But, as I said in last year's report, it is not known to what extent the property sold by order of the Civil Court is encumbered by prior mortgages, and it is not improbable that the comparatively low prices obtained at compulsory sales are determined by such encumbrances. Anyhow it is satisfactory to observe that the consideration-money in sales of all kinds was 31 times the land revenue in Sambalpur against 24 in the previous year, 20 times in Bilaspur against 17, and 16 times in Raipur against 16. These figures seem to indicate that the value of land is steadily rising. In Bilaspur 47 per cent. of the transfers of mahals and 74 per cent. of the transfers of plots were in favour of agriculturists. In Sambalpur 60 per cent. of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists, not including those in favour of persons who combine agriculture with money-lending. Statistics for Raipur have not been given.

Partitions.

19. Partition cases have been satisfactorily dealt with in Bilaspur, where there were no less than 31 for disposal. Out of these 20 were disposed of. Of those left pending one dates from November 1902 and two others from the early part of 1904. The rest are of recent institution. In Raipur out of 8 cases for disposal only one was disposed of, and that without actual partition. The Deputy Commissioner recognizes that this is not a satisfactory rate of progress and has promised to accelerate it if he can. In Sambalpur there was only one application for partition which was rejected. Eight cases came before me altogether, all of which were disposed of.

Work under certain heads of revenue business.

20. Inquiries into the claims of thekadars under Section 65 A of the Land Revenue Act were most numerous in Raipur, but all the applications which were successful were applications, not for protected status, but for fixation of theka-jama. In Bilaspur in 10 cases out of 18 disposed of protected status was granted. All the successful applicants belonged to the Lormi Taluka. Of cases under Section 116, 23 were successful out of 37 in Raipur, only 2 out of 20 in Bilaspur (one of which related to the Tarenga Taluka), and 9 out of 16 in Sambalpur. It seems that the

section is still not properly understood in Bilaspur, as again most of the applications under it were by landlords for recovery of rent from tenants. No less than 62 cases were disposed of in Raipur under Section 10 of the Tenancy Act. In many cases the alleged excess recovery of rent was established (suspended rent having been wrongly recovered) but was found to have been made in good faith. In only 13 cases were penalties imposed. Penalties were also imposed under Section 12 in 4 cases out of 6 in Raipur, in 3 out of 7 in Bilaspur, and in 1 out of 8 in Sambalpur. Applications under Section 36 for possession of surrendered holdings amounted to 37 in Sambalpur, and 14 were successful. Applications under Section 45 (2) for permission to transfer *sir* land without reservation of cultivating rights therein were numerous in Raipur. Out of 102 disposed of 66 were successful. In Bilaspur only 2 were successful out of 7 disposed of. Applications under Section 47 to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants were also numerous in Raipur, but only 1 out of 35 was successful. In Bilaspur 2 out of 11, and in Sambalpur 6 out of 29 were successful. Applications under Section 85 for execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejectment of the judgment-debtors were successful in 98 out of 157 in Raipur, 16 out of 29 in Bilaspur, and 9 out of 10 in Sambalpur. From the cases of this kind which have come before me I am satisfied that all possible clemency is, as a rule, shown to the defaulting tenant. Applications by tenants under Section 92 for re-instatement after ejectment met with little success in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where only 9 out of 62 and only 5 out of 34, respectively, were successful. In Raipur 59 out of 188 were successful. Still the Deputy Commissioner notes the frivolous character of the bulk of these applications.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

21. In a prosperous year suits for arrears of rent would naturally be expected to decrease: and as a fact such suits did decrease both in Raipur and in Sambalpur, although in Raipur in the previous year there was very little scope for litigation of this kind owing to the extensive suspension of rents. But in Bilaspur such suits increased slightly. No explanation of the increase is offered by the Deputy Commissioner, and I am unable to suggest any. The plaintiffs were, as usual, successful in the bulk of the cases in all three districts. In Raipur, as in the previous year, there was no suit for ejectment. In Bilaspur, as in the previous year, there were three unsuccessful suits. In Sambalpur the numbur of such suits rose from 25 to 60—probably, as the Deputy Commissioner says, owing to the progress of settlement operations—and, as in the previous year, considerably more than half were successful. Suits for recovery of possession increased in Raipur and decreased in the other two districts. In all three districts plaintiffs were for the most part unsuccessful.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land acquisition.

22. The land acquisition work of the year was very heavy in Raipur, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks. There were no less than 29 cases for disposal, mostly relating to the land required for the new irrigation tanks, and 15 were disposed of. Most progress was made in the Drug Tahsil, where there was most work to do. In Bilaspur there were apparently 6 cases for disposal of which half were disposed of. But the Deputy Commissioner is not quite clear on the point. He states that the pending cases were all instituted in the year under report. Yet he states that the oldest dates from August 1903, which was of course the previous year. In Sambalpur there were 5 cases for disposal of which 2 were disposed of. One of the pending cases is the very old one to which reference was made in last year's report. However, it is now on the point of being sent up for the orders of the Local Administration.

Decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for execution.

23. For reasons given in last year's report the number of decrees of Civil Courts pending in the Raipur at the beginning of the year now under report to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner was very large (188). During the year 56 new cases were instituted, so that there were 244 altogether for disposal. Fair progress was made in disposing of them, and the number left pending at the end of the year was 133. This number might have been further reduced, had not

the Deputy Commissioner rightly postponed sales in many cases till after the kharif harvest in order to give judgment-debtors a better chance of satisfying the decrees. In Bilaspur there were 55 cases for disposal and 32 were disposed of. In Sambalpur there were 4 for disposal and 3 were disposed of.

General revenue business.

24. I referred in last year's report to the great improvement which had taken place during the last few years in the disposal of general revenue business in this Division. I am glad to say that there has been still further improvement in the year under report. In Raipur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was indeed greater by 6 than in the previous year, but the number pending more than 12 months was reduced from 130 to 101, the number pending more than 9 months from 35 to 16, and the number pending more than 6 months from 31 to 29. In Bilaspur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 250 against 420 in the previous year, and in Sambalpur 92 against 147.

Lambardars, Mukaddams, and Kotwars.

25. All the Deputy Commissioners have recorded some remarks about the lambardars and mukaddams of their districts. But there does not seem to be anything therein of sufficient importance for me to comment on. Kotwars have, as usual, performed their duties satisfactorily on the whole in Raipur and Bilaspur, though in both districts several of them appear to have experienced some difficulty in recovering their dues, scanty as they are. In Sambalpur, as usual, the conduct of the kotwars has not been quite as satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner is fully alive to their shortcomings, and is endeavouring to keep them up to the mark. Orders have recently been issued by the Local Administration which will ensure to them at the settlement, which is now being made, adequate remuneration. It is to be hoped that this will lead them to better behaviour.

Ryotwari villages.

26. A few words must here be said about the ryotwari villages of the Division. In Sambalpur there is no ryotwari village; in Bilaspur there are only 6. In Raipur they are more numerous. The Deputy Commissioner admits that they have been much neglected and that their management is very far from being as efficient as it should be. Moreover assessments appear to have been made in them on altogether wrong principles. The subject is engaging his close attention; and it should be possible to record marked improvement in next year's report.

Tours and inspections.

27. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants, Tahsildars, and their Naibs, is detailed in the reports. I am of opinion that it was generally adequate. The inspections made by Deputy Commissioners of Tahsil Offices have also been detailed. These too were, I think, sufficient; and I have reason to know from my own inspections that they were thorough. I was myself on tour for 145 days, and I inspected the District Offices of Bilaspur and Sambalpur and the Tahsil Offices of Dhamtari, Mungeli, Bilaspur, Janjgir and Sambalpur.

Notice of officers.

28. In conclusion I desire to place on record once again the very deep obligation under which all my Deputy Commissioners, Messrs. Montgomerie, Napier and Chitnavis, have laid me by their excellent work. Among Assistant Commissioners Messrs. H. E. Hemingway and Liddell seem to me to be deserving of special mention; among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Zakir Ali, Bahmanji Mancharji, Mian Bhai, Abdul Husain, and Elijah Jacob. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has by implication specially mentioned among Tahsildars Munshi Bhagwandas, Pandit Durga Prasad Pande, Munshi Kunjbiharilal, and Pandit Gangadhar Narayan Ghate. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has mentioned Saiyid Mir Padshah, Pandit Vishnu Gangadhar Gadgil, and Pandit Vishwanath Vishnu Digraskar. And the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has mentioned Pandit Govind Sitaram.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissoiner,

Chhattisgarh Division.

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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also

(1).—DETAILS OF.

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	LAND HELD BY MALGUZARS.			LAND HELD BY
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	Number of holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Sauger	1,106,785	129,320	85,124	19·09	3,204
Damoh	693,573	88,431	44,632	19·19	2,909
Jubbulpore	1,396,191	146,740	102,484	18·00	7,299
Mandla	733,047	36,303	39,645	10·40	299
Seoni	908,863	135,187	86,973	24·00	368
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,838,459	535,981	358,858	18·49	14,079
Narsinghpur	718,186	85,184	45,711	18·00	901
Hoshangabad	1,174,291	193,068	75,976	23·00	914
Nimar	738,971	52,838	26,657	11·00	12,075
Betul	1,023,734	65,567	53,675	11·65	336
Chhindwara	1,162,573	128,668	102,185	20·00	400
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,817,755	525,325	304,204	17·22	14,626
Wardha	1,156,066	131,509	97,344	19·80	4,225
Nagpur	1,613,618	180,630	84,233	16·41	8,990
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	(a) 979,633	82,219	35,303	12·00	(b) 5,333
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	231,372	24,404	15,586	17·00	272
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	753,719	119,844	44,046	21·00	4,669
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	323,760	47,293	19,413	30·00	406
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	345,701	57,913	22,001	23·00	605
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	123,024	18,210	5,356	19·00	37
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,526,893	662,022	323,282	17·83	24,537
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	2,509,411	375,044	309,801	27·00	2,718
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	692,138	71,650	49,617	18·00	116
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	1,424,153	165,553	158,520	23·00	3,273
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	571,201	85,859	37,227	22·00	2
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	827,266	154,486	51,739	25·00	...
Sambalpur ... Zamindari ...	736,131	143,221	42,038	25·00	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6760,30 0	995,813	648,942	24·33	6,109
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,943,407	2,719,141	1,635,286	19·84	59,351
For preceding year ...	21,697,233	2,719,503	1,605,095	19·85	58,561

the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1904

PROPRIETORS.

MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		LAND HELD COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY REVENUE-FREE.				Total area held by Proprietors, *i. e.*, total of Columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization.)	Revenue demanded for realization.)		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (*a*)	12	
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
37,121	25,203	827	8,949	4,641	193	260,514	
29,492	15,388	442	2,733	...	...	165,288	
50,732	46,243	3,789	9,795	7,938	333	309,751	
2,980	901	24	45	...	...	78,973	
7,861	3,305	4	108	85	36	230,129	
128,186	91,040	5,086	21,630	12,664	562	1,044,655	
16,808	20,996	112	1,940	1,937	611	149,643	
25,050	20,114	118	1,304	1,120	..	295 398	
177,212	1,73,188	1,167	21,977	26,708	1,782	278,684	
6,871	5,638	93	2,792	580	1,138	128,905	
5,437	2,986	201	2,155	1,273	534	238,445	
231,378	2,22,922	1,691	30,168	31,618	4,065	1,091,075	
52,393	50,593	526	6,561	6,092	506	287,807	(*a*) Includes 7,442 acres on account of Malik-sarkar.
104,531	138,979	800	12,430	15,431	1,072	381,824	(*b*) Do. 712 holdings do.
(*a*) 76,981	(*c*) 38,517	496	8,097	2,856	678	202,600	(*c*) Do. Rs. 3,842 do.
8,980	1,211	...	...	...	...	48,970	
56,758	55,208	84	775	252	191	221,423	
7,728	5,806	17	67	31	7	74,501	
10,986	8,107	...	...	...	..	90,900	
1,011	734	...	...	...	...	24,577	
319,368	2,99,155	1,923	27,930	24,662	2,454	1,332,602	
9,819	3,930	28	(*d*) 763	310	...	695,427	(*d*) Includes 32 acres on account of muafi resumption.
757	323	...	...	...	...	122,024	
30,609	14,507	8	138	...	...	354,820	
30	20	...	...	...	...	123,116	
...	...	126	2,299	46	...	208,524	
...	...	...	...	...	...	185,259	
41,215	18,780	162	3,200	356	...	1,689,170	
720,147	631,897	8,862	82,928	69,300	7,081	5,157,502	
710,329	6,18,165	9,129	83,965	66,739	8,151	5,118,892	

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also 1904.—

(2) DETAILS OF

Districts	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary tenant right by Tenants of other Classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent	Incidence per acre.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	17,288	160,680	1,61,883	1 0 1	29,394	228.826	2,01,586	0 14 1	132,479	99,698	0 12 0
Damoh ...	14,932	116,771	1,13,569	0 15 7	19,834	126,519	1,16,458	0 14 9	78,401	71,990	0 14 8
Jubbulpore ...	23,848	205,736	2,74,069	1 5 4	41,733	280,083	3,33.570	1 3 11	180,036	1.62,604	0 14 5
Mandla ..	1,085	11,689	7,919	0 10 10	4,049	63,868	29,427	0 7 4	64,454	21,161	0 5 3
Seoni ...	2,174	43,250	33,818	0 12 6	11,442	162,799	1,15,595	0 11 4	95,716	53,294	0 8 11
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	59,327	538,126	5,91,258	1 1 7	106,452	862,095	7,96,636	0 14 9	551,086	4 08,747	0 11 10
Narsinghpur ...	10,659	145,292	2,44,955	1 11 0	20,614	177,404	2,88,319	1 10 0	53,588	96,153	1 12 8
Hoshangabad ...	13,859	286,524	3,70,615	1 4 8	24,327	285,236	3,40,928	1 3 1	68,419	77,219	1 2 1
Nimar ...	381	5,726	3,899	0 10 11	23,110	386,271	2,23,268	0 9 3	3,918	3,325	0 13 7
Betul ...	8,319	162 322	1,00,990	0 9 11	21,160	334,705	1,35,552	0 6 6	86,909	28,475	0 5 3
Chhindwara ...	8,460	104.444	1,07,241	1 0 5	28,462	338,616	1,78,286	0 8 6	134,915	44,932	0 5 4
Total Nerbudda Division ...	41,678	704,308	8,27,700	1 2 10	117,673	1,522,232	11,66,353	0 12 3	347,749	2,50,104	0 11 6
Wardha ...	9,544	162,324	1,68,660	1 0 7	23,124	406,338	3,82,769	0 15 0	58,859	51,033	0 13 10
Nagpur ..	20,713	259.844	3,26,339	1 4 1	32,118	534,802	5,42,757	1 0 3	79,297	67,934	0 13 8
Chanda ... Khalsa	8,506	117,830	70,194	0 9 6	57,643	638,564	3,52,156	0 8 10	47	57	1 3 5
Chanda ... Zamindari	273	4,327	1,542	0 5 8	14,783	171,501	42,688	0 4 0	41	60	1 7 5
Bhandara ... Khalsa	8,127	88,872	92,495	1 0 7	18,456	217,575	2,17,168	0 15 11	55,054	47,234	0 13 8
Bhandara ... Zamindari	1,967	25,239	23,405	0 14 10	9,036	78,514	74,527	0 15 5	27,711	21,609	0 12 10
Balaghat ... Khalsa	3,123	31,698	33,136	1 0 9	10,014	82,294	79,904	0 15 6	29,168	24,650	0 13 6
Balaghat ... Zamindari	526	7,138	6,929	0 15 6	2,766	29,186	27,469	0 15 1	9,860	8,719	0 14 2
Total Nagpur Division ...	52,779	697,272	7,22,700	1 0 7	167,940	2,158,774	17,19,438	0 12 9	260.037	2,21,296	0 13 7
Raipur .. Khalsa	25,744	285,032	1,78,618	0 10 0	57,455	657,189	4,39,907	0 10 9	208 734	128,171	0 9 10
Raipur .. Zamindari	10	110	75	0 10 11	3,913	73,258	40,310	0 8 10	31,745	14,000	0 7 1
Bilaspur ... Khalsa	16,707	111,786	69,534	0 9 11	52,498	334,394	2,00,611	0 9 7	168,851	96,080	0 9 1
Bilaspur ... Zamindari	..	...	..	...	10,203	120 568	51,346	0 6 10	30,233	8,972	0 4 9
Sambalpur ... Khalsa	...	...	...	...	55,012	580.347	1,77,985	0 4 11	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... Zamindari	...	...	...	...	37,371	507,637	77,698	0 2 5	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	42,461	396,928	2,48,227	0 10 0	216,452	2,273 393	9,87,857	0 6 11	439,563	2,47,223	0 9 0
GRAND TOTAL	196,245	2,336,634	23,89,885	1 0 4	608 517	.6,816,494	46,70,284	0 11 0	1,598,435	11,27,370	0 11 3
For preceding year ...	193,845	2,348,267	23,54,041	1 0 0	630,228	7,023,207	46,91,519	0 10 8	1,559,177	10,99,709	0 11 3

the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May (Concld.)

TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of Columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total Rental, *i. e.*, Columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir Land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
40,523	296,224	2,79,069	0 15 1	818,209	7,42,236	0 14 6	6,41,788	66,653	12,735	15,327	5,073	20,471	35,725
31,045	194,815	1,96,996	1 0 2	516,506	4,99,013	0 15 5	4,74,233	23,987	4,079	7,700	4,470	15,961	27,116
68,634	396,856	4,45,804	1 2 0	1,062,711	12,16,047	1 2 3	10,07,248	1,46,779	12,589	11,140	6,692	22,846	65,019
39,947	498,504	1,53,051	0 4 11	638,515	2,11,558	0 5 3	...	...	5,374	10,185	982	4,812	2,645
28,867	367,530	2,41,232	0 10 6	669,295	4,43,939	0 10 7	3,67,584	42,816	6,705	2,734	4,677	33,710	29,610
209,016	1,753,929	13,16,152	0 12 0	3,705,236	31,12,793	0 13 5	24,90,853	2,80,235	41,482	47,086	21,894	97,800	1,60,115
19,858	170,492	3,20 948	1 14 1	546,776	9,50,375	1 11 10	7,24,992	1,85,980	9,050	12,717	2,537	25,589	91,022
22,249	219,814	2,48,143	1 2 1	859,993	10,36,905	1 3 3	8,23,024	1,46,848	11,780	7,120	5,160	61,200	1,25,488
3,012	47,676	44,056	0 14 9	443,591	2,74,548	0 9 11	2,30,681	29,975	3,745	12,951	1,211	11,500	28,077
28,105	296,932	1,06,914	0 5 9	880,868	3,71,931	0 6 9	3,25,107	47,382	2,789	11,172	908	9,787	14,479
38,090	332,580	1,35,624	0 6 6	910,555	4,66,083	0 8 2	4,25,347	42,104	11,624	1,949	2,269	17,130	23,109
111,314	1,067,494	8,55,685	0 12 10	3,641,783	30,99,842	0 13 7	25,29,151	4,52,289	38,988	45,909	12,083	125,206	2,82,175
14,556	236,151	2,05,732	0 13 11	863,672	8,08,194	0 15 0	7,60,564	66,702	3,471	1,116	1,652	30,837	1,07,042
22,079	333,718	2,81,594	0 13 6	1,207,661	12,18,624	1 0 2	11,97,233	1,72,293	2,987	21,146	1,663	58,886	1,27,909
102	1,019	957	0 15 0	757,460	4,23,364	0 8 11	...	...	11,011	8,562	2,689	14,960	20,198
...	...	...	...	175,869	44,290	0 4 0	...	...	2,956	3,577	1,047	4,160	1,166
24,002	166,539	1,54,626	0 14 9	528,040	5,11,523	0 15 5	5,10,013	2,76,869	3,230	1,026	2,793	22,510	35,163
13,512	115,205	82,497	0 11 5	246,669	2,02,038	0 13 1			1,921	669	852	9,316	11,915
18,687	109,977	97,081	0 14 2	253,137	2,34,771	0 14 10	2,25,644	3,599	1,274	390	2,420	9,645	9,046
6,332	51,264	35,282	0 11 0	97,448	78,399	0 12 10	61,220	1,612	822	177	965	4,482	4,869
99,270	1,013,873	8,57,769	0 13 6	4,129,956	35,21,203	0 13 8	27,54,674	5,21,075	27,672	36,663	14,081	154,796	3,17,308
66 826	624,818	4,14,238	0 10 7	1,775,773	11,60,934	0 10 6	11,00,759	68,310	29,279	8,932	11,706	34,034	24,633
34,361	442,051	1,70,042	0 6 2	547,164	2,24,427	0 6 7	2,13,018	3,187	7,522	15,428	14,524	47,359	32,487
80,391	421,493	2,62,257	0 9 11	1,036,524	6,28,482	0 9 8	5,86,570	81,762	24,457	8,352	11,212	24,409	16,635
35,904	280,098	1,05,932	0 6 1	430,899	1,66,250	0 6 2	1,54,155	10,604	12,943	4,243	6,105	12,779	7,045
.	...	...	...	580,347	1,77,985	0 4 11	..	...	2,595	35,800	11,518	36,485	28,976
...	...	...	...	507,637	77,698	0 2 5	..	...	11,555	31,680	2,674	9,640	7,478
217,482	1,767,460	9,52,469	0 8 7	4,078 344	24,35,776	0 8 0	20,54,502	1,63,863	88,351	104,435	57,739	164,706	1,17,254
637,082	5,603,756	39,82,075	0 11 1	16,355,319	1,21,69,614	0 11 11	98,29,180	14,17,462	196,493	234,093	105,797	542,508	8,76,852
608,309	5,317,363	38,26,367	0 12 0	16,248,014	1,19,71,636	0 11 9	77,35,102	15,71,866	185,834	236,413	88,971	478,887	7,87,278

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	Districts.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	1,784	4	237	170	0 11 5
	Damoh	9,360	48	1,504	795	0 8 5
	Jubbulpore	1,522	6	247	67	0 4 4
	Mandla	208,349	600	22,745	7,703	0 5 5
	Seoni	60,956	215	8,167	3,457	0 6 9
	Total ...	281,971	873	32,900	12,192	0 5 11
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	..	...
	Hochangabad	15,752	21	1,247	773	0 9 11
	Nimar .. .	210,619	193	13,468	6,565	0 7 10
	Betul .	41,186	85	3,448	585	0 2 9
	Chhindwara . ..	22,573	59	2,742	580	0 3 5
	Total ...	290,129	358	20,905	8,504	0 6 6
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1,700	5	335	400	1 3 2
	Chanda	51,231	181	4,468	1,561	0 5 5
	Bhandara	.	..	...	...	...
	Pathgarh ..	98,55	235	15,206	3,073	0 3 3
	Total ..	15 ,86	4	2 ,009	4,774	0 1 0
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	8,372	27	1,439	398	0 4 5
	Bilaspur	1,159	12	362	126	0 5 7
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...
	. Total ...	9,531	39	1,801	524	0 4 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	733,113	1,689	75,615	26,194	0 5 7

classes of Holders in Ryotwari villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sublet by Patels.		Sublet by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
144	1,535	876	0 9 2	2	12	2	...	...	388	171
537	7,703	3,845	0 8 0	23	153	94	...	...	...	...
196	1,262	710	0 9 0	4	13	8	47	78	264	623
11,168	183,460	54,554	0 4 9	126	2,144	656	93	27	335	113
2,983	52,679	16,174	0 5 0	11	110	40	323	104	1,867	1,522
15,028	246,639	76,159	0 4 11	166	2,432	800	463	209	2,854	2,429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
587	14,467	6,724	0 7 5	2	38	6	77	37	579	519
6,471	196,783	95,624	0 7 9	21	367	135	443	204	6,393	3,661
1,737	37,53	5,122	0 2 2	20	2 9	40	119	45	1,710	1,093
933	19,825	3,794	0 3 1	2	6	..	78	On half produce.	1,114	159
9,728	2[illegible]	1,11,264	0 [illegible]	45	619	181	717	285 and on half produce.	9,706	5,432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	1,365	923	0 10 10	..	...	...	16	24	30	14
3,688	46,42[illegible]	17,205	0 [illegible] 11	33	340	62	203	97	2,052	1,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,53[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible],124	0 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]4	1,03[illegible]	23[illegible]	1,533	[illegible]0[illegible]	3,516	1,068
8,206	13[illegible]	34,25[illegible]	4 3	117	1,37[illegible]	[illegible]9	1,[illegible]	615	3,598	2,[illegible]98
435	6,928	1,564	0 3 [illegible]	4	5	...	14	...	44	30
95	797	304	0 6 1	...	..	..	18	4	57	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
530	7,725	1,868	0 3 10	4	5	...	32	4	101	55
33,582	658,063	2,23,549	0 5 6	332	4,435	1,273	2,964	1,114 and on half produce.	18,259	10,914

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 7 AND 8.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loan

(1) LOANS

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).						
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor	1,69,435	25,882	17,882	1,62,964	24,353	13,741	1,39,731
	Damoh ...	1,31,811	2,687	2,687	54,421	80,077	100	1,31,271
	Jubbulpore ..	67,136	800	610	56,663	11,083	4,606	63 140
	Mandla ..	9,893	3,105	3,005	7,994	4,904	1,515	6,717
	Seoni ...	28,882	1,599	1,599	20,371	10,135	5,929	22,786
	Total ...	4,07,157	34,073	25,783	3,02,413	1,30,552	25,891	3,63,645
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur ...	2,630	1,045	1,045	2,898	777	766	(b) 2,085
	Hoshangabad ...	4,527	5,074	5,074	4,725	4,876	2,010	2,971
	Nimar ...	11,725	11,939	10,940	13,073	9,592	11,090	1,985
	Betul ...	6,137	3,888	3,850	6,350	3,637	6,399	...
	Chhindwara ...	17,602	5,039	4,791	13,475	8,918	6,257	7,526
	Total	42,621	26,985	25,700	40,521	27,800	26,522	14,567
NAGPUR ...	Wardha ..	3,668	6,560	6,455	4,525	5,598	4,162	354
	Nagpur ...	12,239	2,635	2,595	9,597	5,237	9,406	194
	Chanda ...	1,05,228	15,800	15,190	88,339	32,079	81,828	21,917
	Bhandara ...	3,00,055	12,988	12,988	2,99,976	13,067	3,00,055	...
	Balaghat ...	1,27,124	15,000	19,010	1,32,603	13,531	1,14,637	17,917
	Total ...	5,48,314	52,983	56,238	5,35,040	69,512	5,10,088	40,382
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur ..	7,72,970	91,500	1,01,483	7,80,760	93,693	7,52,000	31,076
	Bilaspur ..	1,31,046	6,000	5,125	1,28,605	7,566	1,28,829	1,767
	Sambalpur ..	11 253	10,000	3,072	9,962	4,363	9,571	405
	Total	9,15,269	1,07,500	1,09 680	9,19,327	1,05,622	8,90,400	33,248
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,13,361	2,21,541	2,17,401	17,97,301	3,33,486	14,52,901	4,51,842

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1904.

WITH INTEREST.

Recovery of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,53,472	38,242	197	1,10,377	4,853	2,193	47,004	2·26	
1,31,371	47,724	...	6,697	76,950	4,253	638	4·01	
67,746	26,357	...	30,306	11,083	5,759	10,806	14·72	
8,232	4,893	65	3,036	303	654	517	8·84	
28,715	20,233	...	138	8,344	2,943	40	15·09	
3,89,536	1,37,449	262	1,50,554	1 01,533	15 802	59,005	5·88	
2,851	2,443	47	408	...	370	79	21·73	
4,981	3,198	1	1,526	257	184	81	3·91	
13,075	12,187	...	886	2	703	101	6·59	
6,399	3,793	57	2,500	106	170	...	3·48	
13,783	12,072	...	1,403	308	1,162	85	8·76	
41,089	33,693	105	6,723	673	2,589	346	7·35	
4,516	4,516	9	...	...	354	...	8·00	
9,600	9,568	...	29	3	697	1	7·97	
1,03,745	86,392	...	1,947	15,406	5,303	444	7·7	
3,00,055	2,99,976	...	...	79	...	...	...	
1,32,554	1,32,339	49	215	...	4,154	...	5·8	
5,50,470	5,32,791	58	2,191	15,488	10,508	445	3·4	
7,83,076	7,48,426	1,158	31,170	3 4°0	23,457	1,009	5·41	
1,30,596	1,27,383	...	1,222	1,991	8,030	514	11·58	
9,976	9,948	28	8	...	515	...	6·59	
9 23,648	8 85,777	1,186	32,400	5,471	32,002	1,523	6·27	
19,04,710	15,89,710	1,611	1,91,868	1,23,165	60,901	61,319	5·42	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the ending 30th

LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).					RECOVERY	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor ...	8,769	...	...	8,746	23	...	8,769
	Damoh ...	3,745	...	...	2,221	1,524	...	3,745
	Jubbulpore ...	34,592	..	...	28,886	5,706	...	34,592
	Mandla ...	8,313	..	...	7,278	1,035	...	8,208
	Seoni ...	34,008	...	...	27,386	6,622	15,554	18,387
	Total ...	89,427	...	...	74,517	14,910	15,554	73,701
NERBUDDA ..	Narsinghpur ...	1,078	...	...	1,078	...	128	950
	Hoshangabad ...	47,759	...	...	35,808	11,951	20,700	18,430
	Nimar ...	11,030	...	...	9,130	1,900	175	10,855
	Betul ...	58,577	...	...	50,788	7,789	51,468	...
	Chhindwara ...	12,586	...	...	11,017	1,569	3,298	8,143
	Total ...	1,31,030	...	...	1,07,821	23,209	75,769	38,378
NAGPUR ...	Wardha ...	1,632	...	...	1,632	...	...	1,632
	Nagpur ...	2,601	...	...	2,377	224	1,286	1,315
	Chanda ...	1,55,619	...	...	90,639	64,980	21,416	1,34,203
	Bhandara ...	4,14,318	...	...	2,60,199	1,54,119	2,62,724	...
	Balaghat ...	1,12,945	...	...	62,554	50,391	62,449	...
	Total ..	6,87,115	...	...	4,17 401	2,69 714	3,47,875	1,37,150
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur ...	6,11,663	...	...	5,47,642	64,021	1,53,469	4,49,670
	Bilaspur ...	2,28,454	...	...	1 68,119	60,335	1,05,264	70,270
	Sambalpur ..	854	...	...	822	32	...	854
	Total . .	8,40,971	...	...	7,16,583	1,24,388	2,58,733	5,20,794
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,48,543	...	...	13,16,322	4,32,221	6,97,931	7,70,023

Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year September 1904.—(Concld.)

INTEREST.

OF PRINCIPAL.					RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 7).	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,769	1,520	...	7,226	23	...	..	...	
3,745	2,221	...	...	1,524	...	..	...	
34,592	21,697	...	7,189	5,706	...	...	...	
8,208	5,509	...	1,769	930	...	...	...	
33,941	27,386	...	...	6,555	...	...	..	
89,255	58,333	...	16,184	14,738	...	...	...	
1,078	825	...	253	...	...	...	...	
39,130	21,162	32	14,614	3,354	...	...	...	
11,030	6,256	...	2,874	1,900	...	...	...	
51,468	21,423	45	29,320	725	...	...	...	
11,441	9,879	...	1,138	424	...	...	...	
1,14,147	59,545	77	48,199	6,403	...	...	...	
1,632	1,626	...	6	...	...	...	...	
2,601	1,087	...	1,290	224	...	...	...	
1,55,619	69 046	...	21,593	64,980	...	...	...	
2,62,724	75,918	1	1,84,280	2,526	...	...	...	
62,449	62,351	105	98	...	...	...	...	
4,85,025	2,10,028	106	2,07,267	67,730	...	...	...	
6,03,139	1,30,969	453	4,16,155	56,015	...	...	...	
1,75,534	1,59,395	67	8,657	7,482	...	...	...	
854	822	...	...	32	...	...	...	
7,79,527	2,91,186	520	4,24,812	63,529	...	...	...	
14,67,954	6,19,092	703	6,96,462	1,52,400	...	...	...	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 7 AND 8.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on accunt of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal)						
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor	34,461	440	440	7,153	27,748	2,049	3 890
	Damoh	6,580	675	575	1,798	5,357	1,363	2,697
	Jubbulpore	18,052	800	800	8,511	10,341	4,977	6,830
	Mandla	300	400	400	100	600	150	...
	Seoni	10,316	900	900	3,512	7,704	3,540	440
	Total ...	69,709	3,215	3,115	21,074	51,750	12,079	13,857
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur	1,374	7,570	7,570	981	7,963	706	250
	Hoshangabad	2,878	2,500	2,500	467	4,911	455	12
	Nimar	4,795	26,000	23,425	3,632	24,588	3,339	293
	Betul	2,518	3,888	2,655	1,538	3,635	1,853	...
	Chhindwara	703	1,650	1,250	111	1,842	111	...
	Total ...	12,268	41,608	37,400	6,729	42,939	6,464	555
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	12,602	359	359	4,342	8,619	4.319	21
	Nagpur	26,037	6,408	7,723	10,029	23,731	9,830	224
	Chanda	43,821	10,092	9,725	5,368	48,178	4.997	7,915
	Bhandara	658,36	29,535	22,532	9,571	78,797	667	486
	Balaghat	37,411	250	250	3,756	33,905	1,376	2,474
	Total ...	1,85,707	46,644	40,589	33,066	1,93,230	21,189	11,120
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur	3,625	...	...	650	2,975	650	...
	Bilaspur	34,043	20,000	335	2,661	31,717	3,584	...
	Sambalpur	29,455	12,000	6,320	10,271	25 504	9 787	669
	Total ...	67,123	32,000	6,655	13,582	60,196	14,021	669
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,34,807	1,23,467	87,759	74,451	3,48,115	53,753	26,201

(XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1904.

INTEREST.

Recovery of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.* ½ column 3+ column 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,939	2,817	35	3,122	...	400	1,490	1·29	
4,060	1,798	...	...	2,262	409	...	6·86	
11,807	5,460	...	3,051	3,296	1,298	1,049	9·14	
150	100	...	...	50	14	...	3·11	
3,980	3,512	...	...	468	672	...	7·46	
25,936	13,687	35	6,173	6,076	2,793	2,539	4·59	
956	706	25	250	...	76	56	1·62	
467	467	...	...	...	71	...	1·82	
3,632	3,632	...	...	...	307	...	2·08	
1,853	1,090	...	448	315	107	...	3·47	
111	111	...	...	...	75	...	5·89	
7,019	6,006	25	698	315	636	56	2·30	
4,340	4,340	2	...	...	802	...	8·00	
10,054	10,029	...	...	25	1,671	...	6·77	
12,912	5,336	...	32	7,544	1,439	4	3·00	
1,153	969	140	...	184	91	...	1·300	
3,850	3 756	...	...	94	736	...	2·00	
32,309	24,430	142	32	7,847	5,589	4	3·00	
650	650	...	...	...	172	...	5·21	
3,584	2,661	...	...	923	830	...	2·52	
10,456	10,267	13	...	189	1,827	...	6 65	
14,690	13,578	13	...	1,112	2,829	...	4·44	
79,954	57,701	215	6,903	15,350	11,847	2,599	3·47	

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land ending 30th

LOANS

Division.	District	State of Loans Accounts (Principal). Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount [illegible] for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	[illegible]	Demand [illegible] year.	[illegible] demand of principal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	10 480	...	..	8,119	2 361	2 083	3,016
	Damoh	14,330	...	...	6,473	7,857	5,784	8,50[illegible]
	Jubbulpore	16 771	...	.	12,784	3 987	2 171	14 815
	Mandla	3 725	...	...	2,115	1,610	1 285	830
	Seoni	2,801	...	...	2 316	485	1,614	750
	Total .	48,107	...	...	31,8[illegible]7	16,300	12,937	27,919
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur . ..	80	...	..	8[illegible]	...	..	80
	Hoshangabad	4 514	...	...	1,539	2 975	1,519	[illegible]
	Nimar	2,045	...	..	1,669	376	1 570	99
	Betul	1,529	...	..	983	546	1,055	..
	Chhindwara	8,172	...	...	4,148	4 024	2 255	2,209
	Total ..	16 340	...	..	8 419	7 9[illegible]1	[illegible]	2,408
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,052	...	...	585	467	585	...
	Nagpur	4,185	..	...	2,132	2,053	528	1,604
	Chanda	41 414	...	...	7,969	3[illegible]4 5	7,[illegible]43	17715
	Bhandara	1,11,76[illegible]	..	...	22,[illegible]14	89,146	[illegible]4[illegible]21	...
	Balaghat	64,98[illegible]	...	..	12,9[illegible]0	52,[illegible]	12,927	...
	Total ..	2,23,[illegible]97	...	.	4[illegible]28[illegible]	1 77 117	4[illegible]	19 319
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	1[illegible]4 5[illegible]6	...	...	46[illegible]	77 8[illegible]4	[illegible]	[illegible] 67,798
	Bilaspur ...	54,679	..	..	5 164	9 515	10[illegible]	...
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Total ...	1,79,185	...	..	51 85[illegible]	1 2[illegible],32[illegible]	44,021	[illegible]7,79[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,67,029	...	...	1,38,362	3,2[illegible] 6[illegible]7	1 09 4[illegible]1	1 17,444

Improvement Loans Act (*XIX of* 1883) *in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year September* 1904.—(Concld.)

WITHOUT INTEREST.

Recovery of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (*i. e.*, ½ column 3 + column 7.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,099	695	...	3,832	572	...	...	...	
14,292	6 473	...	...	7,819	...	...	...	
16,986	3,907	...	9,092	3,987	...	...	...	
2,115	1,105	...	1,010	...	...	...	..	
2,364	2 166	..	150	48	...		...	
40,856	14,346	...	14,084	12 426	...	...	...	
80	80	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1,539	904	...	635	...	...	...	..	
1,669	1,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,055	507	...	476	72	...	...	...	
4,464	3,997	60	91	376	...	...	...	
8,807	7,157	60	1,202	448	...	....	...	
585	585	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2,132	1,982	...	150	...	...	...	...	
24,958	7,420	227	322	17,216	...	...	...	
24,821	19,220	120	3,274	2,327	...	...	...	
12,927	12 899	81	...	28	...	...	...	
65,423	42,100	428	3,746	19,571	...	...	...	
1,01,809	45 114	739	(*g*) 1,129	55 566	...	...	...	
10,010	5,149	15	...	4,861	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1,11,819	51 2 .	754	1 129	60 427	...	...	...	
2,26,905	1,13 8,2	1,242	20,161	92,872	...	...	...	

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1903.	INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.			
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	4,96,577	...	...	2	2
	Damoh	3,48,060	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	8,65,834	...	...	87	87
	Mandla	1,05,884	...	...	155	155
	Seoni	2,59,815	...	...	4,537	4,537
	Total ...	20,76,170	..	...	4,781	4,781
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	6,26,540	9,554	...	55	9,609
	Hoshangabad	6,96,394	...	...	132	132
	Nimar	2,84,082	106	75	3,046	3,227
	Betul	2,58,368	...	45	...	45
	Chhindwara	2,94,373	2	...	...	2
	Total ...	21,59,757	9,662	120	3,233	13,015
NAGPUR	Wardha	6,38,544	...	...	155	155
	Nagpur	9,86,856	...	...	1,127	1,127
	Chanda	2,91,713	16,811	...	2,895	19,706
	Bhandara	5,64,928	...	...	44	44
	Balaghat	2,32,161	...	...	2,449	2,449
	Total ...	27,14,202	16,811	...	6,670	23,481
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	8,83,848	21,509	...	39	21,548
	Bilaspur	5,11,499	...	...	14,313	14,313
	Sambalpur	1,70,821	...	25	82	107
	Total ...	15,66,168	21,509	25	14,434	35,968
	GRAND TOTAL ...	85,16,297	47,982	145	29,118	77,245

Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

Decrease during the year.			Net Result.			
By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Increase (column 7 *minus* column 10).	Decrease (column 10 *minus* column 7).	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1904.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	5	5	...	3	4,96,574	
...	...	...	...	...	3,48,060	
...	6	6	81	...	8,65,765	
...	74	74	81	...	1,05,965	
...	54	54	4,483	...	2,64,298	
...	139	139	4,642	...	20,80,662	
1,100	2	1,102	8,507	...	6,35,047	
...	3,126	3,126	...	2,994	6,93,400	
40	10	50	3,177	...	2,87,259	
...	37	37	8	...	2,58,376	
...	58	58	...	56	2,94,317	
1,140	3,233	4,373	8,642	...	21,68,399	
...	14	14	141	...	6,38,685	
...	421	421	706	...	9,87,562	
...	1,833	1,833	17,873	...	3,09,586	
...	259	259	...	215	5,64,713	
...	6,163	6,163	...	3,714	2,28,447	
...	8,690	8,690	14,791	...	27,28,993	
...	130	130	21,418	...	9,05,266	
...	21	21	14,292	...	5,25,791	
...	3	3	104	...	1,70,925	
...	154	154	35,814	...	16,01,982	
1,140	12,216	13,356	63,889	...	85,80,036	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections

PART I *(a)*—Land Revenue

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.				
		Balance from previous year	Remission during year.	BALANCE FOR COLLECTION.		
				Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,517	55	..	2,462	2,462
	Damoh	2,368	32	...	2,336	2,336
	Jubbulpore	40,622	32,409	...	8,213	8,213
	Mandla	326	...	..	326	326
	Seoni	...	.	...	...	...
	Total	45,833	32,496	...	13,337	13,337
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,283	...	...	1,283	1,283
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1,108	...	...	1,108	1,108
	Total	2,391	...	...	2,391	2,391
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	39,420	3	37,925	1,492	39,417
	Chanda	11,110	...	...	11,110	11,110
	Bhandara	16,587	16,587	..	...	...
	Balaghat	638	423	...	215	215
	Total	67,755	17,013	37,925	12,817	50,742
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	5,77,816	5,75,418	...	2,398	2,398
	Bilaspur	35,290	...	34,208	1,082	35,290
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	..	..
	Total	6,13,106	5,75,418	34,208	3,480	37,688
	GRAND TOTAL	7,29,085	6,24,927	72,133	32,025	1,04,158

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

on the Roll—Arrears.

Collections.	Balance.			Explanations.
	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total	
8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,738	...	724	724	
2,336	...	...	...	
8,213	...	..	...	
326	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
12,613	...	724	724	
1,283	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
1,108	...	...	...	
2,391	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
25,189	14,228	...	14,228	
5,507	...	5,603	5,603	
..	...	...	...	
215	...	...	...	
30,911	14,228	5,603	19,831	
2,250	...	148	148	
28,619	...	6,671	6,671	
...	...	...	...	
30,869	...	6,819	6,819	
76,784	14,228	13,146	27,374	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections

PART I (*b*)—Land Revenue

Division.	Districts.	Demand.						
		Demand according to Kistbandi.	Abatement or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (Total of cols. 4, 5 & 6).	Net demand for collection.	Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
	Saugor ...	4,96,577	...	1,907	572	2,479	4,94,098	4,94,074
	Damoh ...	3,48,060	...	123	370	493	3,47,567	3,47,567
JUBBULPORE ...	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,834	...	8,109	2,086	10,195	8,55,639	8,55,639
	Mandla ...	1,05,884	74	139	201	414	1,05,470	1,05,453
	Seoni ...	2,59,815	2,938	...	1,118	4,056	2,55,759	2,55,759
	Total ...	20,76,170	3,012	10,278	4,347	17,637	20,58,533	20,58,492
	Narsinghpur ...	6,26,540	1,102	4,736	1,894	7,732	6,18,808	6,18,808
	Hoshangabad ...	6,96,202	15,232	8,315	36	23,583	6,72,619	6,72,619
NERBUDDA ...	Nimar ...	2,84,082	...	...	30	30	2,84,052	2,84,052
	Betul ...	2,58,358	...	...	627	627	2,57,741	2,57,741
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,375	58	2,003	1,101	3,162	2,91,213	2,91,211
	Total ...	21,59,567	16,392	15,054	3,688	35,134	21,24,433	21,24,431
	Wardha ...	6,38,544	...	...	258	258	6,38,286	6,38,286
	Nagpur ...	9,86,856	28	..	462	490	9,86,366	9,86,366
NAGPUR ...	Chanda ...	(*a*) 3,08,524	817	...	1,361	2,178	3,06,346	3,05,008
	Bhandara ...	5,64,928	...	...	713	713	5,64,215	5,64,117
	Balaghat ..	(*b*) 2,28,629	144	...	7,449	7,593	2,21,036	2,21,036
	Total ...	27,27,481	989	...	10,243	11,232	27,16,249	27,14,813
	Raipur ...	(*c*) 9,05,227	4,390	...	(*d*) 2,191	6,581	8,98,646	8,98,175
CHHATTISGARH ...	Bilaspur ...	5,11,499	...	...	786	786	5,10,713	4,95,732
	Sambalpur ..	1,70,821	...	...	9	9	1,70,812	1,70,812
	Total ...	15,87,547	4,390	...	2,986	7,376	15,80,171	15,64,719
	GRAND TOTAL ...	85,50,765	24,783	25,332	21,264	71,379	84,79,386	84,62,455

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

on the Roll.—Current.

Balance.			Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted.	Explanations.
Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,907	24	1,931	396	215	611	
123	..	123	5	80	85	
8,109	...	8,109	669	702	1,371	
139	17	156	34	156	190	
...	...	...	...	203	203	
10,278	41	10,319	1,104	1,356	2,460	
4,736	...	4,736	10	10	20	
8,315	..	8,315	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	49	49	
2,003	2	2,005	...	222	222	
15,054	2	15,056	10	283	293	
...	...	...	...	164	164	(a) The increase of Rs. 16,811 between this column and that given in column 3 of Statement E, is due to the revision of settlement.
...	...	...	167	89	256	(b) (1) Includes Rs. 114 on account of temporary remission. (2) The difference between this column and that in column 3 of Statement E is due to the following:—
...	1,338	1,338	...	205	205	Difference between the malguzari jama of the 22 villages in the Kirnapur Zamindari and the takoli fixed on reconstitution ... Rs. 3,581 Demand of villages transferred to the Mandla District ... 65 Total ... 3,646 Deduct temporary remissions ... ... 114 Balance ... 3,532
...	98	98	12	43	55	
...	...	...	...	98	98	
...	1,436	1,436	179	599	778	
...	471	471	(b) 2,711	1,478	4,189	(c) The difference of Rs. 21,379 between this column and that in column 3 of Statement E, is due to the fact that the demand was increased by Rs. 21,509 owing to revision of settlement in the Zamindaris of this district, which came into force in the year under report, while that of the Drug Tahsil was reduced by Rs. 130 on account of land taken up for the Maroda Tank.
...	14,981	14,981	158	334	492	(d) Exclusive of Rs. 804 refunded.
...	...	...	...	13	13	
...	15,452	15,452	2,869	1,825	4,694	
25,332	16,931	42,263	4,162	4,063	8,225	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwari

Division.	District.		Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 *minus* Column 5)	Collections.	
			Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	185	38,915	260	38,840	160	38,546
	Damoh	..	17	27,700	66	27,651	17	27,621
	Jubbulpore	...	(a) 286	70,447	1,482	69,251	286	68,496
	Mandla	...	28	8,182	47	8,163	28	8,134
	Seoni	...	...	20,494	513	19,981	...	19,981
		Total ...	516	1,65,738	2,368	1,63,886	491	1,62,778
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	74	47,960	339	47,695	74	47,360
	Hoshangabad	...	...	(b) 54,194	49	54,145	...	53,650
	Nimar	...	...	28,462	11	28,451	...	28,451
	Betul	...	...	19,538	421	19,117	...	19,117
	Chhindwara	...	71	23,984	321	23,734	71	23,552
		Total ...	145	1,74,138	1,141	1,73,142	145	1,72,130
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	50,441	184	50,257	...	50,257
	Nagpur	...	4,055	81,685	423	85,317	3,665	81,652
	Chanda	...	352	24,239	1,303	23,288	200	22,886
	Bhandara	...	...	43,449	279	43,170	...	43,170
	Balaghat	...	1	18,873	586	18,288	1	18,287
		Total ...	4,408	2,18,687	2,775	2,20,320	3,866	2,16,252
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	262	78,772	(c) 879	78,155	252	77,885
	Bilaspur	...	2,621	45,011	271	47,361	2,221	43,967
	Sambalpur	...	...	17,468	5	17,463	...	17,463
		Total ...	2,883	1,41,251	1,155	1,42,979	2,473	1,39,315
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,952	6,99,814	7,439	7,00,327	6,975	6,90,475

Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanations.
On account of previous year (column 3 *minus* column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 *minus* total of columns 5 and 8).		
9	10	11	
Rs,	Rs,	Rs,	
25	109	50	
...	13	17	
...	469	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 3,491 remitted.
...	1	47	
...	...	204	
25	592	318	
...	261	31	
...	495	7	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 1,149 remitted.
...	...	...	
...	...	7	
...	111	16	
...	867	61	
...	...	2	
...	...	45	
152	50	75	
...	...	1	
...	...	9	
152	50	132	
10	8	127	(c) (i) Exclusive of Rs. 1,343 as detailed below :— Rs. Collected in advance in previous years, but not adjusted during the year under report .. 1,172 Refunded .. .. 171 Total . 1,343
400	773	79	(ii) Inclusive of Rs. 7, which were wrongly included last year in Statement F, Part III.
...	...	2	
410	781	208	
587	2,290	719	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* column 5).	Collections.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	996	...	996	...	996
	Damoh	2,363	5,152	6	7,509	2,067	4,984
	Jubbulpore	91	904	...	995	75	895
	Mandla	572	67,701	3	68,270	398	67 326
	Seoni	180	19,587	220	19,547	180	19,367
	Total	3,206	94,340	229	97,317	2,720	93,568
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	167	...	167	...	167
	Hoshangabad	(a) 1,085	(a) 8,281	65	9,301	833	8,062
	Nimar	4,320	1,11,719	...	1,16,039	3,386	1,09,959
	Betul	252	5,689	102	5,839	252	5,587
	Chhindwara	1,499	4,774	3	6,270	271	4,771
	Total	7,156	1,30 630	170	1,37,616	4,742	1,28,546
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	670	...	670	...	670
	Nagpur	...	2,245	...	2 245	...	2,135
	Chanda	8,082	24,886	...	32,968	5,591	24,353
	Bhandara	1 469	341	...	1,810	143	341
	Balaghat	(b) 187	20,903	...	21,090	116	20,846
	Total	9 738	49 045	...	58.783	5,850	48.345
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	192	2,297	102	2,387	182	1,955
	Bilaspur	12	14,786	9	14 789	...	14 777
	Sambalpur	...	903	...	903	...	879
	Total	204	17,986	111	18,079	182	17,611
	GRAND TOTAL	20,304	2,92,001	510	3,11,795	13.494	2,88,070

not on the Roll.

Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanations
On account of previous year (Column 3 *minus* Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 *minus* total of Columns 5 and 8).		
9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	67	
296	162	8	
16	9	...	
174	372	23	
...	...	66	
486	543	164	
...	...	...	
252	154	47	
934	1,760	...	(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 1,769 remitted.
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
1,228	...	4	
2,414	1,914	51	
...	...	...	
...	110	...	
2,491	533	51	
1,326	...	...	
71	57	...	(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 1,180 remitted and Rs. 2 transferred to Mandla.
3,888	700	51	
10	240	40	
12	...	9	
...	24	...	
22	264	49	
6,810	3,421	315	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections

PART IV.—Miscellaneous

Division.	Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 *minus* Column 5).	Collection.	
		Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	2,508	...	2,508	...	2,508
	Damoh	3	679	...	682	1	679
	Jubbulpore	231	10,404	600	10,035	208	9,804
	Mandla	76	4,534	...	4,610	70	4,506
	Seoni ...	...	1,958	...	1,958	...	1,958
	Total	310	20,083	600	19,793	279	19,455
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	3,284	7,365	...	10,649	3,284	989
	Hoshangabad	...	3,868	...	3,868	...	3,868
	Nimar	...	2,127	...	2,127	...	2,127
	Betul ...	...	365	...	365	...	365
	Chhindwara	...	1,204	...	1,204	...	1,204
	Total	3,284	14,929	...	18,213	3,284	8,553
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	2,682	...	2,682	...	2,682
	Nagpur	26	9,968	...	9,994	26	9,748
	Chanda	...	768	...	768	...	768
	Bhandara	8	1,643	...	1,651	...	1,641
	Balaghat	...	1,956	...	1,956	...	1,956
	Total	34	17,017	...	17,051	26	16,795
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	381	4,961	495	4,847	358	4,346
	Bilaspur	123	2,108	...	2,231	123	1,098
	Sambalpur	...	2,045	..	2,045	...	1,975
	Total	504	9,114	495	9,123	481	8,019
	GRAND TOTAL	4,132	61,143	1,095	64,180	4,070	52,822

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 11.

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and

Division.	Districts.	Notice of demand under Section 93.			Arrest under Section 94 (*a*).		
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,145	104	11,884	52	...	5,378
	Damoh	1,465	20	6,010	18	...	23,478
	Jubbulpore	2,570	78	4,218	40	...	21,646
	Mandla	2,005	23	1,718	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,725	33	5,968	...	...	...
	Total	9,910	258	29,798	110	...	55,502
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,309	13	6,027	8	...	9,833
	Hoshangabad	1,455	55	4,141	15	...	2,578
	Nimar	786	18	1,624	1	...	1,590
	Betul ...	1,191	160	39,891	2	..	611
	Chhindwara	1,428	30	2,358	1	...	1,229
	Total	6,169	276	54,041	27	...	15,841
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,897	167	25,488	2	...	210
	Nagpur	2,762	29	19,780	8	...	1,896
	Chanda	1,742	11	4,431	36	5	12,992
	Bhandara	1,598	119	52,327	12	...	3,155
	Balaghat	1,442	...	...	6	...	1,441
	Total	9,441	326	1,02,026	64	5	19,694
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	3,354	31	11,595	22	...	24,563
	Bilaspur	3,726	43	38,799	9	1	1,644
	Sambalpur	971	18	3,962	4	...	1,098
	Total	8,051	92	54,266	35	1	27,305
	GRAND TOTAL	33,571	952	2,40,131	236	6	1,18,342

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

Land Revenue.

Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
On account of previous year (Column 5 *minus* Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 *minus* total of Columns 3 and 8).		
9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	
2	...	...	
23	...	...	
6	28	12	
...	...	...	
31	28	12	
...	6,376	...	
...	...	418	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	6,376	418	
...	...	...	
...	220	...	
...	...	...	
8	2	...	
...	...	...	
8	222	...	
23	120	155	
..	410	...	
...	70	..	
23	600	155	
62	7,226	585	

94 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue year ending* 30*th September* 1904.

Attachment and Sales of property under Section 94 (*b*).				Attachment, Transfer, or Sale of I states in respect of which abread accrued, or of other immoveable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*).					Remarks
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [Clause (*c*)].	Number of estates transferred [Clause (*d*)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [Clause (*e*)].	Number of estates or properties sold [Clauses (*f*) and (*g*)].	Amount of revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.					Rs.	
458	72	3	71,437	1	...	...	1	684	
238	71	2	25,727	...	...	...	...	...	
870	304	32	1,89 953	7	...	...	4	6,330	
209	14	2	11 693	...	...	...	...	...	
445	9	...	46,120	...	...	...	...	...	
2.220	470	39	3,44 930	8	...	...	5	7 014	
140	24	...	21,873	...	...	...	...	...	
126	29	2	40 574	...	1	...	...	1,098	
67	11	...	11.490	...	...	...	..	...	
147	10	...	23,558	...	..	...	...	...	
200	19	...	14,632		...	..	...	...	
680	93	2	1,12,127	...	1	...	...	1,098	
277	37	1	61,751	...	...	...	...	...	
519	38	...	1,09,063	...	...	...	...	...	
402	100	6	30,003	...	...	...	...	...	
238	63	6	50,790	...	...	...	...	...	
423	7	2	64,500	...	...	...	...	...	
1,859	245	15	3,16,112	...	...	...	...	...	
1,151	173	2	2,25,346	18	...	...	...	4 664	
483	26	3	74.960	4	...	...	...	21.096	
115	17	...	17,220	...	...	...	...	...	
1,749	216	5	3,17,526	22	...	...	...	25,760	
6,508	1,024	61	10,90,695	30	1	...	5	33,872	

STATEMENT H.—PART I.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the end of the Revenue year, ending 30th September 1904.

Division.	Districts.	FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.					ON OTHER GROUNDS.					Remarks.
		Number.	Area.	Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Revenue.			
				Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	2	12	(a) ...	(a) ...	2	612	82,420	35,036	1,253	33 783	
	Damoh ...	24	152	94	...	94	308	105.876	21,219	3.546	17,673	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,323	318,436	84,539	22,695	61,844	
	Mandla ...	126	2,144	656	...	656	33	10,236	1,324	199	1,125	
	Seoni ...	11	110	40	...	40	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778	
	Total ...	163	2.418	790	...	792	4,388	658,912	1,71 376	29.173	1,42,203	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	152	30,245	13,389	4,152	9,237	
	Hoshangabad ...	3	51	13	...	13	143	65,912	40,487	3,436	37,051	
	Nimar ...	41	354	163	...	163	1,230	209,391	64 805	6,741	58,064	
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	81	20,367	3,745	2,015	1,730	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4,917	
	Total ...	44	405	176	...	176	1,839	384.536	1,29,028	18,029	1,10,999	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	327	78,310	45,565	18,664	26,901	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	844	245,120	125 576	37,354	88,222	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...		...	143	60,895	21,377	8,480	12,897	
	Balaghat ...	84	3 702	(a) ...	(a) ...	230	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total ...	84	3,702	...	...	230	1,314	384,325	1,92,518	64,498	1,28,020	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	68,031	13,864	351	13,513	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	40,988	9,838	..	9,838	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	..	262	150,227	25,623	3,225	22,398	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	371	259,246	49,325	3,576	45,749	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	291	6,525	966	...	1,158	7,912	1,697,019	5,42,247	1,15,276	4,26,971	

(a) Information not available.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

STATEMENT J. Showing Mutations [illegible] of Proprietary Revenue Act, during the Revenue

Division.	District.	PRIVATE SALES.				
		Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	150	35	40,808	11,458	1,81,455
	Damoh	41	29	9,734	2,108	28,708
	Jubbulpore	151	115	41,563	12,940	2,16,805
	Mandla	39	9	22,166	1,222	31,089
	Seoni	72	4	35,373	6,179	1,51,693
	Total ...	453	192	149,624	33,907	6,00,750
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	33	14	14,578	7,151	1,82,572
	Hoshangabad	33	22	21,085	11,203	1,68,988
	Nimar	52	533	29,144	12,318	2,75,600
	Betul	83	21	61,818	6,462	1,32,744
	Chhindwara	64	12	16,803	3,665	82,020
	Total ...	265	602	143,428	40,799	8,41,924
NAGPUR	Wardha	98	96	10,859	5,179	1,26,484
	Nagpur	62	386	20,246	9,922	2,39,270
	Chanda	42	95	22,344	4,344	43,884
	Bhandara	42	239	13,609	5,361	56,283
	Balaghat	13	15	5,541	947	14,258
	Total ...	257	831	72,599	25,753	4,80,179
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	115	17	53,459	15,028	2,86,534
	Bilaspur	84	120	16,517	3,068	85,932
	Sambalpur	21	1	7,907	739	23,663
	Total ...	220	138	77,883	18,835	3,96,129
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,195	1,763	443 534	1,19 294	23,27,982

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 13.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases under the Land Revenue

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	6	4	10	1	4
	Damoh	6	8	14	4	4
	Jubbulpore	5	18	23	5	5
	Mandla	8	1	9	4	5
	Seoni	3	7	10	2	3
	Total ...	28	38	66	16	21
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	6	10	16	10	2
	Hoshangabad	8	4	12	...	5
	Nimar	1	3	4	1	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	16	23	39	16	8
	Total ...	31	40	71	27	15
NAGPUR	Wardha	22	27	49	8	12
	Nagpur	(a) 39	24	63	34	12
	Chanda	...	..	..	...	...
	Bhandara	3	24	27	...	4
	Balaghat	10	16	26	1	10
	Total ...	74	91	165	43	38
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	3	5	8	1	...
	Bilaspur	11	20	31	12	8
	Sambalpur	...	1	1	1	...
	Total ...	14	26	40	14	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	147	195	342	100	82

(a) The figure 40 given in

Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the Year ending the 30th September 1904

SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
62	8	17,531	5 226	64.656	26	10	8,621	2,418	10.723
37	6	7,298	2,104	20,173	12	7	5,140	1,150	6.784
54	13	13,001	7,205	98,211	12	71	4,664	1,747	31 972
10	...	5,573	322	8,121	3	...	1,387	242	627
26	1	16,228	3,265	70,724	33	...	24,156	1,690	...
189	28	59,631	18,122	2,61,885	86	88	43,968	7,247	50,106
18	11	5,438	3,610	42,208	16	14	4,512	3,685	31,032
31	18	14,860	6,190	92.720	12	18	7,158	3 802	44.153
6	55	3,902	1,574	31,017	17	75	13,544	3,636	43,552
7	14	1,942	302	8,435	19	...	9,339	1,022	3,650
37	5	13,806	2,069	47,488	4	2	519	345	2,090
99	103	39,948	13 745	2,21,868	68	109	35,072	12,490	1.24,477
26	21	9,475	6,042	85,017	2	6	1,181	828	2.800
27	53	9,929	5,238	39,824	8	24	3,862	1.824	20,853
20	4	4,131	770	5,863	8	...	4 495	881	1,989
17	24	4,311	2,020	15 088	8	1	2,924	904	2,728
5	2	2,234	495	6,657	...	...	...	...	..
95	104	30,080	14,565	1,52,449	26	31	12,462	4.437	28,370
54	3	33 909	8,954	1,05,346	5	...	3,540	722	...
30	7	6,515	1,801	15,832	4	...	1,843	197	2,000
3	...	774	47	1,239	19	...	2,682	794	10,905
87	10	41,198	10,802	1,23.417	28	...	8,065	1,713	12,905
470	245	1,70,857	57,234	7,59,619	208	228	99,567	25,887	2,15,858

Act during the year ending the 30th September 1904

Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	DETAILS OF PARTITIONS EFFECTED DURING YEAR.		
			Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	30-7-1903	5	10	5,606
8	6	15-4-1904	4	18	5,270
10	13	7-4-1904	15	27	6,493
9	...	...	9	12	2,468
5	5	23-10-1903	2	5	2,510
37	29	...	35	72	22,347
12	4	26-8-1903	2	2	1,289
5	7	8-5-1903	5	5	4 961
1	3	21-7-1903	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
24	15	23-3-1901	8	8	7,821
42	29	...	15	15	14,071
20	29	21-1-1903	10	34	12,403
46	17	5-9-1903	9	26	5,066
...	...	...	...	...	...
4	23	1-4-1903	4	...	1,645
11	15	16 6 1903	16	26	126,827
81	84	...	39	86	145,941
1	7	6-8-1903	...	...	...
20	11	24-[illegible]-1902	8	26	10,751
1	...	...	...	...	...
22	18	...	8	26	10 751
182	160	...	97	199	193,110

previous year was wrong.

RE'

PARAGRAPHS 14 AND 15.

SOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—*Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.*

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of Cases.			Particulars of Disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
Land Revenue Act.							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status under Section 65 (*a*) [Section 132 (i)].	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	1	..	1	...
	Nerbudda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	12	84	(*a*) 83	1	18	52
	Total ...	12	86	84	1	19	52
II.—Application by lambardar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore ...	5	53	54	15	20	19
	Nerbudda ...	13	106	114	6	19	89
	Nagpur ...	13	153	140	10	25	105
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	77	73	6	33	34
	Total ...	35	389	381	37	97	247
Tenancy Act.							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore ...	3	28	30	2	5	23
	Nerbudda ...	3	62	65	2	14	49
	Nagpur ...	...	40	40	5	4	31
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	127	128	23	19	86
	Total ...	7	257	263	32	42	189
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore ...	8	32	39	4	18	17
	Nerbudda ...	...	6	5	1	1	3
	Nagpur ...	3	25	25	7	5	13
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	65	65	1	50	14
	Total ...	12	128	134	13	74	47
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore ...	2	25	24	3	15	6
	Nerbudda ...	4	17	15	3	5	7
	Nagpur ...	2	7	8	2	3	3
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	21	21	6	7	8
	Total ...	10	70	68	14	30	24
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Nerbudda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	2	1	...	...	1
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Nagpur ...	4	1	5	...	5	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	2	6	1	5	...

(*a*) Of these, 12 cases of the Sambalpur District were forwarded to the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur, for disposal.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.—(Contd.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of Cases.			Particulars of Disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore ...	...	21	20	1	9	10
	Nerbudda ...	1	2	3	1	2	...
	Nagpur ...	3	12	12	1	5	6
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	9	10	...	4	6
	Total ...	6	44	45	3	20	22
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore ...	...	4	4	1	3	...
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	6	6	2	4	...
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	4	4	...	4	...
	Total ...	...	5	5	...	4	1
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore ...	3	9	11	2	8	1
	Nerbudda ...	3	36	26	6	12	8
	Nagpur ...	2	23	13	3	5	5
	Chhattisgarh ...	6	40	(a) 39	7	17	14
	Total ...	14	108	89	18	42	28
XII.—Application to transfer *sir* land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore ...	45	235	245	14	97	134
	Nerbudda ...	31	133	133	2	46	85
	Nagpur ...	41	141	148	13	43	92
	Chhattisgarh ...	25	124	109	3	38	68
	Total ...	142	633	635	32	224	379
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore ...	10	11	20	2	17	1
	Nerbudda ...	4	18	19	2	13	4
	Nagpur ...	8	50	41	12	27	2
	Chhattisgarh ...	20	74	75	8	58	9
	Total ...	42	153	155	24	115	16
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore ...	1	2	2	...	2	...
	Nerbudda ...	2	6	7	...	7	...
	Nagpur ...	1	8	7	2	5	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	16	16	2	14	...

(a) One case of the Sambalpur District was sent to the Settlement Officer for disposal.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.—(Concld.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of Cases.			Particulars of Disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	1	55	56	10	40	6
	Nerbudda	17	64	76	...	58	18
	Nagpur	2	393	381	14	294	73
	Chhattisgarh	8	9	17	...	12	5
	Total ...	28	521	530	24	404	102
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejectment of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65 (2)]	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	7	7	1	6	...
	Nagpur	...	61	61	10	15	36
	Chhattisgarh	...	3	1	...	1	...
	Total ...	...	71	69	11	22	36
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Jubbulpore	3	...	3	...	2	1
	Nerbudda	2	15	17	7	7	3
	Nagpur	1	16	12	5	6	1
	Chhattisgarh	2	29	16	6	9	1
	Total ...	8	60	48	18	24	6
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Jubbulpore	4	...	4	...	3	1
	Nerbudda	1	6	7	...	4	3
	Nagpur	10	22	27	6	4	17
	Chhattisgarh	...	3	3	...	1	2
	Total ...	15	31	41	6	12	23
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2	2	...	...	2
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Jubbulpore	62	385	404	72	119	213
	Nerbudda	109	496	470	8	123	339
	Nagpur	36	277	275	26	154	95
	Chhattisgarh	30	195	196	4	69	123
	Total ...	237	1,353	1,345	110	465	770
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment(Section 92).	Jubbulpore	56	273	278	31	176	71
	Nerbudda	42	150	173	22	80	71
	Nagpur	59	160	169	11	111	47
	Chhattisgarh	29	297	284	10	201	73
	Total ...	186	880	904	74	568	262

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH. 16

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the ending the 30th

Division.	Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREAR			
		Number disposed of during year.			Executed by sale of distrained produce.
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE ..	Saugor	51	445	66	..
	Damoh	16	219	84	..
	Jubbulpore	103	1,156	248	12
	Mandla	11	66	38	...
	Seoni	55	170	40	2
	Total ...	236	2,056	472	14
NERBUDDA ..	Narsinghpur	85	872	188	3
	Hoshangabad	110	1,098	155	...
	Nimar	32	153	23	.
	Betul	48	330	73	4
	Chhindwara	22	218	55	..
	Total ...	295	2,671	489	7
NAGPUR ..	Wardha	18	446	146	5
	Nagpur	141	921	261	7
	Chanda	43	209	81	3
	Bhandara	58	491	93	26
	Balaghat	8	102	55	2
	Total ...	268	2,169	636	47
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur	73	455	108	...
	Bilaspur	37	234	66	...
	Sambalpur	1	50	19	...
	Total ..	111	769	193	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	910	7,665	1,790	64

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 17.

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from

Division.	Districts.	NUMBER OF SALES ORDERED BY CIVIL COURTS.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE ...	Saugor	67	79	146	27
	Damoh	46	46	92	15
	Jubbulpore	150	165	315	69
	Mandla	13	9	22	3
	Seoni	26	49	75	24
	Total ...	302	348	650	138
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur	148	124	272	61
	Hoshangabad	145	145	290	23
	Nimar	147	163	310	56
	Betul	46	7	53	5
	Chhindwara	61	75	136	33
	Total ...	547	514	1,061	178
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	124	107	231	52
	Nagpur	261	111	372	104
	Chanda	53	99	152	25
	Bhandara	92	61	153	27
	Balaghat	116	40	156	32
	Total ...	646	418	1,064	248
CHHATTISGARH ...	Raipur	148	56	244	21
	Bilaspur	24	31	55	12
	Sambalpur	2	2	4	1
	Total ...	214	89	303	14
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,709	1,369	3,078	578

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year September 1904.

OF RENT.			SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND OR UNDER SECTION 52 (6).			SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
NUMBER OF DECREES.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR.		
Transferred to Collector under Section 84.								
Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.	Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 95.	Compromised.	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	...	76	2	3	2	8	30	24
2	1	45	...	...		7	8	19
62	9	196	...	2	...	10	36	95
...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	65	...	...	...	10	15	10
76	10	390	2	5	3	35	90	149
52	20	242	...	...	...	1	8	9
17	1	116	...	..	...	2	3	2
..	...	51	..	...	..	5	1	17
5	...	64	...	...	...	1	2	4
...	...	24	..	1	1	3	2	11
74	21	497	..	1	1	12	16	43
13	...	40	...	...		..	13	15
16	4	133	.	3	2	...	3	1
2		22	...	..	...	2	3	1
17	1	75	...	11	2	6	4	28
11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..
59	5	280	...	14	4	8	23	43
2	..	177	...	...	...	4	12	49
1	...	17	...	...	3	3	7	17
...	...	10	2	33	25	1	9	15
3	...	204	2	33	28	8	28	81
212	36	1,371	4	53	36	63	157	316

Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1904.

Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH SALE HAS TAKEN PLACE.		Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	RESULT OF SALES OF REVENUE-PAYING PROPERTY.				Number of years' purchase (Column 16 on Column 13).
	Villages, shares of villages and malik-makbuza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.				Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred (Column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (total of Columns 14 and 15).	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	12	9	1	34	56	423	3,134	1,542	4,676	11·00
4	5	2	...	11	55	139	1,296	2,323	3,619	26·03
14	25	19	3	36	149	1,788	22,837	5,933	28,770	16·10
...	5	1	...	3	10	356	7,020	...	7,020	20.00
...	5	6	2	7	31	677	14,522	...	14,522	21·00
24	52	37	6	91	301	3,383	48,809	9,798	58,607	17·32
8	11	38	...	30	122	2,308	21,462	...	21,462	9·30
1	11	15	3	72	165	3,436	14,659	74,959	89,618	26·00
5	93	6	...	32	118	2,027	30,140	11,096	41,236	20·00
...	...	3	...	16	29	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	17	1	11	66	70	390	1,300	1,690	24·00
21	118	79	4	161	500	7,841	66,651	87,355	1,54,006	19·64
8	8	6	4	44	109	198	7,352	5,777	13,129	66·00
10	4	12	...	39	199	247	6,615	...	6,615	26·00
19	2	1	3	41	82	149	517	...	517	3·47
4	9	9	...	9	85	699	5,548	2,069	7,617	11·00
6	8	4	3	18	84	531	6,213	15,244	21,457	40·41
47	31	32	10	151	559	1,824	26,245	23,090	49,335	27·05
11	4	8	...	67	133	486	7,840	...	7,840	16·00
...	5	...	1	14	23	204	3,253	5,341	8,594	42·00
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	9	8	1	83	157	690	11,093	5,341	16,434	23·82
103	210	156	21	486	1,517	13,738	1,52,798	1,25,584	2,78,382	20·26

STATEMENT O.—Showing General R[illegible] B[illegible] transacted

Division.	Districts	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6			9
		Sq. Miles			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	1,342	471,046	2,077	4,96,577	258	6,486	6,744
	Damoh	862	285,326	1,396	3,48,060	406	3,749	4,155
	Jubbulpore	1,969	680,585	2,537	8,65,834	446	5,674	6,120
	Mandla	1,291	318,400	2,055	1,05,884	98	1,477	1,575
	Seoni	1,353	327,709	1,640	2,59,815	408	3,300	3,708
	Total	6,817	2,083,066	9,705	20,76,170	1,616	20,686	22,[illegible]
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,003	315,518	1,104	6,26,540	378	3,123	3,[illegible]
	Hoshangabad	1,506	449,165	1,433	6,96,202	294	3,423	3,717
	Nimar	1,229	327,035	1,024	2,84,082	340	7,105	7,445
	Betul	1,342	285,363	1,258	2,58,368	104	1,828	1,932
	Chhindwara	1,704	407,927	1,875	2,94,373	460	2,696	3,156
	Total	6,784	1,785,008	6,694	21,59,565	1,576	18,175	19,751
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,628	385,103	1,372	6,38,544	291	3,635	3,926
	Nagpur	2,227	751,844	2,214	9,86,856	604	6,523	7,127
	Chanda	1,282	601,533	3,333	2,91,713	118	2,732	2,850
	Bhandara	1,496	663,062	1,815	5,64,928	225	3,488	3,713
	Balaghat	780	325,345	1,201	2,32,161	155	1,573	1,728
	Total	7,413	2,726,887	9,935	27,14,202	1,393	17,951	19,344
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	4,810	1,440,556	3,310	9,05,227	405	7,665	8,070
	Bilaspur	2,970	1,012,972	3,684	5,11,499	420	2,362	2,782
	Sambalpur	2,254	829,698	2,720	1,70,821	147	2,465	2,612
	Total	10,034	3,283,226	9,714	15,87,547	972	12,492	13,464
	GRAND TOTAL	31,048	9,878,187	36,048	85,37,484	5,557	69,304	74,861

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1904.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than				Number of English Letters in Revenue Department		Remarks
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6,382	362	31	12	6	20	2,155	2,763	
3,815	340	43	9	6	25	2,066	2,085	
5,824	296	32	14	11	24	2,748	3,631	
1,538	37	2	3	...	6	1,542	2,119	
3,424	284	8	3	3	6	2,255	2,544	
20,983	1,319	116	41	26	81	10,766	13,142	
3,183	318	25	14	7	49	2,923	2,034	
3,500	217	67	27	6	75	3,445	3,362	
7,099	346	35	26	8	40	3,169	3,146	
1,834	98	8	1	...	26	2,207	2,355	
2,789	367	20	10	9	36	2,957	3,111	
18,405	1,346	155	78	30	226	14,701	14,008	
3,583	343	28	32	17	68	5,129	4,846	
6,447	680	88	43	21	137	6,000	6,902	
2,676	174	24	31	...	23	2,749	3,102	
3,481	232	89	28	6	49	3,713	2,972	
1,558	170	20	7	1	62	3,045	3,121	
17,745	1,599	249	141	45	339	20,636	20,943	
7,659	411	196	29	16	101	5,138	5,478	
2,532	250	33	16	10	22	3,502	4,738	
2,520	92	16	1	...	1	5,047	3,717	
12,711	753	245	46	26	124	13,687	13,933	
69,844	5,017	765	306	127	770	59,790	62,026	

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